DIEU ET MON DROIT

NORMAN
COLLECTION

TN: 270910
BC: 1327880

BRIT
942
E5ham
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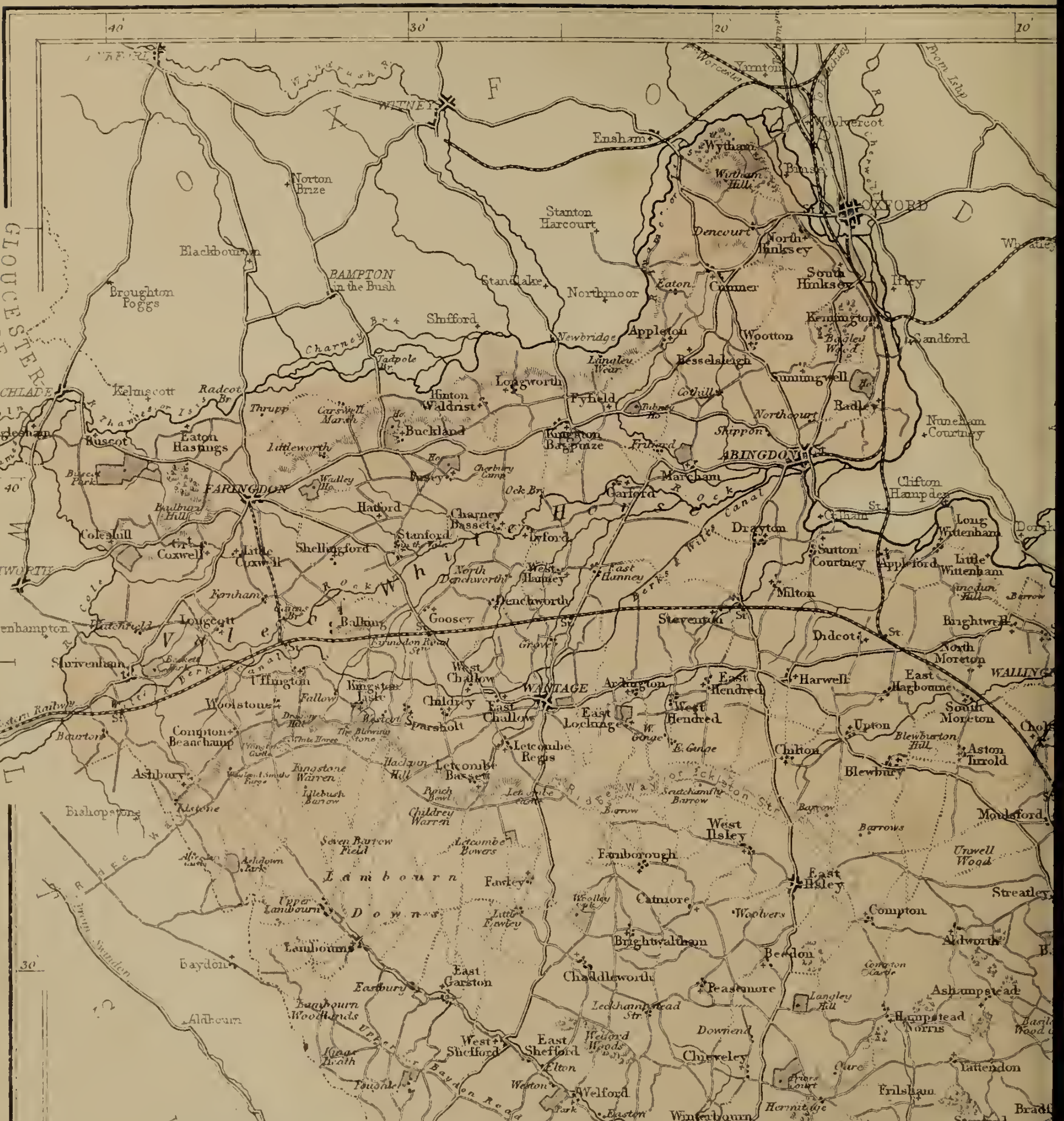
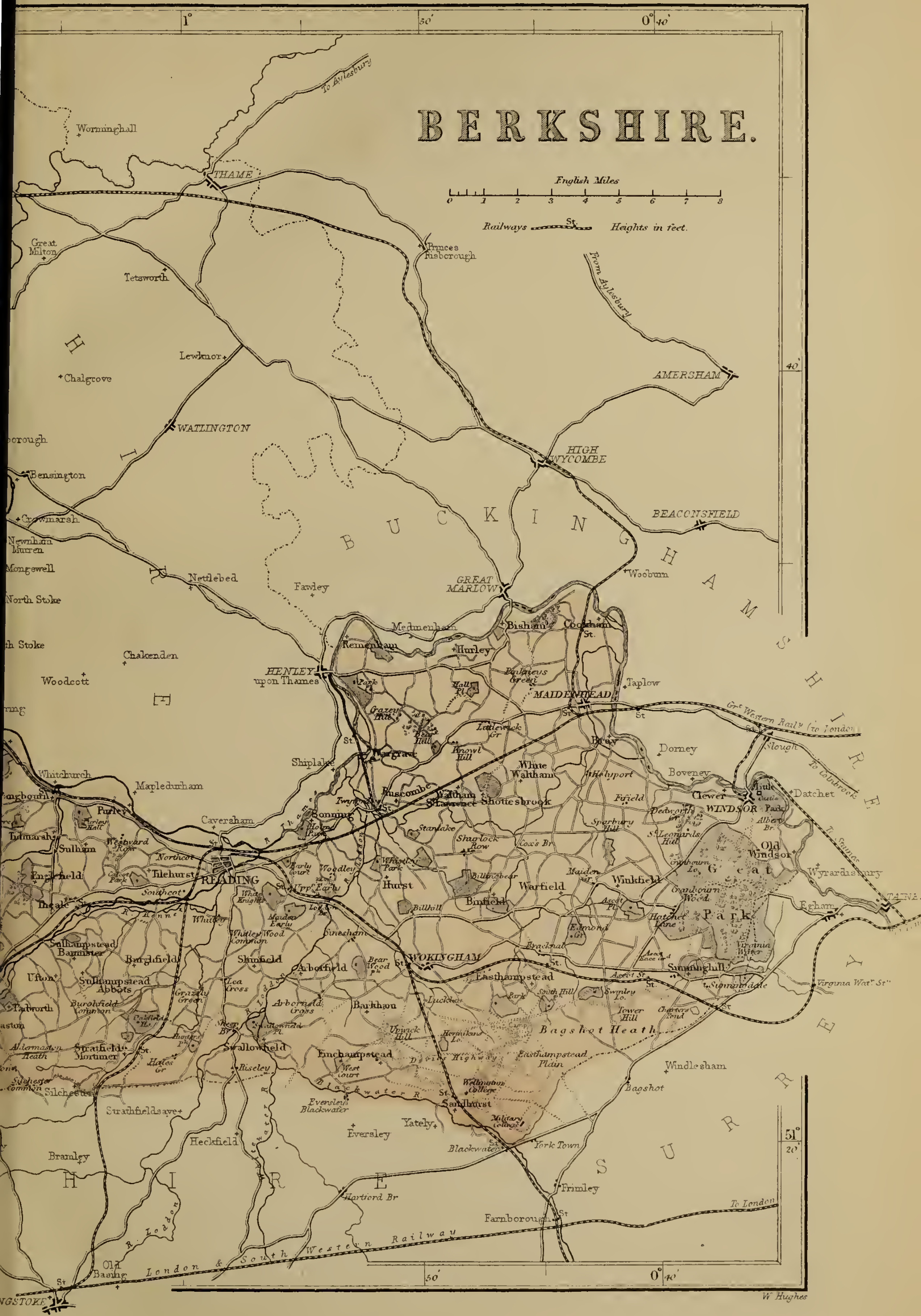
Copy2

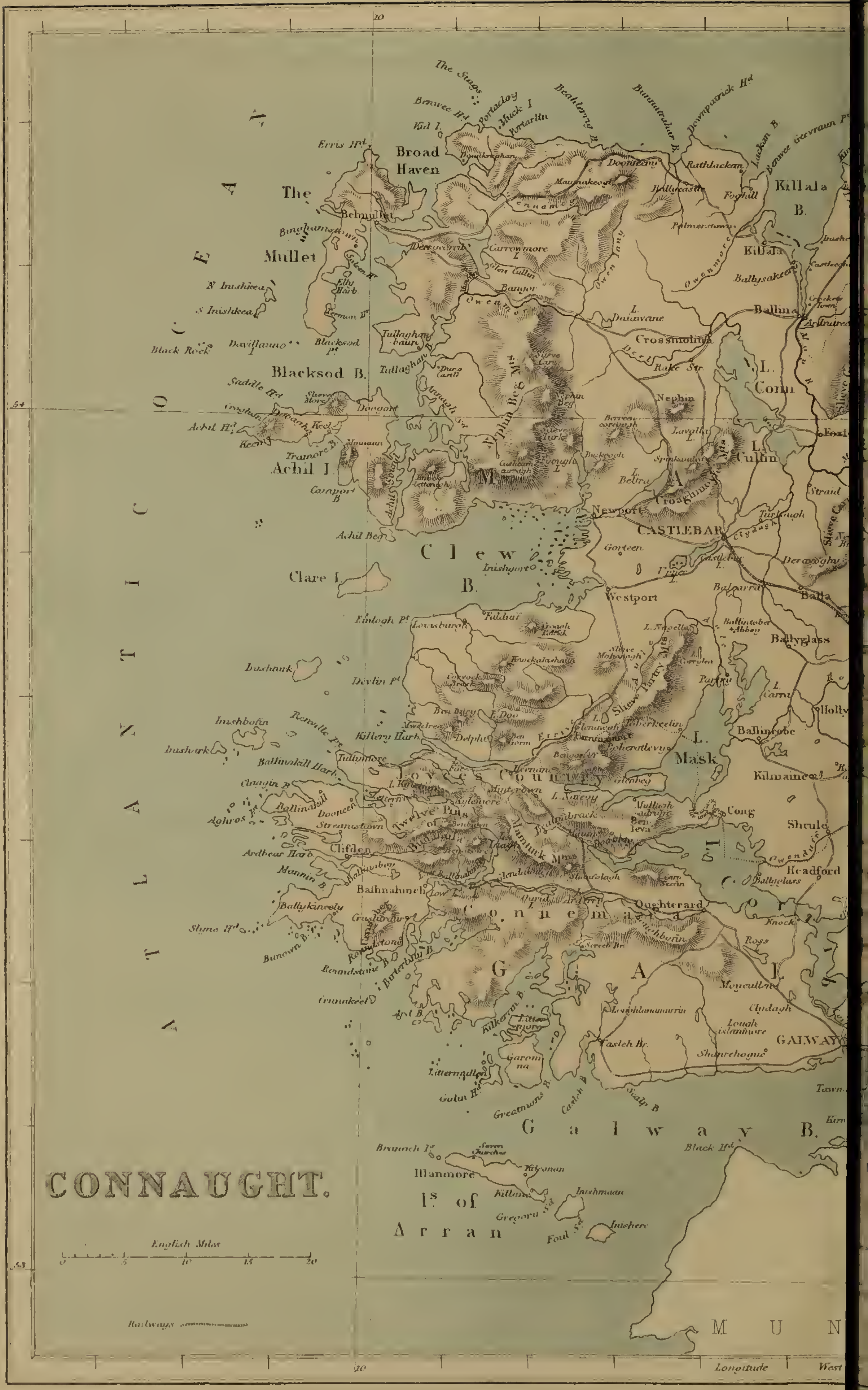

40'
30'
20'
10'
O X F O R D
Witney
Yarnton
Woolvercot
Ensham
Wytham
Wytham Hill
Binsey
Oxford
Norton Brize
Stanton Harcourt
Dencourt
North Hinksey
South Hinksey
Iffley
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Blackbourton
Broughton Poggs
Bampton in the Bush
Standlake
Northmoor
Eaton
Cumner
Kennington
Bagley Wood
Sandford
Shifford
Newbridge
Appleton
Wootton
Besselsleigh
Sunningwell
Langley Weir
Charney Br.
Tadpole Br.
Longworth
Hinton Waldrist
Fyfield
Cothill
Radley
Nuneham Courtney
Lechlade
Kelmscott
Radcot Br.
Thrupp
Carswell Marsh
Buckland
Northcourt
Shippon
Inglesham
Buscot
Eaton Hastings
Littleworth
Kingston Bagpuize
Frilford
Abingdon
Marcham
Buscot Park
Faringdon
Wadley Ho.
Pusey
Cherbury Camp
Garford
Clifton Hampden
Badbury Hill
Hatford
Ock Br.
Culham
Long Wittenham
Little Wittenham
Coleshill
Gt. Coxwell
Little Coxwell
Shellingford
Stanford in the Vale
Charney Basset
Lyford
Drayton
Sutton Courtney
Appleford
Highworth
North Denchworth
West Hanney
East Hanney
Milton
Fernham
Goosey
Denchworth
Steventon
Didcot
Brightwell
Sinodun Hill
Sevenhampton
Watchfield
Longcott
Baulking
Grove
St.
North Moreton
Shrivenham
Uffington
Kingston Lisle
West Challow
Childrey
Wantage
Ardington
East Hendred
West Hendred
Harwell
East Hagbourne
South Moreton
Wallingford
Gt. Western Railway
Woolstone
Fallow
East Challow
Sparsholt
East Lockinge
West Ginge
East Ginge
Upton
Blewburton Hill
Aston Tirrold
Bourton
Compton Beauchamp
Dragon Hill
White Horse
Uffington Castle
The Blowing Stone
Letcombe Regis
Chilton
Blewbury
Ashbury
Wayland Smith's Forge
Kingstone Warren
Hackpen Hill
Letcombe Basset
Ridge Way or Ickleton St.
Scutchamfly Barrow
Moulsford
Bishopstone
Idlestone
Idlebush Barrow
Punch Bowl
Childrey Warren
Letcombe Castle
Barrow
Barrows
West Ilsley
Unwell Wood
Alfred's Castle
Ashdown Park
Seven Barrow Field
Letcombe Bowers
Farnborough
East Ilsley
Streatley
Lambourn Downs
Fawley
Woolley Park
Catmore
Upper Lambourn
Little Fawley
Woolvers
Compton
Aldworth
Lambourn
Brightwaltham
Beedon
Baydon
Ermin Street
East Garston
Chaddleworth
Peasemore
Compton Castle
Ashampstead
Eastbury
Leckhampstead Str.
Langley Hill
Aldbourn
Lambourn Woodlands
Hampstead Norris
West Shefford
East Shefford
Welford Woods
Downend
Chieveley
Elton
Yattendon
Frilsham
Welford
Weston
Park
Easton
Hermitage
Winterbourn
Grimsbury Castle
Stanford Dingley
Ramsbury
Wickham
Courage Common
Boxford
Chilton Foliot
Eddington Ho.
Coldash Common
Bucklebury
Hungerford
Elcot Gr.
Bagnor
Hunts Gr.
Donnington Castle
Bucklebury Common
Froxfield
From Marlborough
Avington
Elcot Park
Marsh Benham
Shaw
Henwick
Thatcham
Woolhampton
Hungerford Park
Church Speen
Kintbury
Hampstead Marshall
Newbury
Kennet Canal
Midgham
Stanham Gr.
Enborne
Greenham
Holt Gr.
Beacon Hill
Bedwyn
Great Bedwyn
Shalbourn
Inkpen
Inkpen Common
West Woodhay
Newbury Heath
Sandleford Priory
Crookham Heath
Brimpton
Wasing
Newtown
R. Enborne
Ham
Walbury
East Woodhay
Buttermere
Baughurst
Highclere
Kingsclere
Woolverton
Linkenholt
H A M P
Ashmansworth
From Andover
From Whitchurch
From Salisbury
W I L T
51°
20'
West of Greenwich

LONDON


BERKSHIRE.
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Railways St. Heights in feet.
1°
50'
0°
40'
51°
20'
To Aylesbury
From Aylesbury
Worminghall
THAME
Great Milton
Tetsworth
Princes Risborough
Lewknor
Chalgrove
WATLINGTON
AMERSHAM
HIGH WYCOMBE
BEACONSFIELD
borough
Bensington
Crowmarsh
Newnham Murren
Mongewell
North Stoke
Netlebed
Fawley
B U C K I N G H A M S H I R E
GREAT MARLOW
Wooburn
Medmenham
Bisham
Cookham
St.
Remenham
Hurley
th Stoke
Chakenden
Woodcott
HENLEY upon Thames
Park
Hall Pl.
Bulmers Green
MAIDENHEAD
Taplow
Grazeley Hill
Bear Hill
Littlewick Gr
Knowl Hill
Wargrave
St.
Shiplake
Gt. Western Railw. (to London
Slough
To Colnbrook
Dorney
Boveney
Bray
White Waltham
Holyport
Fifield
Clewer
WINDSOR
Castle
Park
Datchet
Whitchurch
Mapledurham
angbourn
Purley
Purley Hall
Caversham
R. Thames
Sonning
Holme Park
Twyford
Ruscombe
Waltham St. Lawrence
Shottesbrook
Stanlake
Shurlock Row
Cox's Br
Dedworth Gr
Sparbury Hill
St. Leonards Hill
Albert Br.
Old Windsor
Cranbourn Lo.
Great Park
Wyrardisbury
To Staines
Tidmarsh
Sulham
Westward Row
Northcot
Calcot Park
Tilehurst
READING
Englefield
Theale St.
Southcot
R. Kennet
Whitley
Whitley Wood Common
Early Court
Uppr. Early
Woodley
R. Loddon
Whistley Park
Hurst
Billingbear
Binfield
Billhill
Warfield
Maiden Gr
Winkfield
Cranbourn Wood
Ascot Pl.
Egham
TAINE
Whitknights
Maiden Early
Loddon Br.
Sindlesham
Hatchet Lane
Edmond Gr
Bracknal
St.
Sulhampstead Bannister
Burghfield
Shinfield
Arborfield
Bear Wood
WOKINGHAM
Easthampstead
Ascot Race Gd.
Sunninghill
Virginia Water
Ascot St.
Sunningdale
Virginia Wat. St.
Ufton
Sulhampstead Abbots
Lea Cross
R. Loddon
Grazely Green
Arborfield Cross
Barkham
Luckley
South Hill
Park
Swinley Lo.
Tower Hill
Charters Pond
St.
Tadworth
Burghfield Common
Pakfield Ho.
Beenham Pl.
Sheep Br.
Swallowfield Pl.
Upwick Hill
Hermitage Lo.
Camp
Bagshot Heath
aston
Aldermaston Heath
Stratfield Mortimer
St.
Hales Gr
Swallowfield
Riseley
Finchampstead
West Court
Devils Highway
Easthampstead Plain
Windlesham
Silchester Common
Silchester
Blackwater R.
Wellington College
St.
Sandhurst
Bagshot
Strathfieldsaye
Eversley Blackwater
Yately
Eversley
Military College
S U R R E Y
Heckfield
R. Blackwater
Blackwater
St
York Town
Bramley
H I R E
Frimley
R. Loddon
Hartford Br
Farnborough
St
To London
London & South Western Railway
Old Basing
St
NGSTOKE

W Hughes

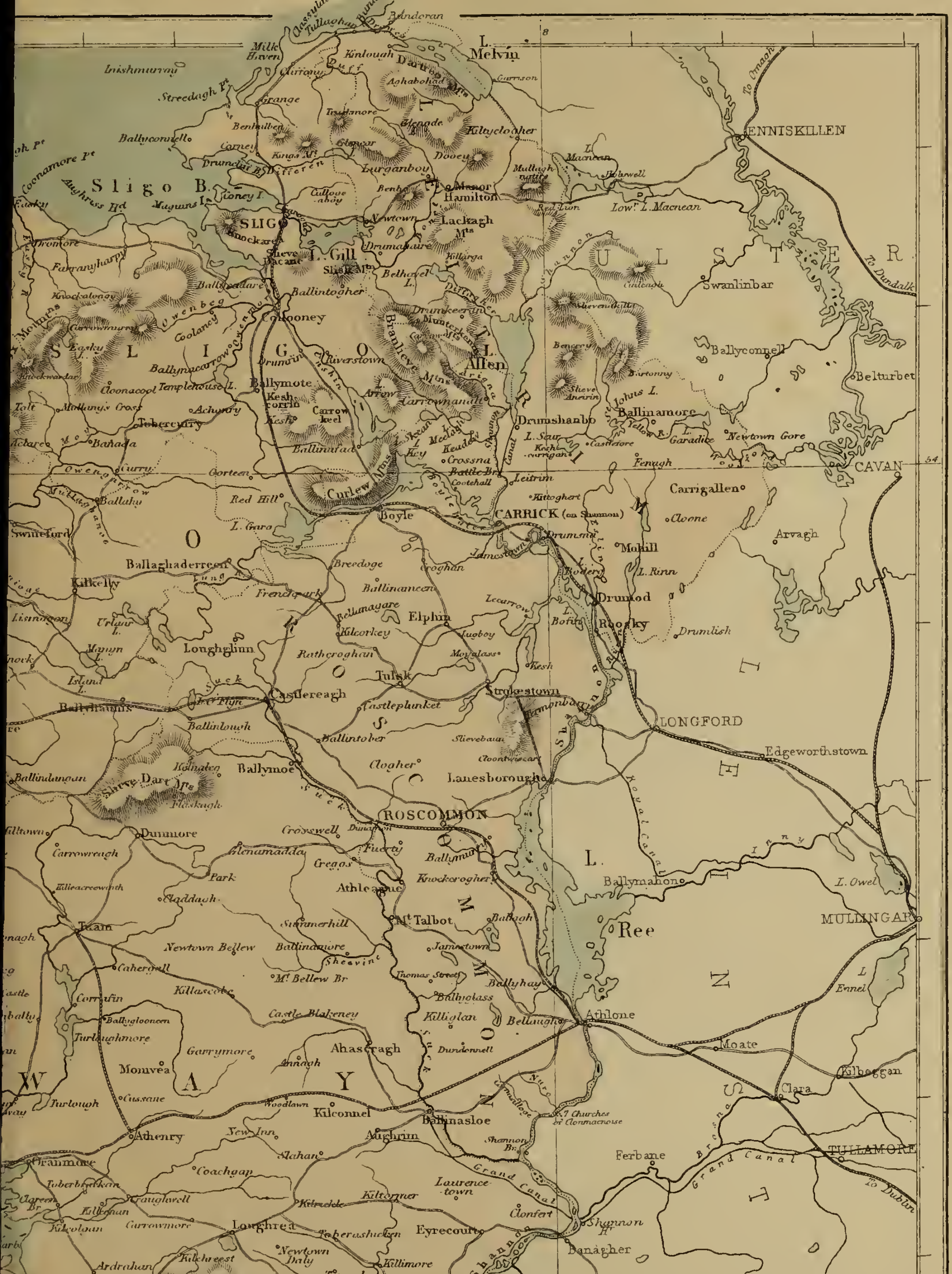
E & CO



Atlantic Ocean
The Mullet
Broad Haven
Erris Hd.
Belmullet
Binghamstown
N Inishkea
S Inishkea
Black Rock
Davillauno I.
Blacksod Pt.
Blacksod B.
Saddle Hd.
Achil Hd.
Keem
Keel
Dooagh
Slieve More
Doogort
Achil I.
Achil Beg
Clare I.
Clew B.
Inishgort
Newport
Castlebar
Westport
Louisburgh
Kildun
Croagh Patrick
Inishturk
Inishbofin
Killery Harb.
Delphi
Joyce's Country
Twelve Pins of Bunabola
Clifden
Ardbear Harb.
Ballynahinch
Roundstone
Connemara
Oughterard
L. Mask
L. Corrib
Cong
Ballinrobe
Headford
Shrule
Kilmaine
Ballyglass
Balla
L. Conn
L. Cullin
Nephin
Crossmolina
Ballina
Killala
Killala B.
Ballycastle
Rathlackan
Downpatrick Hd.
Benwee Hd.
The Stags
Portacloy
Porturlin
Bangor
Carrowmore L.
Nephin Beg Mts.
Mweelrea
Maamturk Mts.
Galway
Galway B.
Moycullen
Castlehill
Gorumna
Lettermullen
Golam Hd.
Kilkerrin B.
Inishmore
Killeany
Is. of Arran
Inishmaan
Inisheer
Gregory Sd.
Foul Sd.
Black Hd.
Brannock Is.
Seven Churches
Kilronan
Slyne Hd.
Bunown B.
Munster
Longitude
English Miles
0 5 10 15 20
Railways

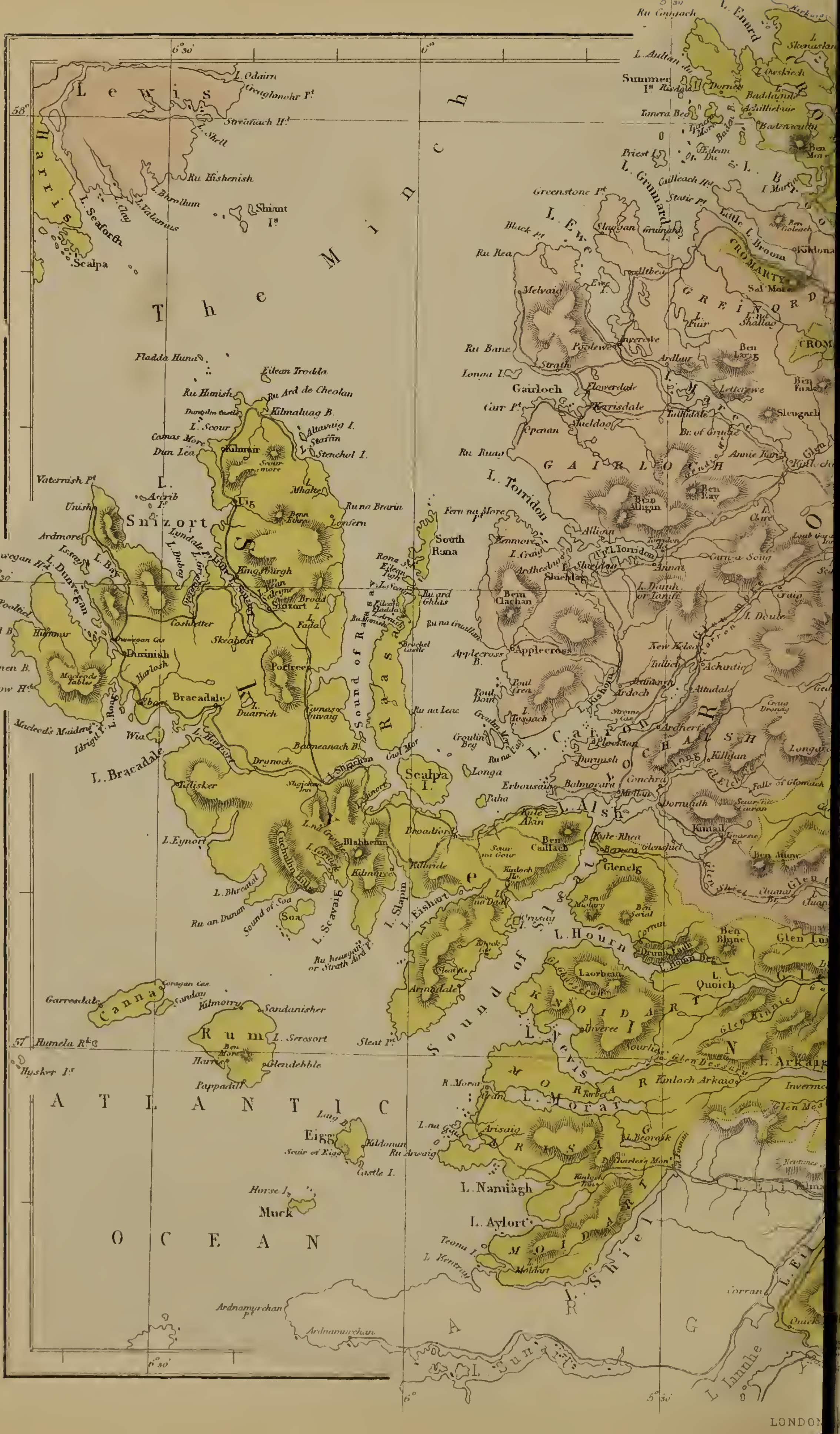
CONNAUGHT.

LONDON

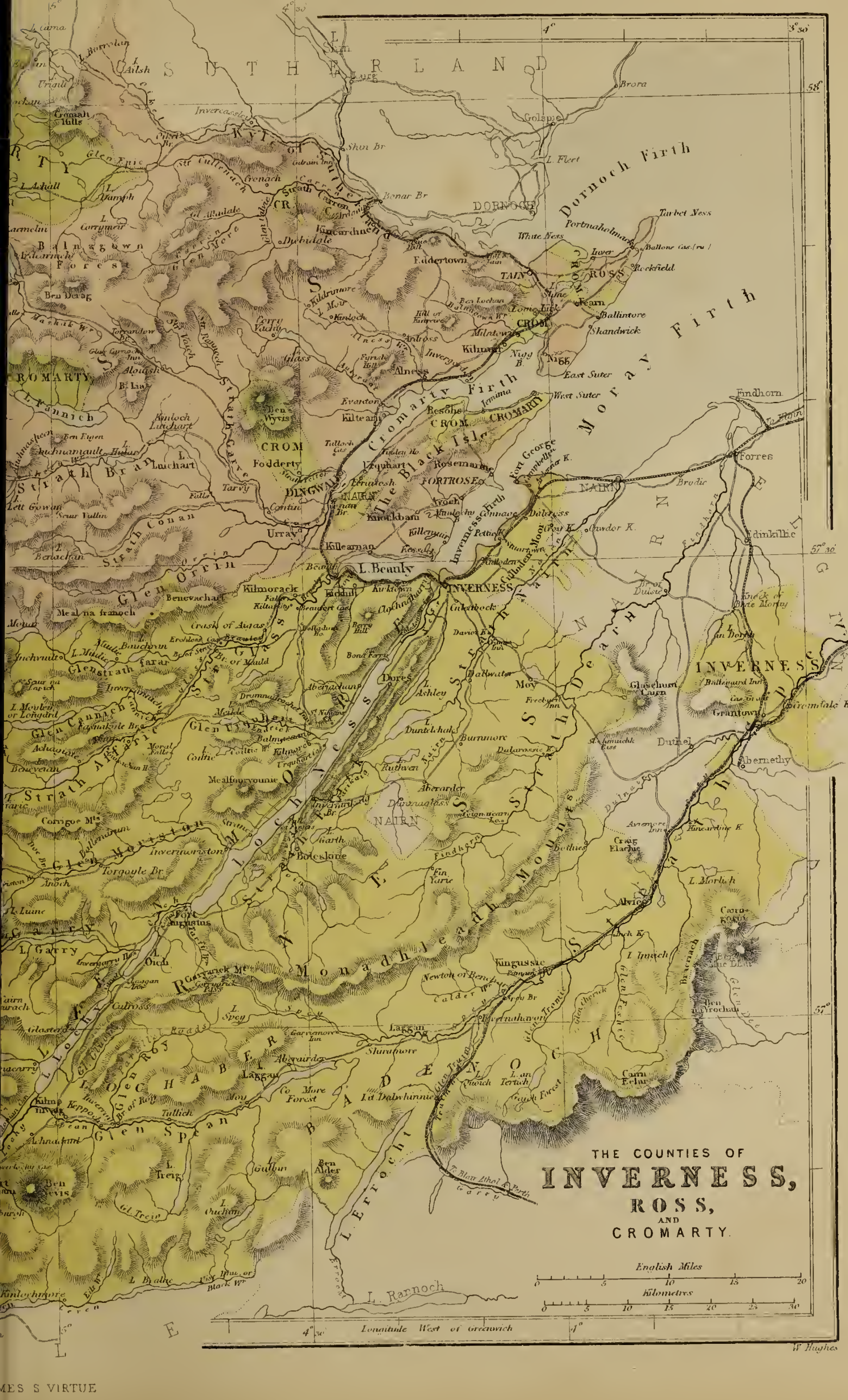


Bundoran
Melvin
Milk Haven
Inishmurray
Kinlough
Streedagh Pt
Grange
Dartry Mts
Aghaboliad
Garrison
Benbulben
Glenade
Kiltyclogher
Ballyconnell
Kings Mt
Dooey
Glencar
ENNISKILLEN
Coonamore Pt
Drumcliff B.
Lurganboy
L. Macnean
Sligo B.
Manor Hamilton
Belcoo
Aughriss Hd
Magins
Coney I.
Lower L. Macnean
Red Lion
SLIGO
Knockarea
Newtown
Lackagh Mts
Dromore
Farranyharpy
Sheve Dacane
L. Gill
Drumahaire
Slish Mt.
Killarga
U L S T E R
Swanlinbar
To Dundalk
Knockalongy
Ballysadare
Ballintogher
Belhavel L.
Collooney
Owenbeg
Coolaney
Drumkeeran
Munterkenny
Slieve Russell
Bramlieve Mts
Ballyconnell
Belturbet
Ballymacarrow
Drumfin
Riverstown
L. Allen
Benvoy
S L I G O
Easky L.
Ballymote
Arigna
Ballinamore
Cloonacool
Templehouse L.
Keshcorran
Arrow
Carrowkeel
Carrownamaddy
Drumshanbo
Slieve Anierin
St Johns L.
Bartonny
Tubercurry
Achonry
L. Key
Meelagh
L. Scur
Yellow R.
L. Garadice
Newtown Gore
Aclare
Bunada
Mullany's Cross
Ballinafad
Kesh
Crossna
Battle Br.
Keshcarrigan
Castlefore
Fenagh
CAVAN
Curry
Owenmore
Gorteen
Curlew Mts
Cootehall
Leitrim
Ballaghy
Red Hill
Kiltoghert
Carrigallen
Swineford
L. Gara
Boyle
CARRICK (on Shannon)
Cloone
O
Ballaghaderreen
Breedoge
Croghan
Jamestown
Drumsna
Mohill
L. Rinn
Arvagh
Kilkelly
Frenchpark
Ballinameen
L. Bodery
Drumod
Lecarrow
Urlaur L.
Bellanagare
Elphin
L. Boffin
Rooskey
Drumlish
Kilcorkey
Tuoboy
Mannin L.
Loughglinn
Rathcroghan
Moyglass
Kesh
Island L.
Suck
Tulsk
Strokestown
Ballyhaunis
Castlereagh
Castleplunket
Termonbarry
LONGFORD
Ballinlough
Ballintober
Slievebawn
Edgeworthstown
Ballindangan
Cloonfinlough
Clogher
Kilnalag
Ballymoe
Lanesborough
Slieve Dart Mts
Flaskagh
ROSCOMMON
Milltown
Dunmore
Crosswell
Dunamon
Fuerty
Carrowreagh
Glenamaddy
Ballymurray
L.
Inny
Gregas
Park
Knockcroghery
Ballymahon
L. Owel
Killacreewith
Athleague
Claddagh
Summerhill
Mt Talbot
Ree
MULLINGAR
Tuam
Ballagh
Newtown Bellew
Ballinamore
Jamestown
Sheevin
Caherlistrane
Thomas Street
Killascobe
Mt Bellew Br
Ballyhay
L. Ennel
Corrofin
Ballyglass
Ballygloonen
Killaglan
Castle Blakeney
Bellanagh
Athlone
Turloughmore
Moate
Garrymore
Dundonnell
Ahascragh
Monivea
Annagh
Kilbeggan
Y
A
Clara
Cussane
Turlough
Woodlawn
Kilconnel
7 Churches or Clonmacnoise
Ballinasloe
Athenry
New Inn
Aughrim
Shannon Br.
Ferbane
TULLAMORE
Oranmore
Grand Canal
To Dublin
Aughrim
Coachgap
Laurence-town
Kiltormer
Craughwell
Clonfert
Shannon Hr
Kilreekle
Loughrea
Toberashicken
Eyrecourt
Kilcolgan
Carrowmore
Banagher
Newtown Daly
Killimore
Ardrahan
Kilchreest
Tynagh
Kilbrack
Duniry
Tiranascar
Kinvara
Tadrucan
Parsonstown
Kinnitty
Kiltartan
Slieve Aughty Mts
Ballinagar
Portumna
Gort
Woodford
Cooter
L. Cooter Cas.
Shanaglish
L.
Burrisokane
Shinrone
Gowlawther
Roscrea
Knockevin
Furnace
Derg
Mt Shannon
S T E R
of Greenwich
Scarriff
L E I N S T E R
O N N A U G H T
M
54
53
8
W. Hughes

RTUE & CO



Lewis
Harris
L. Seaforth
Scalpa
Shiant Is
Ru Hishenish
Streanach Hd
Greaghmohr Pt
L. Odairn
L. Shell
The Minch
58°
6°30'
6°
5°30'
Fladda Huna
Eilean Trodda
Ru Hunish
Ru Ard de Cheolan
Kilmaluag B.
Duntulm Castle
L. Scour
Camas More
Dun Lea
Kilmuir
Scour more
L. Altavaig I.
Staffin
Stenchol I.
L. Mhaltee
Uig
Ben Edra
Ru na Brarin
Lonfern
Vaternish Pt
L. Snizort
Ascrib Is
Unish
Ardmore
Isay I.
L. Bay
L. Dubeg
Dunvegan Hd
L. Dunvegan
57°30'
Kingsburgh
Lyndale Pt
L. Greshornish
Snizort
Broad
L. Fada
L. Pooltiel
Oisgil B.
Hamnur
Dunvegan Cas
Duirinish
Coshletter
Skeabost
Moonen B.
Copnahow Hd
Macleod's Tables
Harlosh
Bracadale
Portree
Duarrich
Macleod's Maidens
Idrigil
L. Roag
Ebost
Wia I.
L. Bracadale
L. Harport
Talisker
Drynoch
Balmeanach B.
L. Sligachan
Sligachan Inn
Glamaig
L. Eynort
L. na Creich
Cuchullin Hills
Blabheinn
L. Coruisk
Kilmarie
L. Bhreatal
Ru an Dunan
Sound of Soa
Soa I.
L. Scavaig
Ru Lusaig or Strath Aird Pt
L. Slapin
L. Eishart
Skye
Raasay
Sound of Raasay
Rona I.
Eilean Tigh
South Rona
Fladda I.
Brochel Castle
Ru na Leac
Caol Mor
Scalpa I.
Longa
Paba
Broadford
Kilbride
Kyle Akin
Ben Caillach
Kinloch
Isle Ornsay
Knock Cas.
Armadale
Sleat Pt
Sound of Sleat
Canna
Coragan Cas.
Sanday
Garresdale
Rum
Kilmorry
Sandanisher
L. Scresort
Ben More
Harris
Glendebble
Pappadill
57°
Humela Rk
Hysker Is
Atlantic Ocean
Eigg
Laig B.
Kildonan
Scuir of Eigg
Castle I.
Ru Arasaig
Horse I.
Muck
Ardnamurchan Pt
Ardnamurchan
L. Sunart
L. Linnhe
Corran
Argyle
Ru Coigach
L. Enard
Summer Is
L. Kanaird
Tanera Beg
Priest I.
L. Gruinard
Greenstone Pt
Black Pt
L. Ewe
Ru Rea
Melvaig
Ewe I.
Poolewe
Inverewe
Aultbea
Slaggan
Gruinard I.
Little L. Broom
Ben Goleach
Kildonan
Cromarty
Greinord
L. Fuir
L. na Shallag
Ru Bane
Longa I.
Gairloch
Strath
Flowerdale
Kerrisdale
Ardlair
Letterewe
Tullidale
Cromarty
Slioch
Sleugach
Gair Pt
Opinan
Shieldaig
Ru Ruag
Gairloch
Ben Alligan
Ben Eay
L. Torridon
Fern na More Pt
Kenmore
L. Craig
Arthesdagh
Shieldaig
Up. L. Torridon
Annat
Bein Clachan
L. Damh or Tamh
L. Doule
Ru ard Ghlas
Ru na Guallan
Applecross
Applecross B.
New Kelso
Achuntic
Tullich
Ardoch
Attadale
Poul Dovn
Poul Crea
L. Toscaig
Croulin Mor
Croulin Beg
Ru na Cailleach
L. Carron
L. Kishorn
Strome Cas.
Plockton
Duirnish
Balmacara
Erbousaig
Conchra
Ardhertie
L. Long
Killilan
Kintail
Dornudh
Falls of Glomach
Sgurr Fionn Lauran
L. Alsh
Kyle Rhea
Bernera
Glenshiel
Glenelg
Ben Mulgry
Ben Serial
Ben Attow
Glen Shiel
Cluanie Br.
L. Hourn
Corran
Ben Blune
Glen Loy
Laorbeinn
L. Quoich
Glen Quoich
Inverie
Knoydart
Sourles
Glen Dessary
L. Nevis
Kinloch Arkaig
L. Arkaig
Inverness
Glen Mo
R. Morar
Tarbet
L. Morar
Morar
L. na Gaul
Arisaig
Arisaig
L. Beoraik
Prince Charles's Mont
Kinloch Ailort
L. Nanuagh
L. Aylort
Moidart
Teona I.
L. Moidart
L. Shiel
LONDON

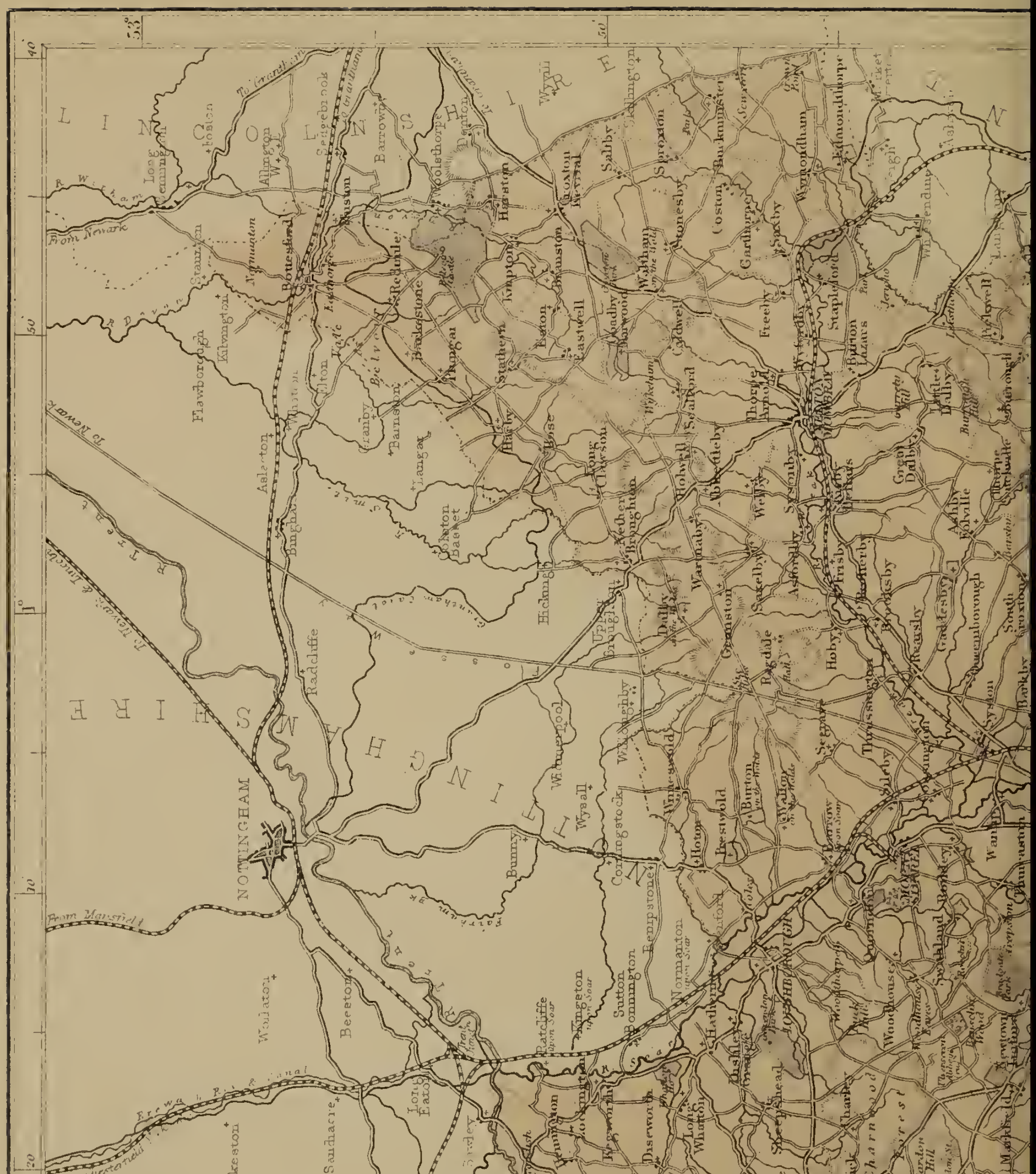


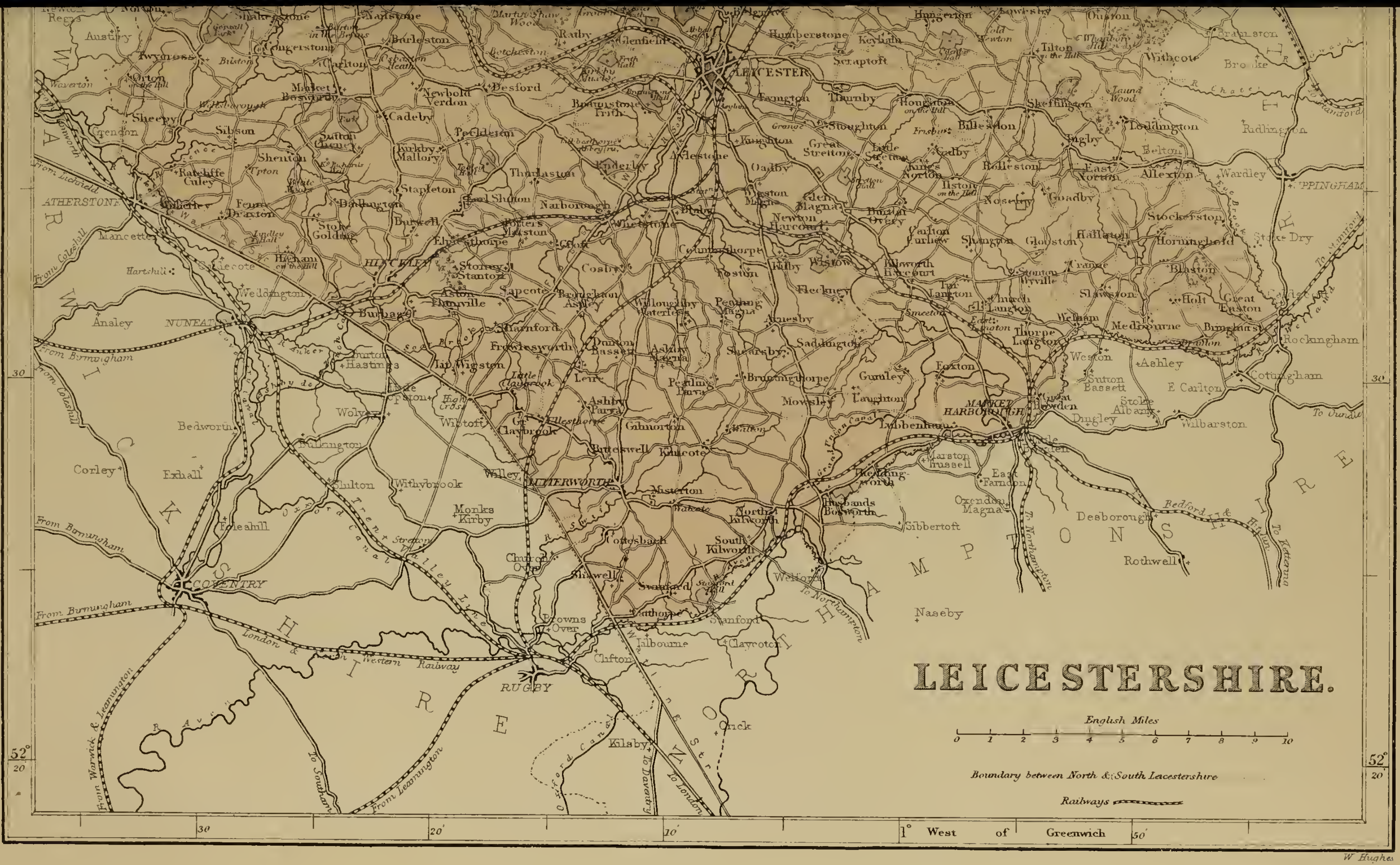
SUTHERLAND
Brora
Golspie
Dornoch Firth
DORNOCH
Bonar Br
Tarbet Ness
Portmahomack
TAIN
ROSS
Edderton
Kincardine
Ballintore
Shandwick
CROM
Moray Firth
Invergordon
Alness
Nigg
Cromarty Firth
CROMARTY
Fort George
The Black Isle
Rosemarkie
FORTROSE
Dingwall
Ben Wyvis
Strath Bran
Strath Conan
Glen Orrin
L. Beauly
INVERNESS
Findhorn
Forres
Brodie
NAIRN
Cawdor K.
Culloden Moor
Dulnain
Grantown
Abernethy
Cromdale K
INVERNESS
Strath Glass
Glen Urquhart
Loch Ness
Dores
Strath Affaric
Glen Moriston
Invermoriston
Foyers
Boleskine
Fort Augustus
Monadhleadh Mountains
Strath Spey
Kingussie
Aviemore Inn
Cairngorm
Ben Macdhui
Ben Avon
Glen Garry
L. Oich
L. Lochy
Laggan
BADENOCH
LOCHABER
Glen Roy
Glen Spean
Ben Nevis
Ben Alder
L. Ericht
L. Rannoch
Dalwhinnie
To Blair Athol & Perth
Longitude West of Greenwich
W. Hughes

THE COUNTIES OF
INVERNESS,
ROSS,
AND
CROMARTY.

English Miles
0 5 10 15 20
Kilometres
0 5 10 15 20 25 30

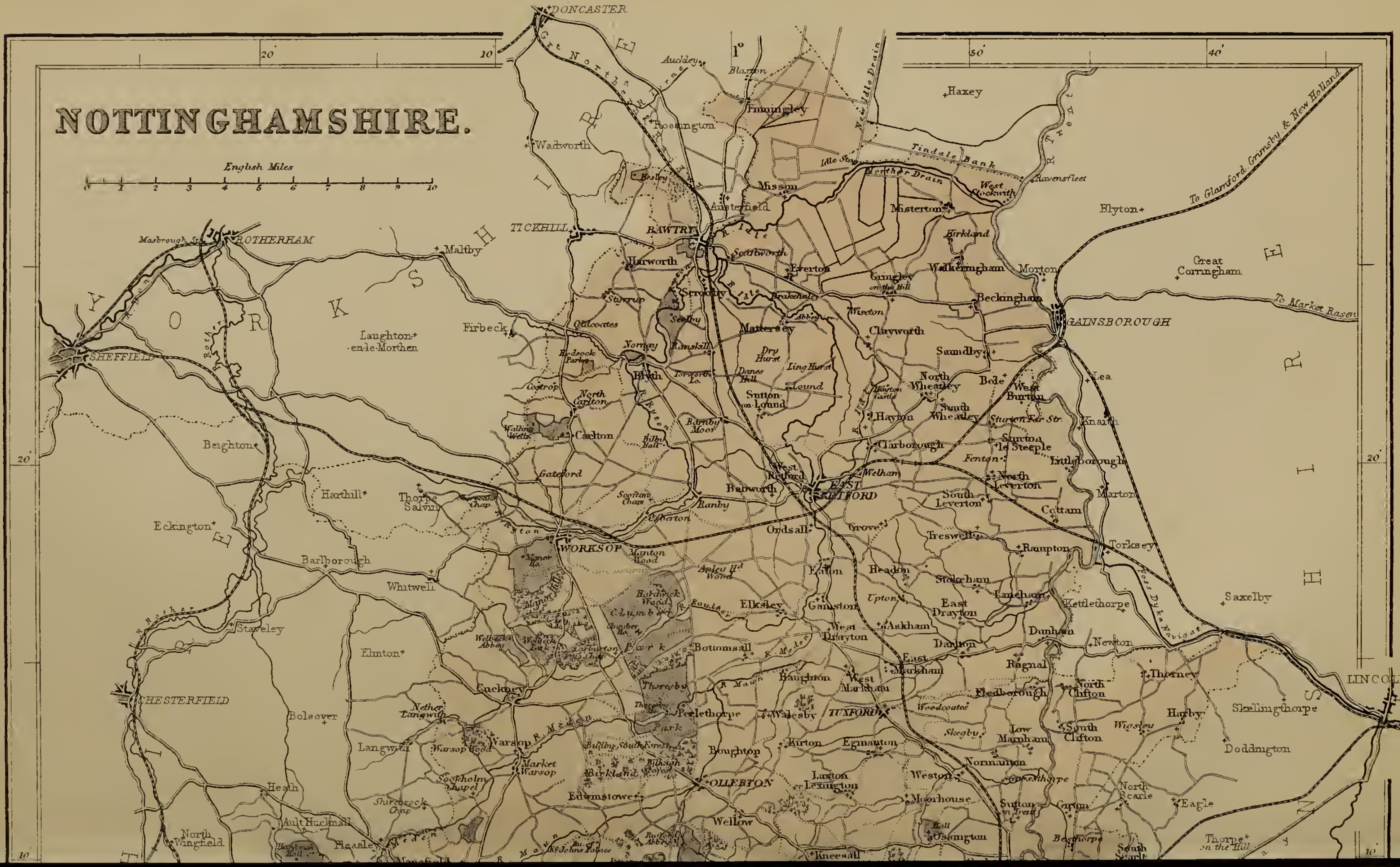
MES S VIRTUE

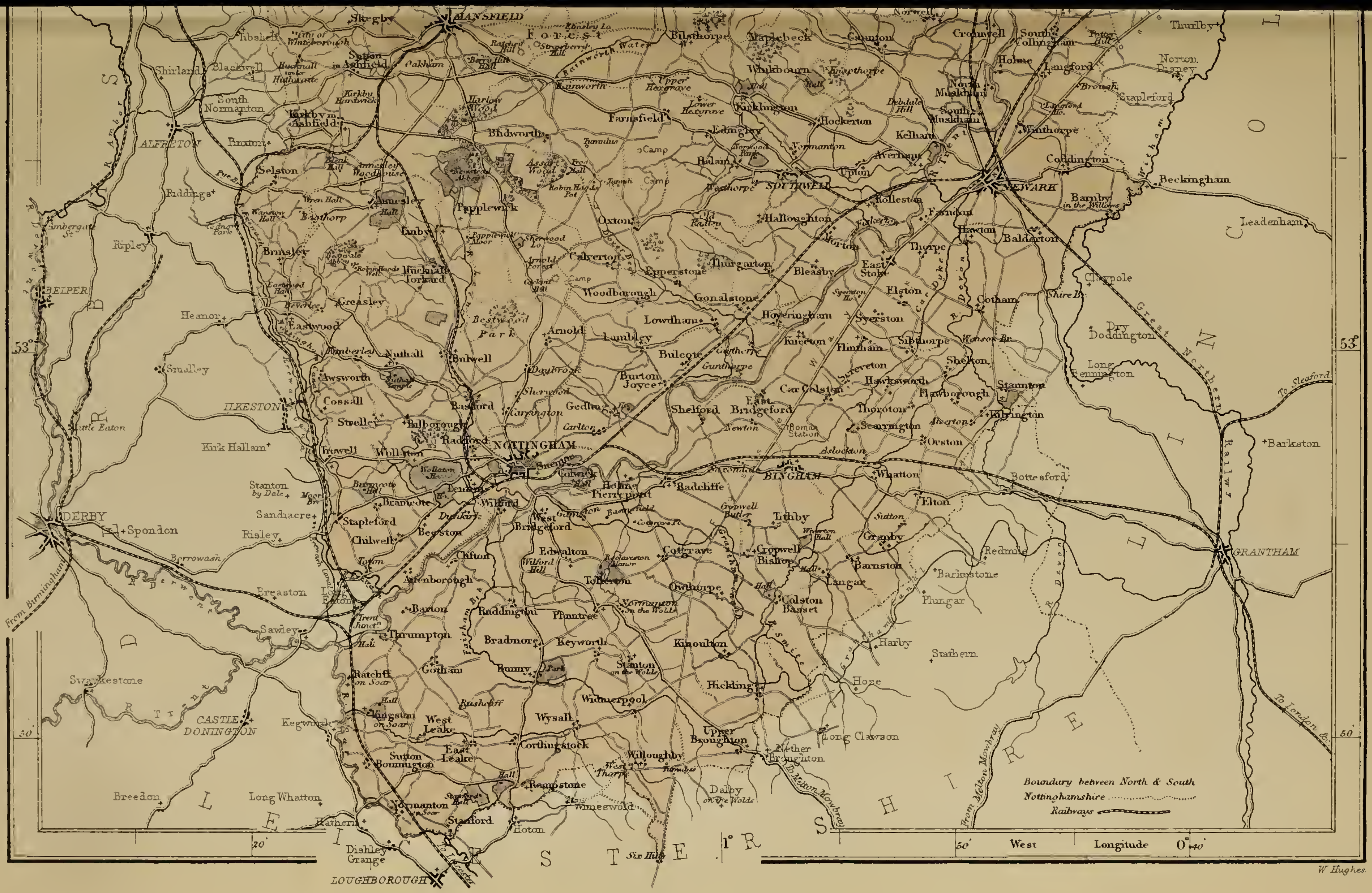

LINCOLNSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
NOTTINGHAM
DERBY
CASTLE DONINGTON
LOUGHBOROUGH
MELTON MOWBRAY
MOUNTSORREL
BURTON upon Trent
BELPER
Long Bennington
Allington
Bottesford
Barrowby
Woolsthorpe
Denton
Harston
Knipton
Croxton Kerrial
Saltby
Sproxton
Buckminster
Coston
Wymondham
Edmondthorpe
Stapleford
Freeby
Saxby
Garthorpe
Stonesby
Waltham on the Wolds
Eastwell
Goadby Marwood
Eaton
Branston
Stathern
Plungar
Harby
Barkestone
Redmile
Muston
Normanton
Staunton
Kilvington
Flawborough
Orston
Elton
Whatton
Aslockton
Granby
Barnstone
Langar
Cropwell Bishop
Colston Bassett
Bingham
Hickling
Long Clawson
Nether Broughton
Upper Broughton
Holwell
Scalford
Ab Kettleby
Wartnaby
Dalby
Grimston
Saxelby
Asfordby
Frisby
Rotherby
Brooksby
Hoby
Ragdale
Thrussington
Seagrave
Sileby
Gaddesby
Great Dalby
Ashby Folville
Burton Lazars
Little Dalby
Radcliffe
Willoughby
Widmerpool
Wysall
Bunny
Costock
Rempstone
Wymeswold
Hoton
Prestwold
Burton on the Wolds
Walton on the Wolds
Barrow upon Soar
Cossington
Rothley
Normanton upon Soar
Sutton Bonnington
Kingston upon Soar
Ratcliffe upon Soar
Kegworth
Lockington
Hathern
Dishley
Shepshed
Long Whatton
Diseworth
Isley Walton
Belton
Osgathorpe
Breedon on the Hill
Worthington
Melbourne
Ticknall
Calke
Hartshorn
Coleorton
Whitwick
Thringstone
Charnwood Forest
Woodhouse
Swithland
Quorndon
Thurcaston
Wanlip
Markfield
Ravenstone
Swannington
Ashby de la Zouch
Blackfordby
Packington
Heather
Snibston
Normanton
Willesley
Smisby
Barrow upon Trent
Shardlow
Weston
Sawley
Long Eaton
Sandiacre
Ilkeston
Beeston
Wollaton
Stapleford
Spondon
Little Eaton
Borrowash
R. Trent
R. Derwent
R. Witham
R. Devon
R. Soar
Erewash Canal
Grand Trunk Canal
Grantham Canal
Fairham Bk.
Smite
Vale of Belvoir
Ryknield St.
From Newark
To Newark
To Grantham
From Mansfield
From Chesterfield
Sedgebrook
Caldwell
Lullington
1°
53°
50'
40
50
10
20
30


LEICESTERSHIRE.
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Boundary between North & South Leicestershire
Railways
1° West of Greenwich
50'
10'
20'
30
30
52°
20
W Hughes
LEICESTER
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LUTTERWORTH
HINCKLEY
NUNEATON
ATHERSTONE
COVENTRY
RUGBY
UPPINGHAM
Rockingham
Cottingham
Wilbarston
Rothwell
Desborough
Naseby
Sibbertoft
Welford
Stanford
Claycoton
Lilbourne
Clifton
Kilsby
Crick
Browns Over
Church Over
Monks Kirby
Withybrook
Wolvey
Bedworth
Exhall
Foleshill
Corley
Ansley
Mancetter
Hartshill
Oldbury
Weddington
Burbage
Sapcote
Cosby
Whetstone
Blaby
Wigston
Oadby
Great Glen
Kibworth Harcourt
Fleckney
Kilby
Arnesby
Shearsby
Saddington
Gumley
Foxton
Laughton
Lubbenham
Husbands Bosworth
North Kilworth
South Kilworth
Misterton
Swinford
Shawell
Cotesbach
Kimcote
Walton
Gilmorton
Ashby Parva
Leire
Claybrook
Ullesthorpe
Frolesworth
Sharnford
Broughton Astley
Dunton Bassett
Ashby Magna
Peatling Magna
Peatling Parva
Bruntingthorpe
Mowsley
Knaptoft
Willoughby Waterless
Countesthorpe
Foston
Wistow
Newton Harcourt
Kilworth
Smeeton
Tur Langton
Church Langton
East Langton
Thorpe Langton
Welham
Slawston
Medbourne
Blaston
Holt
Great Easton
Bringhurst
Drayton
Ashley
Weston
Sutton Bassett
Stoke Albany
East Carlton
Dingley
Great Bowden
Little Bowden
Marston Trussell
East Farndon
Oxendon Magna
Theddingworth
Stonton Wyville
Cranoe
Hallaton
Horninghold
Stockerston
Glooston
Shangton
Carlton Curlieu
Illston on the Hill
Noseley
Goadby
Rolleston
Billesdon
Allexton
East Norton
Tugby
Skeffington
Loddington
Belton
Wardley
Stoke Dry
Ridlington
Brooke
Braunston
Withcote
Tilton on the Hill
Lowesby
Ouston
Hungerton
Keyham
Scraptoft
Humberstone
Thurnby
Houghton on the Hill
Evington
Stoughton
Great Stretton
Little Stretton
King's Norton
Gaulby
Frisby
Knighton
Aylestone
Glenfield
Kirby Muxloe
Braunstone
Enderby
Narborough
Thurlaston
Earl Shilton
Desford
Ratby
Botcheston
Newbold Verdon
Barlestone
Nailstone
Congerstone
Carlton
Market Bosworth
Cadeby
Peckleton
Kirkby Mallory
Stapleton
Dadlington
Sutton Cheney
Shenton
Upton
Sibson
Sheepy
Orton
Twycross
Austrey
Grendon
Witherley
Ratcliffe Culey
Fenny Drayton
Stoke Golding
Higham on the Hill
Burton Hastings
Wibtoft
High Cross
Willey
Stretton
Bulkington
Ullesthorpe
Elmesthorpe
Stoney Stanton
Aston Flamville
Potters Marston
Croft
Wigston Parva
Burton
Huncote
Sketchley
To Kettering
To Northampton
To Oundle
To Daventry
To London
To Southam
To Stamford
From Lichfield
From Birmingham
From Coleshill
From Warwick & Leamington
From Leamington
From Tamworth
London & North Western Railway
Trent Valley Line
Oxford Canal
Watling Street
Bedford & Hitchin
R. Avon
R. Anker
R. Welland
R. Soar
R. Sence
R. Chater
Eye Brook
W A R W I C K S H I R E
N O R T H A M P T O N S H I R E

LONDON VIRTUE & CO

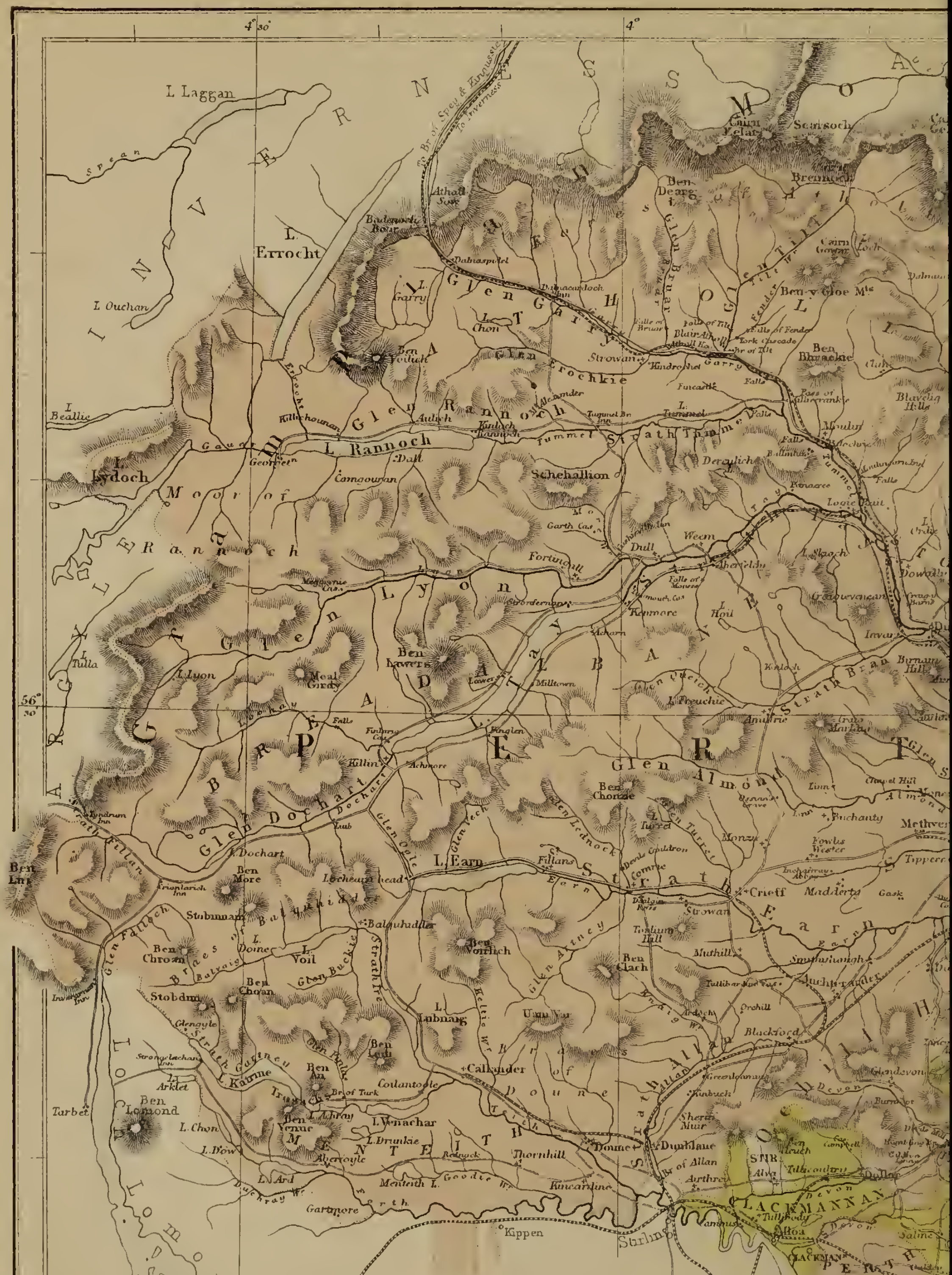
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.


English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
20'
10'
1°
50'
40'
DONCASTER
Grt North Road
Auckley
Blaxton
Finningley
New Idle Drain
Haxey
Rossington
Wadworth
Tindale Bank
Idle Stop
Norther Drain
R. Trent
Ravensfleet
West Stockwith
Misson
Austerfield
Misterton
Blyton
To Glamford, Grimsby & New Holland
TICKHILL
BAWTRY
R. Idle
Scaftworth
Everton
Gringley on the Hill
Walkeringham
Morton
Great Corringham
Kirkland
Masbrough St.
ROTHERHAM
Maltby
Harworth
Beckingham
GAINSBOROUGH
To Market Rasen
Y O R K S H I R E
L I N C O L N S H I R E
Styrrup
Scrooby
Mattersey
Wiseton
Clayworth
Saundby
Oldcoates
Serlby
Abbey
Firbeck
Laughton-en-le-Morthen
SHEFFIELD
R. Rother
Hodsock Park
Norney
Ranskill
Dry Hurst
Ling Hurst
Danes Hill
Lound
Sutton-cum-Lound
Blyth
Torworth Lo.
North Wheatley
South Wheatley
Bole
West Burton
Lea
Costrop
North Carlton
Barnby Moor
Hayton
Sturton Fen Str.
Knaith
Walling Wells
Carlton
Bilby Hall
R. Ryton
Clarborough
Sturton le Steeple
Fenton
Littleborough
Beighton
Gateford
West Retford
EAST RETFORD
Welham
North Leverton
South Leverton
Marton
Harthill
Thorpe Salvin
Scofton Chap.
Babworth
Ranby
Cottam
Eckington
Osberton
Ordsall
Grove
Treswell
Rampton
Torksey
WORKSOP
Manton Wood
Barlborough
Whitwell
Worksop Manor
Manor Hill
Apley Hd Wood
Eaton
Headon
Stokeham
Laneham
Kettlethorpe
Fossdyke Navigation
Saxelby
Hardwick Wood
Clumber Park
Clumber Ho.
Elksley
Gamston
Upton
East Drayton
Staveley
Welbeck Abbey
Welbeck Park
Carburton Chap.
West Drayton
Askham
Dunham
Newton
Elmton
Bottomsall
R. Meden
Dalton
Ragnal
CHESTERFIELD
Cuckney
Thoresby
R. Maun
Haughton
East Markham
West Markham
North Clifton
Thorney
Nether Langwith
Perlethorpe
Walesby
TUXFORD
Woodcoates
Fledborough
LINCOLN
Bolsover
Warsop
Park
Skegby
Low Marnham
South Clifton
Wigsley
Harby
Skellingthorpe
Langwith
Warsop Wood
Budby
South Forest
Kirton
Egmanton
Boughton
Doddington
Market Warsop
Sookholm Chapel
Bilhagh
Birkland
Normanton
Heath
Shirebrook Chap.
Edwinstowe
OLLERTON
Laxton
Lexington
Weston
Grassthorpe
North Scarle
Eagle
Moorhouse
Sutton on Trent
Carlton
Ault Hucknall
Hardwick Hall
North Wingfield
Pleasley
Wellow
Rufford Abbey
Kneesall
Ossington
Besthorpe
South Scarle
Thorpe on the Hill
King Johns Palace
R. Maun
Mansfield


MANSFIELD
NEWARK
NOTTINGHAM
SOUTHWELL
BINGHAM
GRANTHAM
DERBY
BELPER
ALFRETON
ILKESTON
CASTLE DONINGTON
LOUGHBOROUGH
F o r e s t
Skegby
Tibshelf
Sutton in Ashfield
Kirkby in Ashfield
Shirland
Blackwell
South Normanton
Pinxton
Selston
Riddings
Ripley
Ambergate St
Heanor
Smalley
Little Eaton
Kirk Hallam
Stanton by Dale
Sandiacre
Risley
Spondon
Borrowash
Breaston
Long Eaton
Sawley
Trent Junct.
Swarkestone
Kegworth
Breedon
Long Whatton
Hathern
Dishley Grange
Eastwood
Greasley
Brinsley
Annesley Hall
Papplewick
Linby
Hucknall Torkard
Bestwood Park
Bulwell
Nuthall
Kimberley
Awsworth
Cossall
Strelley
Bilborough
Trowell
Wollaton
Radford
Basford
Arnold
Sneinton
Lenton
Wilford
Beeston
Bramcote
Stapleford
Chilwell
Toton
Attenborough
Clifton
Barton
Thrumpton
Ratcliff on Soar
Kingston on Soar
Gotham
Sutton Bonnington
Normanton on Soar
Stanford
Hoton
East Leake
West Leake
Rempstone
Costock
Wysall
Willoughby
Widmerpool
Bunny
Bradmore
Keyworth
Ruddington
Plumtree
Edwalton
Tollerton
West Bridgford
Normanton on the Wolds
Stanton on the Wolds
Wimeswold
Dalby on the Wolds
Upper Broughton
Nether Broughton
Hickling
Kinoulton
Owthorpe
Colston Basset
Cropwell Bishop
Cropwell Butler
Cotgrave
Tithby
Langar
Barnston
Granby
Elton
Whatton
Bottesford
Redmile
Barkestone
Plungar
Harby
Stathern
Hose
Long Clawson
Radcliffe
Holme Pierrepont
Colwick
Carlton
Gedling
Burton Joyce
Lambley
Bulcote
Lowdham
Gunthorpe
Shelford
East Bridgford
Newton
Car Colston
Screveton
Flintham
Sibthorpe
Hawksworth
Thoroton
Scarrington
Aslockton
Orston
Flawborough
Shelton
Staunton
Kilvington
Alverton
Syerston
Elston
East Stoke
Thorpe
Cotham
Farndon
Hawton
Balderton
Coddington
Barnby in the Willows
Beckingham
Leadenham
Claypole
Dry Doddington
Long Bennington
Barkston
Winthorpe
Langford
Holme
North Muskham
South Muskham
Kelham
Averham
Upton
Rolleston
Fiskerton
Morton
Bleasby
Thurgarton
Hoveringham
Gonalstone
Epperstone
Woodborough
Calverton
Oxton
Halloughton
Halam
Edingley
Norwood Park
Kirklington
Hockerton
Normanton
Farnsfield
Bilsthorpe
Maplebeck
Winkbourn
Caunton
Norwell
Cromwell
South Collingham
Thurlby
Norton Disney
Stapleford
Brough
Bildworth
Rainworth
Rainworth Water
Upper Hexgrave
Lower Hexgrave
Newstead Abbey
Camp
Tumulus
Great Northern Railway
To Sleaford
To London &c.
To Melton Mowbray
From Melton Mowbray
From Birmingham
To Leicester
R. Trent
R. Derwent
R. Erewash
R. Amber
R. Witham
R. Devon
Fairham Bk.
Smite
Grantham Canal
Erewash Canal
L E I C E S T E R S H I R E
L I N C O L N
D E R B Y
53°
50'
40'
30'
20'
1°
0°
West
Longitude
Boundary between North & South Nottinghamshire
Railways

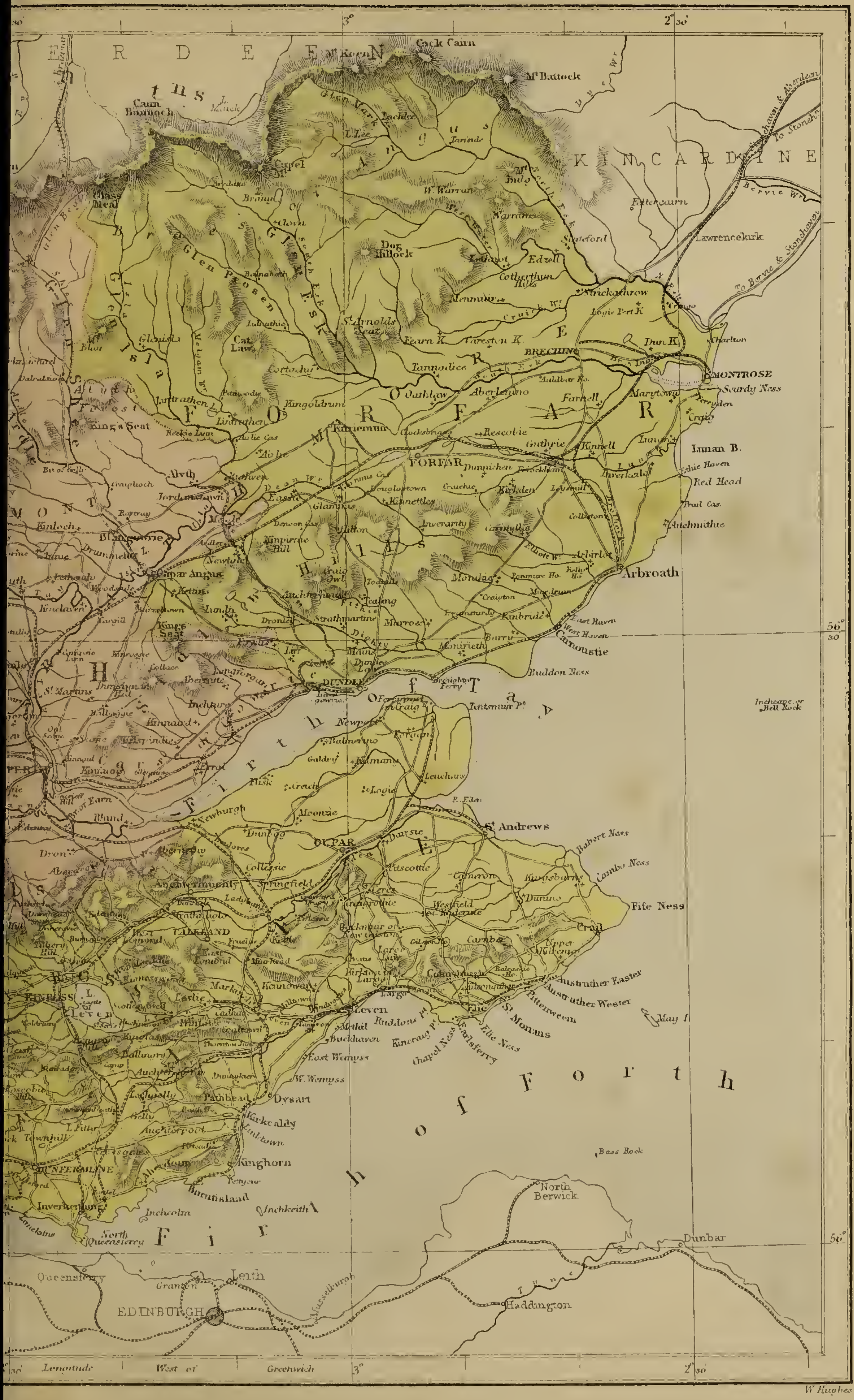
W Hughes

LONDON. VIRTUE & CO.


4° 30'
4°
56° 30'
56°
INVERNESS
ARGYLE
PERTH
BREADALBANE
ATHOLE
MONTEITH
STIR.
CLACKMANNAN
L. Laggan
Spean
L. Errocht
L. Ouchan
L. Beallie
L. Lydoch
Moor of Rannoch
Gaur
Georgetn
L. Rannoch
Killichounan
Glen Rannoch
Aulich
Kinloch Rannoch
Camgouran
Dall
Erracht
L. Garry
Glen Garry
Ben Vrackie
Glen Errochtie
Strowan
Athole Sow
Badenoch Boar
Dalnaspidel
Dalnacardoch Inn
L. Chon
Br. of Spey & Inverness
To Inverness
Ben Dearg
Glen Bruar
Falls of Bruar
Falls of Tilt
Blair Athole
Athole Ho.
Glen Tilt
Cairn Gower
Ben-y-Gloe Mts
Cairn Ealar
Scarsoch
Braemar
Ben Bhrackie
Bleaton Hills
Pass of Killicrankie
Moulin
Tummel
Strath Tummel
Tummel Br. Inn
L. Tummel
Schehallion
Garth Cas.
Dull
Weem
Fortingall
Aberfeldy
Logierait
Dowally
Glen Lyon
Meggernie Cas.
Stronfernan
Taymouth Cas.
Kenmore
Acharn
L. Tay
Ben Lawers
Meal Girdy
L. Tulla
L. Lyon
L. Freuchie
Glen Quaich
Amulree
Strath Bran
Milltown
Finlarig Cas.
Killin
Achmore
Kinglen
Glen Almond
Ben Chonzie
L. Turret
Glen Lednock
Glen Turret
Monzie
Buchanty
Methven
Tibbermore
Fowlis Wester
Inchaffray Abbey
Madderty
Gask
Crieff
Strowan
Tyndrum Inn
Strath Fillan
Ben Lui
Crianlarich Inn
Glen Dochart
L. Dochart
Luib
Glen Ogle
Ben More
Stobinnan
Balquhidder
Lochearn head
L. Earn
St. Fillans
Comrie
Strath Earn
Devil's Cauldron
Dalginross
Tomlium Hill
Muthill
Smithyhaugh
Auchterarder
Tullibardine
Glen Falloch
Ben Chrozn
Braes of Balquhidder
L. Doine
L. Voil
Glen Buckie
Strathyre
Ben Voirlich
Glen Artney
Ben Clach
Uam Var
Stobdun
Ben Choan
Glengyle
Strath Gartney
Stronaclachan
L. Katrine
L. Arklet
Tarbet
Ben Lomond
Ben An
Trossachs
Br. of Turk
Ben Venue
L. Achray
L. Vennachar
L. Drunkie
Aberfoyle
L. Chon
L. Dow
L. Ard
Duchray
Gartmore
Forth
Kippen
Ben Ledi
L. Lubnaig
Coilantogle
Callander
Keltie Water
Braes of Doune
Teith
Redmock
Thornhill
Menteith L.
Goodie W.
Kincardine
Doune
Dunblane
Bridge of Allan
Airthrey
Sheriff Muir
Strath Allan
Kinbuck
Greenlonnan
Blackford
Gleneagles
Orchill
Glendevon
Devon
Ochil Hills
Ben Cleuch
Alva
Tillicoultry
Dollar
Alloa
Tullibody
Cambus
Stirling
Kincardine
Culross
Torryburn
Saline
Grangemouth
Falkirk
From Airdrie
Linlithgow
L. Lomond
Helensburgh
Balloch
Leven
Dumbarton
To Glasgow
Clyde
English Miles
0
5
10
15
Kilometres
0
5
10
15
20
25
30

THE COUNTIES OF
PERTH,
FORFAR, FIFE, KINROSS,
AND
CLACKMANNAN.

LOND


A B E R D E E N
Cock Cairn
Mt Keen
Mt Battock
Cairn Bannoch
L. Muick
Glen Mark
Lochlee
L. Lee
Tarfside
Capel Mt
Glass Meal
Broad Cairn
Clova
Mt Bulg
W. Water
Warran
Fettercairn
K I N C A R D I N E
To Stonehaven
Bervie Wr
Lawrencekirk
Stateford
Edzell
Lethnot
Dog Hillock
Cotherthun Hills
Menmuir
To Bervie & Stonehaven
Strickathrow
Logie Pert K.
Dun K.
Craigo
Charlton
G L E N I S L A
Glen Prosen
S. Esk
Cat Law
St Arnolds Seat
Fearn K.
Careston K.
BRECHIN
Cortachy
Tannadice
MONTROSE
Scurdy Ness
Ferryden
Craig
Glenisla
Mt Blair
Kingoldrum
Oathlaw
Aberlemno
Farnell
Marytown
Airlie
Kirriemuir
F O R F A R
Rescobie
Guthrie
Kinnell
Lunan
Lunan B.
Alyth
Kings Seat
Forest of Alyth
FORFAR
Dunnichen
Inverkeilor
Ethie Haven
Red Head
Meigle
Glamis
Kinnettles
Letham
Trail Cas.
Auchmithie
Eassie
Inverarity
Carmyllie
Arbirlot
Arbroath
Blairgowrie
Kinpirnie Hill
Elliot Wr
Coupar Angus
Newtyle
Tealing
Monikie
Craigowl
Auchterhouse
Panmure Ho.
Kelly Ho.
Kettins
Lundie
Strathmartine
Murroes
Kinbride
East Haven
West Haven
Carnoustie
Kings Seat
Dighty
Mains
Barry
Monifieth
56° 30
Dundee Law
Buddon Ness
S I D L A W H I L L S
St Martins
Dunsinnan Hill
Longforgan
Abernyte
DUNDEE
Broughty Ferry
Invergowrie
Ferry Port on Craig
Tentsmuir Pt.
Inchcape or Bell Rock
Inchture
Kinnaird
Newport
F i r t h o f T a y
Forgan
Balmerino
Kilmany
Errol
Gauldry
Leuchars
Flisk
Creich
Logie
C A R S E O F G O W R I E
R. Eden
Newburgh
Moonzie
St Andrews
Dunbog
CUPAR
Dairsie
Boarhills
Babert Ness
Collessie
Kemback
Cambo Ness
Auchtermuchty
Springfield
Ceres
Cameron
Kingsbarns
Dunino
Fife Ness
Crail
FALKLAND
Largo Law
Carnbee
Upper Kilrenny
Anstruther Easter
Anstruther Wester
Pittenweem
St Monans
Elie
Elie Ness
Earlsferry
Chapel Ness
Kincraig Pt
Ruddons Pt
May I.
KINROSS
L. Leven
Markinch
Kennoway
Leven
Methil
Buckhaven
East Wemyss
W. Wemyss
Dysart
Pathhead
Kirkcaldy
Linktown
Kinghorn
Burntisland
Auchtertool
DUNFERMLINE
Inverkeithing
North Queensferry
Inchcolm
Inchkeith
Bass Rock
North Berwick
F i r t h o f F o r t h
Dunbar
56°
Queensferry
Granton
Leith
EDINBURGH
Musselburgh
Tyne
Haddington
Longitude West of Greenwich
3°
2° 30

W Hughes

E & CO

bells. It is in a dilapidated state, the steeple having fallen in 1658, and has so remained ever since. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, which was built in 1846, also a free school.

DALBY-PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 4½ miles S.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town and railway station. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £263, in the patron. of E. B. Hartopp, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome modern structure. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. Dalby Hall is the seat of E. B. Hartopp, Esq.; his family have resided here since the reign of Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring. Here is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds.

DALBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 7 miles N.W. of Melton-Mowbray and 5 N. of the Kirby railway station. The village is supplied with water, conveyed by pipes from springs at the distance of 1½ mile. In the reign of Henry II. a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers was founded here by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, the revenue of which at the Dissolution amounted to £91 2*s.* 8*d.* The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £40, in the patron. of the rector, the Rev. W. G. Sayer, who is lord of the manor. The church was built by the present incumbent in 1835, at a cost of £5,000. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a handsome building, with square embattled tower and four bells. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Six-Hills, built in 1837. The charities amount to £9. There are National and infant schools, supported by the rector. This place is noted for its Stilton cheese, and for a fine chalybeate spring.

DALBY-WITH-DEXTHORPE, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles N. of Spilsby, and 4½ N.W. of Burgh railway station. There are only a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £79, in the patron. of Lord Monson. The church, a small ancient structure, contains several monuments and effigies of the Llanden family. The charities amount to £7 per annum. A glebe in the parish of Toynton All Saints, valued at £27 10*s.*, and land in Wildmore Fen, valued at £12, are attached to the living. J. W. Preston, Esq., is lord of the manor. The chief residence is Dalby Hall.

DALBY-WITH-SKEWSBY, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9½ miles W. of Malton, and 14 N.E. of York. It is situated on the Howardian range of hills, and contains Witherham and Skewsby. The village is small, and the parish contains 50 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £245, in the patron. of the Rev. J. S. Hall. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, in the Norman style of architecture, with an arched roof of stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The charities amount to £5 per annum. W. Ewbank, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the Simington hounds.

DALCARLINCH, a vil. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Duttril.

DALCHRAY, a vil. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Inveraven. It is situated on the river Spey.

DALCROSS, or DALUS, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Inverness. It is joined to Croy. Dalcross Castle is an ancient tower of the clan Chattan, near Culloden Moor.

DALCOURY, a vil. in the par. of Creich, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Loch Shin.

DALDERBY, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2¼ miles S. of Horncastle, its post town. It is situated on the Horncastle canal and the river Bain. There is no village, only five cottages. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect. of Scrivelsby. The church, which is now in ruins, was dedicated to St. Martin.

DALE, a par. in the hund. of Roose, in the co. of Pembroke, 10 miles S.W. of Haverfordwest. It is a peninsula, and forms the eastern coast of Milford Haven. Two lighthouses were erected on the southern point of Dale in the reign of Queen Anne, who gave her name to Queen Anne's Head. It was formerly a borough and market town. The trade is still considerable. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was joined in the neighbourhood of this town by Rhys-ap-Thomas, previous to the battle of Bosworth Field. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £65, in the patron. of J. P. L. A. Phillips, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James.

DALE ABBEY, a chplry. in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Derby. At Deepdale are remains of an abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, founded in Henry II.'s reign by Serlo-de-Grendon, and refounded at Stanley by Geoffrey-de-Saucemere, or Salicosa Mara, in 1204, in honour of the Virgin Mary; at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £144 12*s.* The chapel still stands. In 1729 a silver dish, bearing the date 405, was found at Risley, supposed to have been brought from Bourges, in France. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, and in the patron. of trustees. The church is a small structure. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. Earl Stanhope is lord of the manor.

DALE HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth Dale, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles S.W. of Barnard Castle.

DALE TOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawnby, in the wap. of Bridforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6½ miles N.W. of Helmsley, and 10 N.E. of Thirsk. It is situated on the river Rye. There is a school with a small endowment.

DALENESS, a vil. in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 13 miles S. of Nairn.

DALES-GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Burslem.

DALESWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Mansfield, N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles W. of Mansfield. It is situated near the river Maun and Sherwood Forest.

DALGAIN, a par. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, now united with Sorn.

DALGARNOCK, or DALGERNO, a suppressed par. in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It was united to the par. of Closeburn in the 17th century.

DALGARVAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilwinning, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is situated 2 miles N. of the town of Kilwinning, near the Glasgow and Ayr railway.

DALGETY, a par. in the district of Dunfermline, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It contains the vils. of St. David's and Fordel-Square, together with part of the vil. of Crossgates. It is bounded on the S. by the Firth of Forth, and on other sides by the pars. of Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Aberdour, Beath, and Auchtertool. It extends southwards about 5 miles, with a breadth of nearly 2 miles. Much of the surface is under tillage, the soil being for the most part a deep strong loam. The small loch at Otterston, about a mile from the coast, is much admired for its wooded banks. Donibristle House, a seat of the Earl of Moray, was, in 1592, the scene of the murder of "the Bonnie Earl," who was popularly believed to have excited the jealousy of James VI. from his intimacy with Anne of Denmark. The old parish church is very ancient, the older portions being believed to date from the 14th century. The chief seats are Donibristle, Fordel House. and Cockairney. The proprietors are the Earl of Moray, Henderson of Fordel, and Mowbray of Otterston. The population is employed in agriculture, salt-works, and principally in the Fordel colliery, the coal of which, esteemed of superior quality, is carried a distance of 5 miles by rail to St. David's, from whence it is exported. There is a station at Crossgates on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway. This par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the Earl of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £227. The new parish church, a handsome Gothic building, was built in 1830, and stands near the road from Aberdour to Inverkeithing. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Mossgreen.

DALGINROSS, a vil. in the par. of Comrie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the river Earne, near Comrie, and is the site of a Roman camp of 16 acres, supposed to be the *Victoria* of Agricola, who encamped here after defeating Galgacus.

DALGUISE, a vil. in the par. of Little Dunkeld, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It stands on the right bank of the Tay, 5 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. The mansion of Dalguise is situated near the road from Perth to Taymouth. There is a Free church in the village.

DALHAM, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles S. of Kennet railway station, and 5 S.E. of Newmarket. It contains Dunstall Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £419, in the patron. of the Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents, under an Enclosure Act, in 1816. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., is lord of the manor, and resides at Dalham Hall, formerly the seat of the Stuteville family. It was built about 1705 by the then Bishop of Ely. There is a school, conducted on the National system.

DALHOUSIE, or DALWOLSIE, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Dalkeith. It is a station on the North British railway. Dalhousie Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Dalhousie, has stood many sieges, but has been greatly modernised.

DALINTOBER, a vil. at the head of Campbelton Loch, Kintyre, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is a thriving place, being a suburb of the town of Campbelton.

DALJARROCK, a vil. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Girvan. It is situated on the river Stinchar.

DALKEITH, a par. in the E. district of the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains a post town of its own name, and also the vils. of Lugton and Whitehill. It extends 3½ miles in length, with a breadth of 2½ miles, and is bounded by Lasswade, Newbottle, Inveresk, Cranston, Newton, and Liberton. It is traversed by the North Esk and South Esk in a north-easterly direction. The soil is fertile, and laid out in cornfields, gardens, and orchards. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. There is a station at Eskbank on the Hawick branch of the North British railway, now the main line, called Waverley Route, to Carlisle and London, besides the branch leading to the town of Dalkeith. Dalkeith Park, containing the palace of the Duke of Buccleuch, is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish. The park contains about 1,000 acres, which are laid out in woods, walks, and carriage-drives. Here the two Esks meet, and their windings and wooded banks add greatly to the attractiveness of the locality. The palace stands in the upper part of the park, near the North Esk. It was built towards the beginning of the last century. The old castle of Dalkeith, on the site of which the palace stands, was anciently a place of considerable strength, being erected on a lofty rock, accessible only on the E. side. The noble family of Morton lived in it for some centuries, and in 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, it surrendered to the English, not having sufficient provisions for the large number of men who had fled to it. On that occasion the Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland, and Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, were made prisoners. In 1642 the Buccleuch family purchased the estate of Dalkeith from the Earl of Morton. Charles I. visited Dalkeith Castle in 1633, and General Monk resided in it when in Scotland. George IV. honoured the palace with his presence in 1822, and Queen Victoria held a brilliant levee here in 1842.—The par. of Dalkeith is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and is in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. Originally the parsonage was part of the deanery of Restalrig, and seems to have been constituted a distinct parish in 1592. The barony of Lugton was annexed to it in 1633. The minister has a stipend of £370, including glebe. The parish church was renewed in 1853, after its old Gothic model, at a cost of nearly £6,000, and is now a commodious building and fine specimen of its kind. A new church, built in 1840 by the Duke of Buccleuch, was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in 1853 under the name of the West Church. The latter church is in the form of a cross, surmounted by a spire. There are also an Episcopal chapel, a Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, an Independent chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parish school, otherwise known as the grammar school, has long borne a high character among Scottish seminaries; beside the usual branches of a classical education, French, German, Italian, and mathematics are taught.—The town of Dalkeith stands between the two Esks, 4 miles S. of Musselburgh, and 6 S.E. of Edinburgh. The ground slopes rapidly to the North Esk, and more gradually to the South Esk. The neighbourhood is beautiful in the extreme, including the parks of Dalkeith Palace, Woodburn House, and Newbottle Abbey; while the town is surrounded with gardens and orchards. The town is well built, the principal streets being the High-street and the Back-street, the former extending about two-thirds of a mile in length. The largest corn market for oats in the kingdom is held here every Thursday. There are about 1,000 carts of grain exposed on a full market day in winter. A spacious covered market-place, with a hall, has recently been erected at a cost of £3,000. The shopkeepers of Dalkeith contend successfully with those of Edinburgh in supplying the wants of the inhabitants of the S. and W. of the county. During the summer Dalkeith is a favourite resort of parties of pleasure from Edinburgh.—The town is a burgh of barony, and is governed by a baron-bailie under the Duke of Buccleuch, whose family acquired the baronial right in 1642. Before that the baronial right belonged to the family of Graham, and subsequently to that of Douglas. The jurisdiction of the baron-bailie is limited to the imposition of small fines, imprisonment for one night, and to granting warrants at the instance of landlords for the recovery of rent by the sale of their tenants' furniture. The sheriff of the county attends to the more serious matters, and since 1759 certain self-elected statutory trustees, holding office for life, attend to all local police matters, such as paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, and the supply of water, raising a revenue of about £1,000 for these purposes.—Among the distinguished natives or inhabitants of the town may be mentioned Dr. Pitcairn, Principal Robertson, Lord Melville, Lord Loughborough, and Dr. Hope.—Population of the town in 1851, 5,086; in 1861, 5,396. Houses in 1851, 462; in 1861, 624.—Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the first Thursday of May after Rutherglen, and on the third Tuesday of October; and hiring fairs are held on the first Thursday of April and the second Thursday of October.—Eskbank, situated about half a mile W. of Dalkeith, a place formerly but little known, is now thickly studded over with comfortable villas.

DALKEY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Kingston and Bray branch of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line. The parish is situated just beyond the eastern extremity of Dublin Harbour. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, united with Monkstown, and in the patron. of trustees. The ruins of the church alone remain. There is a National school. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Kingstown. The village was formerly a place of some importance, being a market town and seaport, defended by seven castles, of which three are still remaining. It is a police and coastguard station. Dalkey Common is an extensive tract, reaching down to the beach. It is notorious in connection with an old song called "Killruddery Hunt," written by Mr. Fleming nearly a century ago. There is a large granite quarry, and an abandoned lead-mine opposite Dalkey Island. This island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, and contains a martello tower and some church ruins. It was here that the ceremony of crowning the mock King of Dalkey and Emperor of the Muglins was performed in June. The *Dalkey Gazette* gave a full account of these doings. A large cromlech on the common was destroyed, for the sake of the granite blocks of which it was constructed, during the formation of Kingstown Harbour. It is here that the atmospheric railway was tried. There are numerous pleasant villas and residences, commanding delightful sea-views; among the principal are Sorrento, Braganza Lodge, and Shamrock Lodge.

DALLAS, or DOLLAS, a par. with a vil. of the same name, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It is bounded by Elgin, Birnie, Rothes, Knockando, Edenkillie, and Rafford. It has a length from E. to W. of about 12 miles, with an extreme breadth from N. to S. of 9 miles. It forms a valley surrounded by hills, and drained by the Lossie. The name Dallas seems to be derived from the Gaelic *Dale-Uisk*, "the water valley," a great part of the plain S. of the hill of Melundy appearing formerly to have been a lake. The estate of Craigmill, which belongs to this parish, is isolated in the southern end of the valley of the parish of Rafford. From the plain above mentioned, inexhaustible supplies of peat can be obtained. Freestone and slates are largely quarried. There is good fishing in the Lossie for trout during the summer, and for white trout and a few small salmon in September and October. The landowners are the Earl of Fife, Cumming of Altyre, and Grant of Wester Elches. The chief antiquity is Torcastle, the ruined stronghold of the Cummings. The village of Dallas is situated on the W. road from Elgin to Knockando, 9 miles S.E. of Forres, and 12 S.S.W. of Elgin. The eastern district of the parish is called Kelles. This par. is in the presb. of Forres and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of Gordon Cumming, of Altyre. In 1657, when Altyre was annexed to the parish of Rafford (which formerly belonged to Dallas), Kelles, and part of the parish of Elgin were annexed to Dallas. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1794. There is also a Free church.

DALLICOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Claverley, Bridgnorth div. of the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 1½ mile N.W. of Claverley, and 2½ miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

DALLIGAN RIVULET, in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It runs 7 miles S. to Clonea Bay.

DALLIGHTIE, a par. joined to Daviot, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

DALLINGHOE, or DALINGHOO, EARLS', a par. partly in the hund. of Wilford, and partly in that of Loes, in the co. of Suffolk, 2¼ miles W. of Wickham Market, and 4 N. of Woodbridge. The village is small and wholly agricultural. It acquired the affix of Earls' from the circumstance that the chief manor formerly belonged to the earls of Norfolk. The handsome manor-house, erected by Sir William Churchill, was burnt down in 1729. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £384, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Walford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £41 per annum. A. Arcedeckne and J. Wood, Esqs., are lords of the manor. There is a parochial school, chiefly supported by the rector.

DALLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile N.W. of Northampton. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, which bounds it on the N. and N.E. The parish is of small extent, and is nearly half occupied by a fine plantation of firs. The manufacture of shoes is carried on to a small extent; the rest of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100, in the patron. of J. Reddall, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains several monuments to the Rainsford and Jekyll families, who formerly held the manor. The charities amount to £28. There is a National school and four almshouses, built and endowed by Sir R. Rainsford. J. Reddall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DALLINGTON, a par. partly in the hund. of Netherfield, and partly in that of Foxearle, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 6½ miles N.W. of Battle, and 5½ S.W. of Robertsbridge railway station. It was once a part of the Great Forest, and is situated on the road from Battle to Uckfield. The district abounds with iron-ore, and several blast-furnaces were formerly erected here for smelting the ore, but have long been discontinued for want of fuel, the timber being now too valuable to use for this purpose. This village was the birthplace of the eminent barrister and statesman Sir Joseph Jekyll. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £182, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, or as others say to St. Margaret, is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, surmounted with a spire. There is a National school. The Earl of Ashburnham is lord of the manor.

DALLOW GILL, or DALLAGHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles W. of Ripon, near Dallow Moor. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £73, in the patron. of the Vicar of Masham.

DALLUA RIVULET, in the bar. of Duhallow, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is about 15 miles in length, and falls into the river Allow, near Kanturk.

DALMAHOY, a hmlt. in the par. of Rattio, co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Currie, near Dalmahoy Crags. It was formerly a prebend to Holyrood. Dalmahoy House is the seat of the Earl of Morton.

DALMALLY, a vil. in the par. of Glenorchy, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near the head of Loch Awe, 16 miles N.N.E. of Inverary. A fair is held on the Friday of October after Kilmichael.

DALMARNOCK, a hmlt. 3 miles N. of Inver, in the par. of Little Dunkeld, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

DALMEAN, a place near Dalnacardoch, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, at the junction of the rivers Ender and Garry.

DALMELLINGTON, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains the town of Dalmellington and the vils. of Waterside and Craigmark, and is bounded on the N. by Ochiltree, on the E. by New Cumnock, on the S.E. by the co. of Kirkcudbright, on the S.W. by the river Doon, and on the W. by Dalrymple. It extends 10 miles in length, with an average breadth of 3 miles. The surface is level along the Doon; to the N. and E. of which it rises into mountain ridges. Through one of these passes, called the Glen of Ness, the river Doon emerges from its picturesque mountain cradle, Loch Doon. The soil is rich and loamy near the Doon, and in other parts moorland and gravelly. Coal of excellent quality is worked, and sandstone, limestone, and ironstone abound. The greater part of the parish is the property of the Hon. F. Macadam Cathcart, of Craigengillan. In 1847 the Dalmellington Iron Company erected extensive works, and also the vils. of Waterside and Craigmark. The roads from Ayr to Dumfries, and from Dalmellington to New Cumnock traverse the parish. A railway for conveying the mineral produce has been constructed to Ayr. A Roman road, from the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, formerly traversed the parish in the direction of Ayr. In the uplands there were at one time three large cairns; one of them, 100 yards in circumference, covering large masses of human bones. Many traditions, respecting the sufferings of the Covenanters under the Stuarts, abound in the district. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. There are two preaching stations at Waterside and Craigmark belonging to the Establishment, and endowed by the Dalmellington Iron Company. There is also a Free church for Dalmellington and Carsphairn. The town of Dalmellington is an ancient burgh of barony, and stands, surrounded by hills, 1 mile N. of the Doon. Fairs are held on the day before Ash-Wednesday, Hallowe'en, and the first Friday after Whit-Sunday (all old style).

DALMENY, a par. in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland. It consists of two detached portions, the larger for the most part surrounding the town of Queensferry, except on the N. side, and being bounded by the Firth of Forth, Cramond, Edinburghshire, Kirkliston, and Abercorn. It has an extreme length from E. to W. of 5 miles, with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The other portion is situated 2 miles S.W. of the former, and is bounded by Ecclesmachan, Kirkliston, and Abercorn. Its greatest length is nearly 2 miles, with a breadth of 1 mile. This more southern portion, is called Auldcathie, and constituted a separate parish before the Reformation. The surface of the larger portion is elevated in the centre, with a slope to the S., and a steeper declivity towards the Forth. From the eastern wooded hills, called Mons, Dundas, and Craigie, a splendid panorama, extending from the Lammermuir range on the E. to Ben Lomond on the W., is spread out before the spectator. The chief seats are Dalmeny Park, Craigie Hall, and Dundas Castle. The whole parish is well cultivated and planted, and the soil is rich and productive. Freestone of excellent quality is found on the coast. Limestone and ironstone also occur. On the shore, at the W. end. of Queensferry, are the remains of a monastery of Carmelite friars; and further westward, on a high sea-bank, remains, supposed to be those of a Roman out-look, together with silver medals of Mark Antony, have been discovered. The parish church seems, from its architecture, to be Saxon. The church of Warthwick, near Carlisle, built before the Conquest, strikingly resembles it, but is inferior in decoration. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited Dalmeny Park, in their progress through Edinburgh, in 1842. Inch-Garvey, an island in the Firth of Forth, belongs to this parish. The village of Dalmeny, consisting of about a dozen cottages, is situated in the centre of the larger portion of the parish, overlooking the Forth. There is also a hamlet of Craigie. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the Earl of Roseberry. The minister has a stipend of £264. The territory within the burgh of South Queensferry was in 1636 detached from Dalmeny, and formed into a separate parish.

DALMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It is situated 3 miles N.W. of Renfrew-ferry, and half a mile from the Clyde. Paper of all sorts, to the value of £40,000 a year, is here produced. Its harbour, called Dalmuir Shore, is half a mile distant on the Clyde, and has soda-works.

DALMULLIN, a hmlt. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. There was formerly a Gilbertine Friary here, founded by Walter Stuart as a cell to Paisley.

DALNACARDOCH INN, a hmlt. in the par. of Blair Atholl, in the co. of Perth, 99 miles from Edinburgh, and 9 W. of Blair Atholl. It is situated on the river Garry.

DALPOOL, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurstaston, hund. of Wirrall, in the S. div. of the co. of Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Parkgate.

DALRIADA, the name given to the original principality of the Scots, and afterwards known as Argyleshire. Still earlier this name was given to a principality on the N.E. of Ireland, from which the Scots are said originally to have come. Among much uncertainty there is reason to believe that a colony of the Dalriads of Ulster, settled in Argyleshire, were driven back to Ireland on the Romans leaving Scotland; and that subsequently to that period, about 503, a new colony of the Dalriads, under the leadership of three brothers, named Lorn, Fergus, and Angus, settled in the promontory of Cantire.

DALRIE, a vil. in the par. of Killin, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, near Tyndrum. A battle was fought here between Bruce and the Lord of Lorn.

DALROY, a vil. in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 11 miles S.W. of Nairn. It is situated on the river Nairn.

DALRY, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded by the cos. of Ayr and Dumfries, and the pars. of Carsphairn, Kells, and Balmaclellan. It has an extreme length of 14 miles, with an extreme breadth of 7½ miles. The river Ken bounds it on the N.W., W., and S., and with the exception of the finely wooded valley of that stream, the surface is for the most part hilly and pastoral, and rises into high mountains on the N. and E.; Black Larg, the northern termination, attaining an elevation of 2,900 feet above the sea. Numerous small streams rise among the hills, and the lochs of Lochinvar, Troston, Knockman, and Knocksting are much frequented by fishers on account of the excellent trout which they contain. Salmon, trout, and pike abound in the Ken. Salmon, however, except in floods, cannot ascend farther than to a cascade at Earlston, which they are seen making ineffectual efforts to ascend. In Lochinvar are the ruins of a castle, anciently belonging to the Gordons of Lochinvar, more recently viscounts of Kenmure. This parish, like the neighbouring mountain districts, retains many traditions respecting the persecutions of the Covenanters under the Stuarts. In the N.W. corner of the churchyard of Dalry are buried Major Stuart of Ardoch, and John Grierson, who were shot by Graham of Claverhouse in 1684. The principal landowners, besides others, are Forbes of Callendar and Oswald of Auchencruive. The village of Dalry, also called the Clachan of Dalry and St. John's Town of Dalry, is situated near the river Ken, at the southern angle of the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of Forbes of Callendar. The church was formerly dedicated to St. John the Apostle. Prior to 1640, when the parish of Carsphairn was established, Dalry included the extensive district lying between the Ken and the Deugh. The church was rebuilt in 1831, at an expense of £1,400, in the form of a cross; and the manse in 1829, at a cost of £1,100. In the church are marble tablets to the Kenmure family. The stipend is 17 chalders—half oatmeal and half barley—and varies yearly. The average of seven years preceding 1863 has been £280. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village, and a Free church about a mile to the east of it, both of which derive some benefit from the "Ferguson Bequest Fund." There are two parochial schools, the one at Corseglass, the other at Stroanfreggan. There is also a grammar school, about half a mile from the village, maintained by an endowment of £50, arising from £1,133 vested in Consols, arising from 10 acres of land.

DALRY, a par. in the district of Cunninghame, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a town of its own name, and is bounded by Kilbirnie, Beith, Kilwinning, Ardrossan, West Kilbride, and Largs. It extends about 10 miles from N. to S., with a breadth varying from 1½ mile to 9 miles. The surface consists chiefly of four valleys with their intervening heights, and is watered by the Rye, the Caaf, and the Garnock. The uplands towards the N. attain considerable elevation, Baidland Hill, between the Caaf and the Rye, having a height of 950 feet, and Carwinning Hill, eastward of the Rye, rising 640 feet above sea-level. Ironstone of very rich quality is abundant, and is largely smelted by the Ayrshire, Glengarnock, Eglinton, and Blair iron companies. Limestone and coal are also largely worked. The land is divided among numerous proprietors, the chief of them being Blair of Blair and the Earl of Glasgow. The Glasgow and South-Western railway intersects the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of Blair of Blair. The minister has a stipend of £232. There are in the town and barony of Kersland two other places of worship connected with the Established Church: also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel Prior to the Reformation, the church of Dalry belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. The town of Dalry is situated on the right or W. bank of the Garnock, between the confluences of the Rye and the Caaf with that river. It is 16 miles from Paisley, 14 from Kilmarnock, and 9 from Saltcoats. It dates its origin from the beginning of the 17th century, and has since attained considerable prosperity, the principal manufacture being weaving. Population in 1851, 2,706; in 1861, 4,232. Houses in 1851, 240; in 1861, 347.

DALRY, a locality in the par. of St. Cuthbert's, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It is situated 1 mile S.W. of Edinburgh, and the vils. of Easter and Wester Dalry, now undistinguishable as separate communities, formerly occupied its site.

DALRY, WESTER, a vil. in the co. of Edinburgh, 1 mile W. of Edinburgh.

DALRYMPLE, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded by the pars. of Ayr, Colyton, Dalmellington, Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Maybole. It measures 7 miles from E. to W., with an average breadth of 2 miles. The surface is undulating, and is generally cultivated, and the higher elevations command extensive views. The river Doon, which bounds it on the S. and W., flows between wooded banks and fertile haughs. The Marquis of Ailsa receives more than half the rental, and Oswald of Auchencruive nearly a fourth. Skeldon and Hollybush are the principal mansions. At the former are six oaks, believed to be 300 years old. This parish was anciently traversed by the Roman road between the firths of Solway and Clyde. The Dalrymples, the ancient proprietors of the barony of Dalrymple, held it until the reign of Robert II., when it was acquired by John Kennedy, of Dunmore, in whose family it continued till the reign of Charles II. The Dalrymples, who played an important part in the history of their country, are now represented by the noble family of Stair. The Dalmellington and Ayr railway traverses the parish. The village of Dalrymple is pleasantly situated on the Doon, where that river has a considerable bend, about halfway between Ayr and Maybole. It is much admired by strangers for its neatness. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £270. There is also a Free Church preaching station.

DALSCOT, or DARLSCOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Pattishall, hund. of Towcester, in the co. of Northampton, 3½ miles N.E. of Towcester.

DALSERF, a par. in the Middle Ward district of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the town of Larkhall and the vils. of Dalserf, Rosebank, and Millheugh. It extends about 6½ miles in length, between the Clyde on the N.E., and the Avon on the S.W., and has an extreme breadth of 4½ miles. The roads from Glasgow to Carlisle, from Glasgow to Lanark, and from Edinburgh to Ayr traverse the parish, as does also the Lesmahago railway; while the Caledonian railway is easily accessible. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. This parish is in the centre of the luxuriant orchards of Clydesdale. This cultivation, though of great antiquity, is not on the increase, owing to the modern facilities for the importation of fruit from other countries. Coal abounds and is largely worked. Ironstone is known to be abundant on the Avon, and quarries of an excellent freestone are in full activity near the Clyde. The Duke of Hamilton, and Hamilton of Dalserf and Millburn are the principal proprietors. Weaving, lace-making, and mining are the chief employments. The village of Dalserf is pleasantly situated near the Clyde, among gardens, 7 miles S.E. of Hamilton. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. The minister has a stipend of £265. The parish church was built in 1655. There is a chapel-of-ease at Larkhall, where also there is an United Presbyterian church. This parish was anciently known as the chapelry of Machan, and belonged to the ancient parish of Cadzow, near Hamilton. It was made the barony of Machan in the 14th century.

DALSHOLM, a vil. in the par. of New Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland.

DALSTON, a par. in the ward of Cumberland, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Carlisle by the Maryport and Carlisle railway, which has a station here. It is situated on the river Caldew, which, after receiving its tributaries—the Raugh and the Ives—gives name to the Vale of Caldew, through which it flows. Dalston par. comprises the tnshps. of Buckabank, Cumdivock, Hawkesdale, Dalston, Ivegill, and Raughton. It is conjectured that the Roman wall from Carlisle to Bowness was built from stone dug from the large freestone quarries of Shawk in the parish of Dalston. Traces of Roman encampments and of a Druidical circle are in the vicinity. It was the Saxon *Daegstan.* Rose Castle has been the principal residence of the bishops of Carlisle from the reign of Henry III. It was burnt by Robert Bruce. General Lambert took it by storm from the king's forces, and being afterwards converted into a royalist prison, it was burnt by Major Cholmley's orders. It has since been rebuilt, and now retains but little of the original castellated form. There are two cotton-mills in the parish, and an iron and plating forge for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The village is extensive and well built, and at the eastern extremity, where a customary market is held on Friday, was an ancient stone cross, raised on a flight of steps, and bearing several coats of arms. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £283, with some acres of glebe, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has a bell gable. A new cemetery adjoins the churchyard. There is also a district church at Ivegill, or Highhead, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar. The charities amount to £56 per annum, including rent of land. Paley was Vicar of Dalston for nearly twenty years, from 1774 to 1793. There is an endowed grammar school; and a National school and Wesleyan chapel at Dalston Green. Dalston Hall, the ancient seat of the Dalstons, is now converted into a farmhouse.

DALSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hackney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2½ miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on the North London railway, extending from the village of Hackney towards Kingsland. It has greatly increased of late years, and has some old mansions and numerous neat houses of modern erection. Here is the German hospital, which was founded in 1846; and also a refuge for the destitute, at Dalston House, removed hither from Hackney-road. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £350, in the patron. of the Rector of St. John's, Hackney. The church is dedicated to St. Philip. It was erected in 1841, at a cost of £5,700, and can accommodate 1,000 persons. The School of Industry, in Dalston-lane, was erected by subscription in 1837.

DALSWINTON, a vil. and an estate in the par. of Kirkmahoe, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. The vil. stands near the Nith, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Dumfries. The estate comprises about 5,000 imperial acres, or about one-third of the parish. It belonged anciently to the Comyns, and afterwards to the Stewarts and Maxwells, passing in the latter part of last century into the hands of Patrick Miller, Esq., who erected an elegant mansion on the site of the ruined castle of the Comyns. It was on a lake here that Miller, in 1788, launched the first steamboat ever attempted.

DALTON, a par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded by Lochmaben, Dryfesdale, St. Mungo, Cummertrees, Ruthwell, and Mousewald. Its shape is for the most part that of a parallelogram, stretching 6 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a breadth of about 2½ miles. The surface in the northern portion is hilly, the remainder being flat. The river Annan forms the northern boundary for some 3 miles, and abounds in salmon, and the fish called *herling*, which is supposed to be peculiar to the rivers which flow into the Solway Firth. On Almagill Hill—an eminence in the N. of the parish, rising some 500 feet above the sea—is an old circular camp, from which a good view is obtained of the greater part of the vale of the Annan, which anciently belonged to the royal family of Bruce. The principal mansions are Dormont House on the Annan, and Rammerscales at the north-eastern angle of the parish. The roads from Dumfries and Lochmaben to Annan traverse the parish, and there is besides easy access to the Caledonian and South-Western railways. The village of Dalton is situated 9 miles E. of Dumfries, and 6 N.W. Annan. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the trustees of Sandeman of Kirkwood. The minister has a stipend of £172. The present par. includes the old pars. of Meikle Dalton and Little Dalton, which were united shortly after the Reformation. Between 1609 and 1633 they were united to Mousewald.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-in-Kendal, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 9 miles N.W. of Lancaster, and 1½ mile S.E. of Burton-in-Kendal, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Fairs are held on the 6th June and 23rd October for cattle, horses, and pedlery.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles W. of Wigan, and 1½ mile from Newburgh railway station. There is a National school for both sexes. The land is equally divided between pasture and arable, with 50 acres of woodland. The village is considerable.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, E. div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 9½ miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 4½ N. of Newburn. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure. There is also a day school.

DALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hexham, in the S. div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Hexham.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles N.W. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, and 6 N.W. of Richmond. It is situated on Watling Street and the Richmond branch of the North-Eastern railway. There is a chapel of ease, and an endowed school. At Castle-Steads, within this township, are traces of a summer camp of the Romans, situated above the conflux of two rivulets.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4½ miles S. of Thirsk, and 1½ mile W. of Sessay station. It is situated on a branch of the river Codbeck. There are chapels for the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

DALTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Rotherham, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles E. of Rotherham. It contains Dalby-Magna, Dalby-Parva, and Dalby-Brook. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £200, in the patron. of G. S. Foljambe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Heaton, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Huddersfield. It is situated on a branch of the river Calder, and contains Dalton Green, Dalton Fold, Mould Green, and Bradley Mills. This village, which is very populous, has recently become a centre of the woollen trade, consisting of all kinds of fancy goods. There is a chapel of ease to Kirk-Heaton. The tithes were commuted in 1799. There is also a place of worship for the Swedenborgians. In the vicinity are several handsome residences, occupied by wealthy manufacturers. Rawthorpe Hall has been divided into several dwelling-houses.

DALTON, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, a par., tnshp., and market town in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the N. div. of the co. of Lancaster, 16 miles N.W. of Lancaster, and 5 S.W. of Ulverstone. It is situated near Furness Abbey and Morecombe Bay, and was the capital of Furness. The par. contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Dalton-in-Furness, Ireleth, Rampside, and Walney Island. The town, which consists principally of one long street, has a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway. It has recently been much improved, and many of the old houses have been rebuilt. The market-place is situated at the western end of the town. The remains of a Roman road have been discovered, which has led some antiquaries to believe it a place of very early date, but the erection of Furness Abbey by King Stephen was the cause of its first rise into importance. To this abbey Stephen granted many valuable privileges. Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick, landed here in the reign of Henry VII. Several engagements took place in the neighbourhood during the parliamentary war. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £170, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by the abbots in the reign of Edward III., but rebuilt in 1825. There are also the perpet. curs. of Ireleth, val. £100, Rampside, val. £105, and Walney, val. £90, all in the patron. of the vicar; and the perpet. cur. of Barrow, val. £140, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a free school. The charities amount to £407 per annum. In the vicinity are excellent iron-mines and large iron-works. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet twice in the year; and in the castle, built in the reign of Edward III., courts of liberty are held. This castle is a massive quadrilateral building of three stages, having the principal entrance on the S. side. It is supposed to cover the site of the ancient fort of Agricola. From a neighbouring mound the beacon on High Haume may be seen. In 1631 the plague carried off about 500 persons in Dalton and the Isle of Walney. George Romney, the eminent painter, was born here in 1734; his picture, the "Death of General Wolfe," with which he came to London, gained the second prize in the Exhibition, and sold for a large sum. A hunt was established here in 1703, but has long been given up. About a mile and a half to the S. of the town is the sequestered vale of Bekang's Gill, where formerly stood Furness Abbey, the site of which is now called the Deer Park, and is enclosed with a stone wall, part of the ruins having been cleared from the rubbish which formerly concealed their features, by the late Earl of Burlington. Market day is Saturday, and fairs are held on the 28th April, 6th June, and 23rd October.

DALTON-LE-DALE, a par. in the N. div. of the ward of Easington, in the co. of Durham, 2¼ miles S.W. of Seaham Harbour station, and 6½ S.W. of Sunderland. It is situated near the coast, and contains the tnshps. of Cold Hesleton, Dawdon, Dalton-le-Dale, and East Morton. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £201, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is partly in the early English style, with a Roman doorway, now closed. There is also a district church at Seaham Harbour, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £340, in the patron. of the Marquis of Londonderry. The charities amount to £50 per annum. The townships of Cold Hesleton and East Morton, in this parish, are entitled to a share in the rents of Laystock estate, under the bequest of Henry Smith; the former receives £33, and the latter £16 per annum.

DALTON, NORTH, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles S.W. of Great Driffield. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £75, in the patron. of James Walker, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DALTON PIERCY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hart, N.E. div. of the ward of Stockton, in the co. of Durham, 9 miles N. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

DALTON, SOUTH, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Beverley, and 5 from North Dalton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £450, in the patron. of Lord Hotham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1822 the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under the Enclosure Act.

DALTON-UPON-TEES, a tnshp. in the par. of Croft, wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4½ miles S. of Darlington, and 1 mile from Croft station on the Great Northern railway. The Dean and Chapter of York are lords of the manor.

DALVAULT, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 1 mile N. of Ardach.

DALVEY, a vil. in the par. of Dyke, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Forres.

DALWHINNIE, a place in Badenoch, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 103 miles from Edinburgh, and 50 S. of Inverness. It is situated under the Grampians, and is a stage on the highland road, in Glen Truim, at the head of Loch Ericht.

DALWOOD, a chplry. in the par. of Stockland, lib. of Fordington, in the Dorchester div. of the co. of Devon, 3½ miles N.W. of Axminster. It is situated on the river Cory, and until recently formed part of the co. of Dorset. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, annexed to the vic. of Stockland. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A fair for cattle is held on the Wednesday after the 24th August.

DALYSBRIDGE, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Oldcastle. It is situated on the eastern boundary of the barony, near Lough Sheelin, and on the road from Oldcastle to Killishandra.

DALYSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Trim, in the bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland.

DALZIEL, a par. in the Middle Ward district of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the town of Motherwell and the vil. of Windmillhill. It is bounded by the pars. of Hamilton, Bothwell, Shotts, and Cambusnethan, and is situated for the most part between the South Calder on the N. and the Clyde on the S. It is about 4 miles long by 3 broad; but its outline is very irregular, owing to part of the parish lying on the S. of the Clyde, and the main portion separating two parts of the parish of Hamilton. The surface is for the most part even, rising gently from the South Calder and the Clyde. The soil is principally a heavy clay, and a large part of it, near the Clyde, is devoted to orchard grounds, the produce of which is equal to that of any of the neighbouring parishes. Coal is extensively worked, and excellent flag-stones are quarried at Craigneuk. Clay-slate also occurs, and there is a large malleable iron-work. The principal landowners are Lord Belhaven, Hamilton of Dalziel, and others. The roads from Glasgow to Lanark, and from Hamilton to Edinburgh, traverse the parish. There is a station near Motherwell, at the junction of the main western fork of the Caledonian railway with the Clydesdale Junction railway. The greater part of the Dalziel estate was purchased in 1647 by Hamilton of Boggs, the ancestor of the present possessor, from the Earl of Carnwath, one of the Dalziels, the principal family anciently connected with the parish. In this parish are found not a few remains of the Romans; the great western Roman road called Watling Street having formerly traversed it from E. to W. A bridge of a single arch over the South Calder, and evidently of great antiquity, is attributed to them; and there were recently observable, besides the now obliterated road aforesaid, an encampment near the Calder, and another on an eminence commanding one of the most beautiful views in Clydesdale. The mansion of Dalziel, built in 1649 by Hamilton of Boggs, is situated in a glen, through which the burn of Dalziel flows. Attached to it is a tower, or peel house, of great antiquity, 50 feet in height, of no great width, and with walls 8 feet thick. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of Hamilton of Dalziel. The minister has a stipend of £156. There is also a Free Church, and three schools connected with public works and the parish.

DAMAGE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Ilfracombe.

DAMARELL, SYDENHAM. *See* Sydenham Damarell, co. Devon.

DAMERHAM, NORTH, a hund. in the N.W. div. of the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of Kington-St. Michael, Grittleton, Nettleton, and part of Christian-Malford, comprising 10,520 acres.

DAMERHAM, SOUTH, a hund. in the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of South Damerham, Longbridge, Compton, Chamberlayne, Monkton Deverill, and Martin, comprising 17,080 acres.

DAMERHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles W. of Fordingbridge. The village is situated on the road to Shaftesbury, near a branch of the river Avon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £280, in the patron. of the Earl of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. George. The Baptists and Independents have chapels. There are schools, chiefly supported by the vicar.

DAMHEAD, or JAMETSON, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland.

DAMHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Arngask, partly in the co. of Kinross, and partly in that of Fife, Scotland. It is situated in a vale of the Ochil hills, at the meeting point of the co. of Perth with the two cos. mentioned above. It is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Perth. Fairs are held here in April, May, August, and October.

DAMHEAD OF THEEK, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ninian's, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It is situated in the carse of Stirling, half-way between the town of St. Ninian's and the village of Airth.

DAMIAN-IN-THE-BLEAN. *See* Blean, Kent.

DAMSA, or DAMSAY, one of the Orkney Islands, forming part of the par. of Firth, Scotland. It is a beautiful little island, in the Bay of Firth, less than a mile in circumference, and now used for pasturing sheep.

DAN, a lake in the bar. of Ballincor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, 6 miles N.W. of Rathdrum. It is formed by the widening of tributary streams which join the Avonmore. Trout and char abound.

DANBURY, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 5½ miles W. of Maldon, and 5 E. of Chelmsford. It is situated under Dane Hill camp, and contains Runsell and Bicnacre. Danbury signifies the town or castle of the Danes, traces of which are still visible on the summit of the hill, measuring 680 yards in circumference, and the glacis nearly 30 feet deep on the S. side. In Domesday it is mentioned as in the possession of Geoffrey de Mandeville; it afterwards belonged to the St. Cleres, Veres, Greys of Wilton, Darcys, and others. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £435, in the patron. of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was struck by lightning in 1402, and again in 1750, when the upper part of the spire fell, which has been replaced by a wooden one. The tower contains a peal of five bells, and commands a remarkably fine panoramic view of the surrounding country. In the interior of the church are several monuments, and in the walls are niches containing effigies of three Knights Templars, curiously carved in wood. The charities amount to £44 per annum. The register commences in 1673. There are National schools, and a chapel for Wesleyans. Elm Green, Runsell, Bicnacre, and Gibcrack are places here. Danbury Place, late the seat of the Round family, is now converted into the palace of the bishops of Rochester. It was recently purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the surrounding estate, at a cost of £24,700, and given to the see of Rochester in lieu of the palace at Bromley, Kent, which is no longer within that bishopric. Danbury is a meet for the Essex Union hounds. There is an annual fair for toys on the 29th May.

DANBY, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles S.E. of Guisbrough, and 11 from Stokesley. It is situated on the moors, near the river Esk, and contains Ainthorpe, and Castleton, its post town. The par. is very extensive, comprising 14,000 acres, 400 of which are woodland, besides a large tract of moor and waste. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £96, in the patron. of Viscount Downe. The church, the dedication of which is unknown, is an old stone edifice, in the early English style. The chapel-of-ease at Glaisdale was rebuilt about the commencement of the present century. The charities amount to £27 per annum. There is a handsome National school, built of stone, in the Gothic style, by the Viscount Downe, who is lord of the manor. It has an endowment of £6 per annum. There are chalybeate and mineral springs. Danby Castle is the seat of Viscount Downe. Danby-upon-Yore is the seat of the Scropes, an old and influential family. On a neighbouring hill are the ruins of Danby Castle.

DANBY, or DANBY-ON-YORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Steward, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Middleham.

DANBY-WISKE, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Northallerton railway station, and 9 N.E. of Bedale. It is situated on the river Wiske, near the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Yafforth, £490, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Cust. The church is a stone edifice. The charities amount to £2 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DANDDYFRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Towyn, in the co. of Merioneth, near Towyn.

DANDELION, a hmlt. in the Isle of Thanet, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile W.S.W. of Margate. It is a picturesque spot, and a favourite resort of the visitors from Margate. The ruins of the ancient seat of Dent-de-Lyon, which has been corrupted to Dandelion, may still be seen. It belonged to the Petits in 1445, and ultimately came into the possession of Lord Holland.

DANE BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Great Budworth, in the co. of Chester, near Northwich. It is situated on the river Dane, near its junction with the Weaver. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

DANEBURY HILL, a circular camp, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Stockbridge, said to be, together with the barrows in the neighbourhood, the work of King Cnut. It measures 680 yards in circumference.

DANE COURT, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Margate. There is also another Dane Court in the same county, 5 miles W. of Deal.

DANE END, or MUNDANE FREWEL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Great and Little Mundane, in the co. of Hertford, 5 miles N. of Ware. There are traces of camps and tumuli here.

DANEHILL, a chplry. and vil. in the par. of Fletching, hund. of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Cuckfield. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic. of Fletching. It is situated near the river Ouse.

DANEHILL HORSTED, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, contains the pars. of Selmeston, Horsted-Keynes, and Tarring Neville, comprising 8,650 acres.

DANE PITTS, a camp of about half an acre, at Ripple, in the co. of Kent. This, with another very near, is supposed to have been made by Julius Cæsar.

DANE RIVER, situated on the borders of Derby and Cheshire, whence it rises, and runs 30 miles W. to the river Weaver at Northwich.

DANESCASTLE, a post vil. in the par. of Carrick, bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Taghmon. It is so called from the neighbouring ruin, and is supposed to be of early Norman origin. The place affords conveniences for sea-bathing, and is much frequented during the season. There are Roman Catholic chapels and schools, and a dispensary.

DANESFORT, or DUNFERT, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Kilkenny. Bennet's Bridge is its post town. It is situated on the W. side of the valley of the Nore. The soil is good, on a substratum of limestone. The road from Kilkenny to Knocktopher traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Burnchurch, £700, in the patron. of the crown. There are Roman Catholic chapels here and at Bennet's Bridge, which are united to those of Grange, Kells, and Ladyswell. There is a National school at Bennet's Bridge, besides two other day schools. Danesfort House is the principal residence. An ancient castle formerly stood here, and there are some remains of Danish fortifications.

DANESHALT, or DUNSHELT, a vil. in the par. of Auchtermuchty, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated 1 mile S. of the town of Auchtermuchty, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Falkland. It is said to have been the first halting-place of the Danes after their defeat on Falkland Moor.

DANES MOOR, or DUNS MOOR, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Banbury. Here the Yorkists, under the Earl of Pembroke, were defeated in 1469; and Charles I. quartered here before the battle of Edgehill, in 1642.

DANESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek and Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Duleek. Navan is its post town. It is situated on the river Nannywater and the road from Dublin to Slane. The soil is various in quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kentstown, £307, in the patron. of the crown and Lord Dunsany.

DANE STREET, a vil. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles N. of Ashford, and near Chilham.

DANGAN, or DANGANBEG, a small post town in the par. of Killererin, bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 23 miles N. of Galway. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Westport, near Horse-leap Lake.

DANGAN, a demesne in the par. of Laracor, bar. of Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Trim. This once beautiful seat belonged to the Wellesleys. The early days of Richard Marquis Wellesley were spent here, and Arthur Duke of Wellington was born in the mansion, which has since been burnt down. The whole of this property was sold to Mr. Burroughs.

DANGAN, OLD, a vil. in the par. of Kilmacow, bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Waterford. It is situated on a small stream falling into the Suir. Here are large flour-mills.

DANGAN, a bog in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Galway. It lies by the side of Lough Corrib, and extends over about 1,200 acres (Irish). It is traversed by three branches of the Galway river.

DANGANDARGAN, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Cashel. Golden is its post town. It lies on the E. of the Suir valley, and on the road from Golden to Clonmel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Attrassel, £674, in the patron. of the bishop.

DANGANDONOVAN, DINGINDONOVAN, or DANION, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Castlemartyr. Killeagh is its post town. The surface is mountainous, and the soil of medium quality. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. The church is in ruins. Glengarra and Ballyre are the principal residences. Here are some interesting ruins of a castle founded by the Geraldines in 1396. It was surrendered by Earl Desmond to Captain Raleigh, held for a short time by M'Carty, and eventually destroyed by fire. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 1st April, and 5th August.

DANGANMORE, an ancient castle in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated near Knocktopher, and gave the title of baron to the Comerfords.

DANGRY, one of the principal peaks of the Fews range of hills, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands near Newtown Hamilton, and rises above 1,000 feet above the sea level.

DANIEL'S, ST., a hmlt. in the hund. of Castlemartin, in the co. of Pembroke, 1 mile S.W. of Pembroke. There is another hmlt. of the same name in the co. of Hertford.

DANIELTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, near to Melrose.

DANION. *See* Dangandonovan, co. Cork.

DANNABY, or DENABY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mexborough, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.W. of Doncaster. It is situated on the Dearne canal and the river Don.

DANSEY, a hmlt. in the pars. of Amport and Appleshaw, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles W. of Andover.

DANSON PARK, in the par. of Bexley, co. of Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Woolwich. It was formerly the property of Archbishop Parker; and was afterwards laid out by Brown for the Boyds, who erected the house which now stands there.

DANTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Humbleton, in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles N.E. of Hull. The Hon. A. Coventry is lord of the manor.

DANTSEY. *See* Dauntsey, co. Wilts.

DAN-Y-GRAIG and Y-PARK, in the co. of Brecon. It is situated near Llangattock and the vale of Clydach.

DAN-Y-GRAIG, in the co. of Glamorgan, 1½ mile E. of Swansea. Here is a lunatic asylum for Glamorgan, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen.

DAPHNE, a hmlt. in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Wexford.

DARBY END, a vil. in the par. of Dudley, in the co. of Worcester, near Dudley.

DARBY'S GARDEN, a small island lying in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Glenagh-point.

DARBY'S HOLE, a cave close to Beachy Head, in the co. of Sussex. The object for which it was made was to afford a shelter to shipwrecked people. The idea was conceived and carried out by a clergyman, and six others have since been constructed by the committee of Lloyd's.

DARCY LEVER. *See* Lever Darcy, co. Lancaster.

DARENTH, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2½ miles S.E. of Dartford, and 1 mile from the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It is situated on the river Darenth, which abounds with trout. The manor was given in A.D. 940 to the abbots of Canterbury, and in 1196 was exchanged with Rochester Abbey for Lambeth. Vestiges of the cell dedicated to St. Margaret still exist. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £339, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small edifice, partly Saxon, and contains a curiously-carved font. The charities amount to £22 per annum. There is also a Wesleyan chapel and a National school.

DARESBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. of Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Frodsham. It is a station on the Manchester, Warrington, and Chester section of the Birkenhead railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £175, in the patron. of G. Greenall, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £49 per annum. There is an endowed school. The executors of the late S. Chadwick, Esq., are lords of the manor. The Cheshire hounds meet here.

DARFIELD, a par. partly in the wap. of Staincross and partly in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles W. of Doncaster, and 3½ S.E. of Barnsley. It has a station on the North Midland railway, and at Ardley in this parish is a station on the Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. The rivers Dearne and Dove, and the Dearne and Dove canal, intersect the parish. On the banks of the two first are several large corn-mills and extensive bleaching grounds for linen and yarn. The whole district is rich in mineral wealth, and there is an extensive colliery called Darfield Main. The village, which is populous, contains several establishments for smelting iron ore, and foundry for castings. The woollen manufacture is also carried on to some extent. The living is divided into two moieties. The first moiety is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £1,500, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Cooke. The second moiety is a vic.,* val. £220, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The parish church, situated on an eminence, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. It contains many interesting monuments. There are besides, the following district churches:—Ardsley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar. Worsbrough, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the rector. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style. Also Worsbrough St. Thomas, a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the crown and the Archbishop of York alternately. The church has been recently built. There are besides chapels-of-ease at Wombwell and Houghton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £71 per annum. There is an almshouse for four widows, founded by the Saville family.

DARFOULD, a hmlt. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2½ miles S.W. of Worksop. It is situated near the river Ryton and Sherwood Forest.

DARGIE, a vil. in the Invergowrie district of the par. of Liff and Benvie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated about 3 miles W. of Dundee, and although surrounded by the co. of Forfar, belongs to that of Perth.

DARGLE, a picturesque ravine in the half bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is overhung by wooded declivities on either side. Dargle rivulet rises near Crokans Pond Mountain, and, at Powerscourt, runs over a fall of 300 feet, and through Dargle Glen 10 miles to the sea near Bray.

DARK LANE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Longwood, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Huddersfield.

DARLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stone, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Stone. It is situated on the river Trent, and was the seat of Wulfhere, King of Mercia.

DARLASTON, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Walsall, 2 E. of Bilston, and 1 mile N.W. of Wednesbury. It has a station on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton section of the London and North-Western railway. This parish is mentioned in Saxon history as the place where Wulfhere, King of Mercia, had his palace, the ruins of which still exist at Burybank, fortified with a double vallum and intrenchments about 250 yards in diameter. Near to it is a barrow. The village, which is situated in the midst of a rich mining and manufacturing district, is lighted with gas from the extensive works at West Bromwich, about 4 miles distant. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £266, in the patron. of Simeon's Trust. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a plain brick structure. The charities amount to £6 per annum. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. George, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Independents; also, National and Sunday schools.

DARLEITH, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Dumbarton.

DARLETON. *See* Darlton, co. Nottingham.

DARLESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Prees, Whitchurch div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S. of Whitchurch.

DARLEY, a par. in the hunds. of High Peake and Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles S.E. from Bakewell, and 3½ N.W. of Matlock, its post town. It has a station on the Buxton branch of the Midland railway. The parish is situated on the river Derwent, and contains the tnshps. of Wensley, Snitterton, and Griff Grange, and the hmlt. of Darley Dale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £434, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower: amongst its monuments is one to John of Darley, who was killed in the crusades. In the churchyard is a very old yew tree, which shows nearly 44 rings per inch. At Cross Green, South Darley, is a district church dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £94, in the patron. of the rector. A priory was built here in the reign of Henry II. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an endowed school in the village, and a National school, with a small endowment, at Darley Dale. Flax-spinning is carried on extensively. Staunton Woodhouse is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, who is lord of the manor. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the adjacent moors on the 13th May and 27th October.

DARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hampsthwaite, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5½ miles W. of Ripley, and 4 from Pateley Bridge. It is situated on the river Nidd. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Primitive Methodists. There is also a school for both sexes. The township is united with Menwith.

DARLEY ABBEY, a chplry. in the par. of St. Alkmund, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile N. of Derby. It is situated on the river Derwent, near the Leeds railway. There are traces of a small Austin abbey founded by the abbots of St. Helen's in the reign of Henry I., and given to the West family, from which the place takes the suffix to its name. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of T. W. Evans, Esq. The church is a modern structure, erected and endowed by the late Walter Evans, Esq., in which is a monument to the founder and his wife. There are also schools, erected by Mrs. Evans at a cost of about £3,000. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper, and in cotton spinning.

DARLINGSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Tredington. upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2½ miles N.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

DARLINGSHAUGH, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It forms a suburb to Galashiels, and is contiguous to the Selkirkshire portion of that town.

DARLINGTON, a suburb of the town of Stewarton, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It was originally called Templehouse, and is sometimes called Deanston, after William Deans, who introduced the woollen and carpet manufactures into the district.

DARLINGTON, a ward in the co. of Durham, separated into three divs. The N.W. div. contains the pars. of Escombe, Brancepeth, Witton-le-Wear, Stanhope, Wolsingham, and parts of Lanchester and St. Andrew Auckland, comprising 145,430 acres; the S.E. div., the pars. of Conscliffe, Aycliffe, Darlington, Merrington, Highington, Witworth, and parts of Gainford, St. Andrew Auckland, St. Oswold, and Haughton-le-Skerne, comprising 56,450 acres; the S.W. div., the pars. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Cockfield, Staindrop, Winston, and part of Gainford, comprising 80,600 acres.

DARLINGTON, or DARNTON, a market town and par. in the S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 236½ miles N.N.W. of London by road, and 18 S. of Durham. It has stations on the North-Eastern, Stockton and Darlington, Great Northern, South Durham, and Midland lines. The parish is situated on the banks of the rivers Skerne and Tees, comprising the market town of Darlington, and the tnshps. of Archdeacon-Newton, Blackwell, and Cockerton. The town is of great antiquity, and was given, with its dependencies, in King Ethelred's reign, to St. Cuthbert, patron of the see of Durham. In 1164 Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, erected an episcopal palace here, in which many of his successors afterwards resided. Darlington was a borough by prescription, and enjoyed some privileges under the bishops of Durham, to whom it belonged.—The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the mills for spinning wool, flax, and cotton, in the iron works of the South Durham Iron Company, and in extensive tanneries, breweries, and maltings.—It is a polling place for the southern division of the county, and a petty sessions town. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The population in 1851 was 11,228, with 1,921 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 15,781, with 2,683 inhabited houses.—The town, rising gradually from the river Skerne, consists of several good streets, most of the houses being modern. The public buildings include an elegant townhall, in the Italian style, built in 1808; a mechanics' institute, erected in 1843 at a cost of £2,400; a dispensary; extensive gas-works; the new market and clock-tower, erected in 1863; a joint-stock banking company, and a savings-bank.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower and a spire 180 feet high, also six bells, on which the clock rings a tune every fourth hour. It has carved stone walls, monuments of the Allan family, and had formerly four chauntries. The parish register commences in 1590. There are two other churches: one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a cur.* of the val. of £212, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Durham: it has accommodation for 1,000 persons; the other, dedicated to St. John, is a cur.* of the val. of £160, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop alternately; it was consecrated in 1853, the foundation stone having been laid in 1847 by George Hudson, then M.P. and Lord Mayor of York. This church has a tower with five bells, and has some fine stained-glass windows. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends have places of worship here. There is a cemetery about a mile from the town; the portion allotted for members of the Established Church having been consecrated by the Bishop of Durham in April, 1858. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school was founded 15th June, 1563, by letters patent. Its revenue amounts to £247 per annum. A new school was built in 1813, and an upper story added in 1846. There is also Mrs. Calverley's blue-coat school.—The principal bridge across the Skerne is close to the parish church; it is three-arched, with stone parapet, and was erected in 1768 at a cost of £1,000. Another stone bridge crosses the Cockerbeck in Norgate.—The county court is held once a month in the police court.—The public baths were erected in 1850, and the People's Park, which is about a mile from the town, was formed in 1853, under the auspices of the Local Board of Health, and contains about twenty acres of land. A subscription library was established here in 1825, and now contains upwards of 4,000 volumes. The *Darlington and Stockton Times* is published every Saturday.—The charities, which are numerous, amount to a considerable sum annually.—There are four circular pits at Oxen-y-field, called the Hell Kettles. They are always full, being unaffected by the tide of the river Tees, with which they are on a level; the water will not mix either with milk or soap, and never freezes. The railway, constructed in 1821-25 from Witton Park Colliery to Stockton, was the first public railway in England upon which locomotive steam-engines were used: its original cost was £125,000 for 24 miles, the line passing within half a mile of Darlington.—The Duke of Cleveland derives his title of earl from Darlington. Blackwall Grange was the seat of George Allan, the antiquary; it still belongs to the Allan family.—Market days are Monday and Friday. Fairs are held every alternate Monday for cattle, also the first Monday in March, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, 10th November, and the second Monday after that day.

DARLISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prees, Whitchurch div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 4½ miles N.E of Wem. It is situated on the river Tern.

DARLSCOT. *See* Dalscot.

DARLTON, or DARLETON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles S.E. of Retford, and 3 N.E. of Tuxford. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Durham and cur. of Ragnall, £252, in the patron. of the prebend. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a Gothic structure, in good repair. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

DARMSDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Barking, hund. of Bosmere, in the co. of Suffolk, 1¼ mile S. of Needham Market station, and 6½ miles from Ipswich. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect.* of Barking, £840, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham, who is lord of the manor.

DARNALL, a chplry. in the par. of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles E. of Sheffield. It is joined to Attercliffe. The village is situated on the road from Sheffield to Worksop, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, quarrying stone, or in the collieries. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1841, at the cost of £2,500. There are National schools, and almshouses for poor widows, built by S. Staniforth, Esq. Darnall Hall, built by the Staniforths, was afterwards a seat of the dukes of Norfolk.

DARNHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitegate, or New Church, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles S.W. of Middlewich. It is situated on a small stream called Ashbrook, near the Newton railway. T. G. Corbet, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DARNICK, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated near Melrose, and has an ancient tower of the 15th century.

DAROWEN, a par. in the hund. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, 5½ miles N.E. of Machynlleth. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Twymyn and Dovey, and contains Noddfa and Caerseddfan. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £155, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tudyr. The charities amount to £8 per annum.

DARRAGH, or GLENROE, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Kilfinane, and 8 miles S.E. of Kilmalloch, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Kilfinane, £241, in the patron. of the Earl of Cork. There is no church, but a small day school. Darragh House and Ballynacorty House are the principal seats. A new road was recently cut from Limerick to Michelstown. There are vestiges of a large oak forest, from which the parish derives its name. There are also remains of a churchyard and hospital.

DARRAS HALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, W. div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles S. of Ponteland, and 6½ N.W. of Newcastle.

DARRINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles S.E. of Pontefract, near the railway line, and contains the tnshps. of Darrington, Stapleton, and Darrington Leys. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £512, in the patron. of the Archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Luke and All Saints. The charities amount to £8 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school. The Right Hon. Thomas Estcourt, M.P., is lord of the manor.

DARRYNANE, late the residence of Daniel O'Connel, in the bar. of Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands on the coast, 4½ miles S. of Waterville. In the vicinity are some monastic remains, and a monument of the O'Connels.

DARSELLS, a hmlt. in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles S.E. of Buntingford.

DARSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles N.E. of Saxmundham, and 2 from Yoxford. Part of the parish is clay, the remainder a rich loam, with some hills in the southern portion. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £101, in the patron. of the Earl of Stradbroke. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a Gothic structure, and has a brass of Anne Bedinfield, 1641. The charities amount to £28 per annum. There is a day and Sunday-school. Darsham Hall is the seat of the family of Purvis.

DART RIVER, rises in Dartmoor Forest, at Cranmeer, in the co. of Devon, and runs 30 miles S.E. to the sea at Dartmouth. It is so called from its swiftness, and has on its banks some fine scenery.

DARTFORD HUNDRED. *See* Axton, Kent.

DARTFORD, a par., market and petty sessions town, in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 17 miles from London, and 7 miles from Gravesend. It has a station on the North-Kent railway. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley between two hills, on the river Darenth, from which it derives its name. In Domesday it is written *Tarentefort.* It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Jersey. Dartford is mentioned in history as the place where Isabella, sister of Henry III., was married by proxy, in 1235, to the German emperor, Frederick II. Edward III., on his return from France, held a tournament here, and in 1355 he founded a nunnery to commemorate the victory of Cressy and the surrender of Calais. A portion of this nunnery, which was afterwards used as a palace by Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, still remains, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. It was in this town that Wat Tyler slew the tax-gatherer, and raised insurrection. Christopher Waid was burnt at the stake at Dartford-Brent in 1555; to his memory a memorial has been erected in the old burial-ground. In 1590 Godfrey Box, a native of Brabant, first introduced into England in this town the process of rolling and slitting iron; and here it was that Sir John Spielman, a German, in the same century introduced the first paper-mill and planted the first limes. To his memory a fine monument has been erected in the parish church. Richard Trevethick, the inventor of the locomotive steam-engine, died and was buried here. The manufacturing trade of Dartford is considerable. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the powder, paper, silk-printing, and corn mills. The "Ettrick Forest Paper Mill" has been erected here, and an extensive tannery has been some years in full operation, belonging to Messrs. Hepburn, of Southwark. Other manufactories are about to be established on the creek. There are likewise manufactories for type-printing machines, for Bank of England note and paper moulds, and other printing works. The town is lighted with gas, and consists of one wide street, from which two smaller ones diverge at right angles. There is a bridge over the Darent, which is navigable up to the town for boats, and on the banks of the river are numerous mills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £534, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester, but until recently in that of Rochester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with Norman tower. It contains several old brasses, wall paintings, monuments, and effigies. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have each a chapel here. A new cemetery has lately been formed on the East Hill. The workhouse will contain 500 inmates. A new county court has recently been erected. There is a free grammar school, endowed with £50 per annum; the National schools have an endowment of about £52 per annum; there are also the Spittell almshouses. The total income of all the charities, including the schools, is £567. Traces of the Roman Watling Street appear on the

S. side of the high-road, on Dartford-Brent. The Poor-law Union contains twenty-one parishes. A corn market is held here every Saturday, and a cattle market the first Tuesday in each month. A fair is held on the 2nd August.

DARTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles N. of Totnes. It is situated on the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the river Dart, and contains Venton, Week, Staple, and Brooking. The manor-house was originally given by William the Conqueror to William de Falaise, and was the principal residence of Richard II.'s half brother, John Duke of Exeter. It is situated on an eminence, and was formerly much larger than at present. In Elizabeth's time it descended to the family of Champernowne, formerly of Modbury. The village, which is small, is situated near the intersection of the roads from Totnes to Plymouth and to Ashburton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £924, in the patron. of H. Champernowne, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building, and contains a beautiful carved pulpit, *temp.* Henry I., a screen, and several monuments to the Champernowne and other famils. At Brooking is a chapel-of-ease, and a school-house at Shinner's Bridge. The hall is an extensive and fine old building, and has some fine paintings. Longcause, Allerton, Cobberton, Folley, Billamy, Staverton Bridge, Lownard, Puddowin, Droridge, Hood, Belleigh, Cott, and Barton are places here.

DARTMOOR FOREST, a quarter in the par. of Lidford, hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, 5½ miles N.E. of Tavistock. It comprises 53,900 acres, and is part of the Great Moor between Oakhampton, Tavistock, and Moreton Hampstead, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall. It consists of high rugged peaks, in height from 1,200 to 2,050 feet, on some of which are Druidical circles, and on others beacons. Copper, iron, tin, and other minerals are found and worked here. A few dwarf trees, the only remains of King John's Forest, may be seen. The stannary parliament is held at Crockerne. At the top of Brent Tor is an old church. The railway goes to Plymouth. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. Mr. Morgan's hounds meet here; also Mr. Newton's, and the Forest harriers. A fair is held at Two Bridges on the first Wednesday after the 16th August.

DARTMOUTH, or CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS, a par., seaport, petty sessions, and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 25 miles S. of Exeter. It is pleasantly situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the river Dart, and contains Townstal, Norton, and Oldmill. The manor of Dartmouth was granted by William the Conqueror to Judhael de Totnais, but subsequently became vested in the corporation. It was at this port that the Crusaders embarked for the Holy Land in 1190. Dartmouth was destroyed by fire by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV., but on their landing a third time, in 1404, they were intercepted and slain by the peasants. Both the contending parties warmly contested this place during the parliamentary war; it was garrisoned by Prince Maurice and stormed by Fairfax in 1646.—It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councilmen, with a recorder; and from the reign of Edward III. to the passing of the Reform Bill returned two members to parliament; it now returns but one member.—The Newfoundland fisheries first gave importance to the trade of Dartmouth, and they are still carried on to a great extent. The harbour is famed for its security, and is capable of containing 500 vessels. The largest ship in the royal navy could anchor 4 miles up the Dart. The entrance to the harbour is guarded by a fortified castle, opposite Kingswear old castle. A few years back a government commission gave the preference to Dartmouth as a foreign mail-packet station, though Southampton still retains the privilege. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries, in ship-building, rope-making, and the coasting trade.—St. Petrox light, 49 feet high, and visible 7 miles, was erected in 1837. There are two quays: the New Quay, or New Ground, a commodious landing-place, with a fine promenade, lined with trees and faced with handsome shops; and Bearscove Quay, on which the custom-house is built. Steamboats ply to and from Totnes every day. On the western shore of the river are several large yards for ship-building. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising 799 houses, inhabited by a population of 4,508 in 1851, which in 1861 had decreased to 4,444, though the houses had increased to 825. The streets rise gradually from the water, and have the appearance of terraces, interspersed with gardens, at different elevations. Some of the houses are very old, and adorned with carvings. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful. The Keep is a new castellated stone building, and there are other recently erected and handsome houses. The castle is surrounded by rocky cliffs, and the spring-tide all but reaches to the walls of the fortifications. There is a fort, or block-house, towards the channel, which, in 1856, was fitted up as a summer residence.—Warfleet, about three-quarters of a mile out of the town, is a picturesque valley, where a large brewery and corn-mill have been built. Paradise Fort, mentioned by General Fairfax, used to stand to the N. of Warfleet, but it has lately been removed to make room for a marine villa.—The living, Townstal with St. Saviour's annexed, is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the cur. of St. Saviour, £135, in the patron. of Sir H. P. Seale, Bart. The church, which is dedicated to St. Clement, is an ancient stone structure in the early English style, with square tower and four bells. The parish church of St. Saviour, or Mayor's Church, as sometimes called, was erected in the 13th century, as a chapel of ease to Townstal. It is a stone structure, with square tower and eight bells; the internal workmanship is very beautiful. There is a stone pulpit, and a wooden screen supposed to be the finest in England. A western window and doorway were added about 1853. The altar-piece, "Christ raising the Widow's Son," was painted by Brockedon, a native of Totnes. There are brasses of Sir J. Hawley (the founder of the chancel) and family, in 1389. There is also the church of St. Petrox, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Stoke Fleming. It is an old stone edifice, and stands on an eminence behind the castle, a mile S. of the town. A chapel-of-case, in the Higher-street, was erected in 1831 at a cost of about £2,000, raised by subscription. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and Plymouth Brethren have each a chapel.—A floating bridge was opened in 1831 across the river at Sand Quay, some 1,650 feet broad; and convenient for persons going to Exeter, Brixham, &c. Adjoining the New Quay are four ancient houses with rich exterior carvings of the 17th century; one is used as an assembly-room, and for lectures and concerts. A railway, connecting Dartmouth with Torquay and Exeter, is now in rapid progress. There are also a bank and a prison. A market-house was erected in 1829, and there are National schools for 400 children. The charities amount to £94 per annum.—Sir H. P. Seale, Bart., is lord of the manor. Dartmouth gives the title of earl to the Legges, of Dartmouth House.—A regatta is held in August. A market is held weekly on Friday, for the sale of provisions, and one on the Monday before the third Wednesday in each month for cattle.

DARTON, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles S.W. of Wakefield, and 3½ N.W. of Barnsley. It is situated on the Dearne and Dove canal, and contains the tnships. of Fexborough and Barugh, and the vils. of Mapplewell, Darton, and Staincross, the last giving name to the wap. In the village of Mapplewell the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving, and in the manufacture of nails and vitriol, and near Darton are large collieries and quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of T. W. Beaumont, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All

Saints, is a stone building in the Gothic style, and contains a marble monument to John Silvester. There is a district church at Gawber, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £45, in the patron. of the bishop. The Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Nonconformists have places of worship in the parish. The charities amount to £273 per annum. There is a free school, originally endowed by George Beaumont in 1688, for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The other charities amount to about £50 per annum.

DARTRY, a bar. in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The bar. of Monaghan forms its N. and N.E. boundary, that of Cremorne its eastern; the co. of Cavan lies on the S., and that of Fermanagh on the W. It is nearly 9 miles square, comprising 59,610 acres. The river Fin passes through its western portion, and the Cootehill through its eastern. It contains the pars. of Ematris, Killevan, and Aghabog, and parts of Clones, Drummully, and Currin, and the vil. of Newbliss.

DARVEL, DERVAL, or DERVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Loudon, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It originally belonged to the Knights Templars in 1362, and stands on the right bank of Irvine Water, on the road from Kilmarnock to Strathaven. The chief branch of industry is hand-loom weaving. Here is a Reformed Presbyterian church and two schools, one belonging to the Establishment, the other to the Free Church.

DARVER, or DERVER, a par. in the bar. of Louth, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles N.W. of Castle Bellingham. Louth is its post town. The soil is very rich and well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £180, in the patron. of the Primate. The parish has no church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dromiskin. There is a school supported by the National Board. Darver Castle is the adjacent seat; near it are the ruins of the old church.

DARWEN, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 2¼ miles S.E. of Blackburn. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. A chapel was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1829, at the cost of £5,500.

DARWEN, OVER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the above par. and co., 4¼ miles S.E. from Blackburn, and 7 from Haslingden. It is situated near the head of the river Darwen, which rises near Rumbles Moor. There are collieries, slate-quarries, print-works, and bleach-grounds. The village is lighted with gas, under the provisions of an Act passed in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur., formerly in the dioc. of Chester, now in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome building, erected in 1829. A church dedicated to the Holy Trinity has also been erected. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £74, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. There are chapels for Wesleyans and others. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in October and May for cattle and horses, and a pleasure fair on Holy Thursday.

DARWENT RIVER. *See* Derwent River.

DASSETT, AVON. *See* Avon Dassett, co. Warwick.

DASSETT BURTON. *See* Burton Dassett, co. Warwick.

DASSETT PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Burton Dassett, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.E. of Kington.

DATCHET, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles S.E. of Eton, and 1½ mile E. of Windsor, on the South-Western railway, which has a station here. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Thames, which separates it from Windsor, and commands a fine view of the Thames from the bridge. Shakspeare has made Datchet Mead the scene of Falstaff's punishment in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The village is charmingly situated in a district of great fertility, and in the vicinity are several elegant residences. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £125, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass to R. Hanbury. The charities amount to £119 per annum, of which above half is the rent of the Bridge estate, bequeathed in 1644 by Robert Barker for the erection and maintenance of a bridge across the Hollow-way. Here is a Baptist chapel. Near the Albert bridge are the remains of an old monastery. Ditton Park is the residence of Lady Montague.

DATCHWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Herts, 5½ miles N.W. of Hertford, and 2½ N.E. of Welwyn station. The village, which is small, is situated on the great road from London to York. The soil is chiefly gravel alternating with clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £382, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice of flint and stone. The charities amount to £2 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £475. Here is a National school. Bragbury End, Bulls Green, Hook's Cross, and Burnham Green, are places here.

DAUBHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles from Bolton, and 10 N.W. of Manchester. It is a station on the Bolton and Kenyon junction of the London and North-Western railway.

DAUNTSEY, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 4½ miles S.E. of Malmesbury, and 6 W. of Wootton-Bassett station. It is situated on the river Avon, and comprises some of the richest meadow-land in England. At the Norman Conquest, Dauntsey belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, whence it came to the Dauntseys, Straddlings, and Danvers families, and through the crown to the great Earl of Peterborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £344, in the patron. of the Rev. W. E. Elwell. The church is dedicated to St. James. The interior is handsomely embellished with richly-carved oak and some curious remains of ancient stained glass. It contains some old brasses and several monuments—one to the Earl of Peterborough and one to the Earl of Danby. There is an almshouse, endowed with £50 per annum by the Earl of Danby in 1667. The other charities amount to £21 per annum. It gave the title of baron to the son of James II.

DAURUS, a fishing vil. in the bar. of Boylagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies on the side of Daurus Creek, 4 miles N.W. of Ardara. Daurus headland is the termination of the promontory running up the side of Lochrusmore Bay. Here is a coastguard station.

DAVENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 2¼ miles S.W. of Northwich, and 5 N.E. of Middlewich. It is situated on the river Daven or Dane, near the Grand Junction canal, and comprises the tnshps. of Bostock, Davenham, Eaton, Leftwich, Moulton, Newhall, Rudheath, Shipbrook, Shurlach, Stanthorne, Wharton, and Whatcroft. The name of this parish is derived from its position on the river Daven. Rudheath was the scene of an action between the royalists and parliamentarians in 1643. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £727, in the patron. of James F. France, Esq. There is a district church at Wharton, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the rector; and at Dane Bridge, also, a perpet. cur.,* val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Wilifred. There are two schools partly supported by endowments. The charities amount to £87 per annum. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Bostock Hall is the seat of J. F. France, Esq. A fair is held on the 8th May.

DAVENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles from Northwich, and 4 from Middlewich. It is situated on the river Daven or Dane.

DAVENPORT, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles N W. of Congleton, the ancient seat of the Davenports. It is situated on the river Daven or Dane.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTREE, a par. and market town, with separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 13 miles from Northampton, and 4 from Weedon. It is supposed to derive its name from the words *Dwy-avon-tre*, or "town of the two rivers," from its situation between the source of the river Leam and the river Nen. From the common pronunciation of the word *Danetree*, there is a tradition that the town was built originally by the Danes. Certain it is, that at Danes' or Borough Hill, about half a mile from the town, there are traces of perhaps the largest encampment in England. Near the north-eastern extremity of this encampment, the Roman military way called Watling Street passes, but the camp itself is of more recent date. The town was of considerable importance at the Conquest, and was given by the Conqueror to his niece, Judith, wife of Waltheof, the great Earl of Northumberland. It belonged to Robert Fitzwalter in the reign of King John, and ultimately came to the Finches. Before the battle of Naseby, in 1645, it was occupied by the king on his march to relieve Oxford. Hugh de Leycestre, in 1090, founded a priory, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey.—The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of shoes, whips, and stockings. They are obliged, by a singular custom, to "bake their bread at a public oven, and grind their malt at a public mill," unless exempted by fees. The borough is exempt from contribution to the county, and from serving on its juries. King John granted the first charter to Daventry, and it is now governed under the new Act by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councilmen. The common seal bears the date 1593, with the impress of a Dane and a tree. It is a polling place for the southern division of the county, and a sessions town. The population in 1851 was 4,430, which in 1861 had decreased to 4,124.—The town, which is situated in a gentle hollow surrounded by hills, has a clean appearance, and is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from springs only equalled in purity by those of Malvern. The borough sessions are held at the townhall. The gaol is built on the site of the priory. There are two banks, a county court, and waterworks. The Grand Junction canal passes through a tunnel, upwards of 2,000 yards long, to the N. of the town. The poor-law commissioners have recently erected a workhouse, to accommodate 300 inmates. The union of Daventry comprises 28 parishes, and extends over an area of 95 miles.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £344, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross, and has a tower and spire, in which is a clock with musical chimes, and a fine peal of bells. There is a recently built chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, in connection with the parish church. The charities amount to £446 per annum. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There is a free Latin grammar school, founded in 1660, and a National school. R. T. Clark, Esq., is lord of the manor. The manor-house at Ashby St. Ledger's was for centuries the residence of the Catesby family. Naseby is an object of historic interest in the neighbourhood.—Before railways were in existence, as many as eighty mail and stage coaches passed daily through Daventry, once the great thoroughfare to the north-western parts of England. John Smith, said by Walpole to be the best engraver in mezzotinto, was born here. It gives the title of baron to the Finches, earls of Winchelsea. At the foot of the hills, in the vicinity, are some ancient ruins known as the Burnt Walls, and at a short distance other ruins called John of Gaunt's Castle.—A market for provisions is held weekly on Wednesday, and thirteen fairs during the year, the principal of which are those in Easter week and the beginning of October, which last two days.

DAVID'S, ST., or LLANVAES, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, union of Brecon, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales. It is situated 1 mile from Brecon, where the river Tarrell joins the river Usk. The parish is in two divisions: the upper being in the hunds. of Devynnock and Penkelly, the lower in the hund. of Merthyr. The part called Llanvaes is a suburb of Brecon, separated only from it by the river Usk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Brecon.

DAVID'S, ST., a par. and city in the hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, 20 miles from Pembroke, and 16 from Haverfordwest. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Bychan, Gwylod-y-Ulad, Mawr and Y-dre, consisting chiefly of a number of cottages in the midst of ruins. It was the Welsh *Mynyw*, and Roman *Menevia*, or *Menapia*, at the terminus of the two great roads *Via Julia* and *Via Flandrica*, or *Fford Flenning*. It is almost as much isolated now as in the Roman days, one omnibus twice a week to Haverfordwest "being the only connecting-link between the ancient city of St. David's and modern civilisation." Remains of the Roman town are supposed to have been discovered about 2 miles N.W. of the present city, under the sands of Whitesand Bay.—The earliest mention in history is towards the close of the 5th century, when St. David, who succeeded Dubritius in the Archbishopric of South Wales, transferred the see from the ancient city of Caerleon to the wilds of *Menevia*, and attracted thither many distinguished pupils by his learning and piety, which became widely renowned after the famous synod at Llanddewi-Brefi, in which by his preaching he checked the spread of the Pelagian heresy then on the increase. Between the years 808 and 1087 the town and cathedral are said to have been burnt and pillaged no less than five times by the Danes, Saxons, and Normans. William the Conqueror, Henry I., and Edward I. visited the shrine of St. David, which forms part of the present cathedral, being situated between the third arch from the E., on the N. side of the presbytery. It is certainly of great antiquity, and part of the stone is worn away by the fingers or lips of the numerous pilgrims. Henry VIII. determined upon removing the see to Carmarthen, but altered his intention when he heard that his grandfather, Edmund Earl of Richmond, was buried there.—The modern city of St. David's is a mere village, consisting of one principal street, and two cross ones, at the junction of which stands an ancient cross, but its principal attractions are its grand old cathedral, and the ruins of its once famous college. The ground on which the cathedral is built, with the houses of the resident ecclesiastics, the cemetery, and gardens, were formerly surrounded by a wall, about a mile in diameter, and situated in a deep dell, so that only the upper part of the tower of the cathedral is visible from the village. The usual entrance into this close is that leading from the S.E., through a gateway, above which is an octagonal tower, 60 feet high, where the records were formerly kept, and the consistory court held; but the more imposing view is obtained from the N.E., which takes in the ruins of St. Mary's Chapel and the chapterhouse. The cathedral itself is a venerable Gothic structure, originally built in 1176 by Bishop Peter de Leia, but subsequently much altered; a large portion of the choir and transepts having been crushed by the fall of the original tower, and at another time a part of the structure having been destroyed by an earthquake. The external portion of the building most admired is the W. front, restored at the end of the last century, with modern antique flying buttresses and massive pinnacles; also the nave and aisles, of which the roof has been lowered. The Lady Chapel and chantries on either side of the choir are quite in ruins. The general design of the building is cruciform, being 290 feet from E. to W., and the transepts 120 feet, with the addition of three chapels of inferior height. In the interior some careful restorations have recently been effected by Mr. Butterfield. The most interesting objects in the cathedral are Bishop Morgan's throne, a piece of exquisite workmanship; a fine decorated stone screen and rood-loft, the work of Bishop Gower; also Bishop Vaughan's beautiful Tudor chapel and monument; besides carved stalls, painted tiles, and many antique monuments, including one to the father of Henry VII., and the before-mentioned shrine of St. David. The decoration of the nave is in the transition style, between Romanesque and Gothic. At a short distance from the cathedral is St. Mary's College, founded in 1365 by John of Gaunt, and refounded in 1377 by Bishop Houghton. The greater part of the building is a complete ruin, but the elegant tower and chapel are still standing. The palace, built by Bishop Gower, is now a heap of ruins. —The diocese of St. David's, anterior to the year 1844, extended into the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, Cardigan, Montgomery, Monmouth, and Hereford; but by an Order in Council, of the 31st January, 1844, that part of the deanery of Brecon in Monmouthshire was annexed to Llandaff; and by another order of 1st September, 1846, those parts of the parishes of Llangattock and Llangemdier in the diocese of St. David's were transferred to Llandaff. Attached to the cathedral of St. David's are the bishop, who is *quasi decanus*, the precentor, treasurer, chancellor, and the archdeacons of St. David's, Brecon, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, besides 8 prebendaries, and 6 canons cursal, being in all 22. The bishop's income is £4,500, with patronage of 99 livings.—St David's, besides being a cathedral city, is a parish, with its own minister and schools. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a foundation school, known as Bishop Morgan's grammar school. The charities amount to £340 per annum, including that of Dr. Jones for apprenticing boys.—In the vicinity are numerous cromlechs and Druidical remains; and at Newgale Sands the remains of a submerged forest are met with. Giraldus Cambrensis, who lies buried in the cathedral, relates that in his days "trunks of trees appeared standing in the midst of the sea, with very black earth, and several old blocks like ebony; so that it did not appear like the sea-shore, but rather resembled a grove." Carausius, a Roman general, Asser, the friend of King Alfred, and Fenton, the author, were born in St. David's. It includes some of the most eminent ecclesiastics among its bishops, and it reckons 126 bishops in succession, which is longer than in any other diocese.—Fairs are held on the 12th March and 5th August.

DAVID'S, ST., a vil. in the par. of Dalgety, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It stands on the Firth of Forth, half-way between Inverkeithing and Aberdour. About 70,000 tons of coals, the produce of the Fordel colliery, are exported from this place, at which vessels under 500 tons burthen can lade in safety.

DAVID'S, ST., a vil. in the par. of Madderty, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is quite of recent date, and stands on the estate of Craig of Madderty, having superseded the ancient village of that name.

DAVID'S, ST., HEAD, the most westerly point of Wales, 3 miles from St. David's. It is the old *Octapitarum*, or *Octo-petrarum*, and is supposed to have been so called from a group of eight surrounding rocks.

DAVIDSON'S-MAINS, or MUTTONHOLE, a vil. in the par. of Cramond, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Cramond, 2½ miles S.W. of Granton.

DAVIDSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 3½ miles N.E. of Camelford, and 14 W. of Stratton. This parish, which is fertile and pleasantly undulating, is watered by the Inny, which takes its rise near the church. Petty sessions for the division are held once a month at the village of Hollworthy, in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £192, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient stone structure. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £166, and the vicarial for one of £240; besides which there are 18 acres of glebe. The charities amount to £1 per annum. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is lord of the manor. There are several barrows in this parish. Treseat, Treslay, Trevivian Handall, Tredwen, Treglasta, Tremail, Trebleary, Trehane, Trelay, Treworra, Butterwell, Colcade, Hendraburnick, Penhole, Abbotshendra, Halwell, Halworthy, Churchtown, and Trewinnow, are places here.

DAVIDSTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Narragh and Reban East, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kilcullenbridge, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Athy. The highest ground is 574 feet above sea-level, on Bull Hill. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kilcullen, £375, in the patron. of the Chancellor of Christ Church. Public worship is, at certain seasons, held within the Calverstown schoolroom; two schools at this latter place are supported by Erasmus Smith's charity.

DAVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, half a mile N.W. of Faversham, and 6½ miles W. of Whitstable. It is close to Davington Hill, where there are still remains of the Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1153 by Fulk de Newnham. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and Roman coins, urns, &c., have been found. There is a large powder-mill. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £100, in the patron. of T. Willement, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is partly in the Norman style of architecture, with a fine doorway, and once formed part of the Benedictine nunnery.

DAVINGTON HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile from Davington, as above.

DAVIOT, a par. in the district of Garioch, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by Fyvie, Old Meldrum, Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, and Rayne. It is 3½ miles in length, by 2 in breadth, excluding its *quoad sacra* limits in the pars. of Chapel of Garioch and Fyvie, added to it in the last century, with the addition of which it extends 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth. The surface is undulating, generally fertile, and slopes to the S. and S.E. Out of about 4,100 acres, the area of the parish, only 150 are moorland or waste. There are five landowners. There is a manufactory for carding and spinning wool. There are two Druidical temples, one of them being in the churchyard. The village of Daviot stands 19 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. The turnpike-road, connecting the two branches of the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, traverses the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. It was formerly a parsonage in the dioc. of Aberdeen, having been given in alms to the bishop by Malcolm Canmore. The minister has a stipend of £159.

DAVIOT AND DUNLICHITY, an united par. in the district of East Inverness, in the cos. of Inverness and Nairn, Scotland. It extends nearly due N. and S., on both sides of the river Nairn, with a length of about 23 miles, and a breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. It is bounded on the N. by Croy, on the E. by Moy, on the S. by Kingussie, and on the W. by Dores. The surface is extremely wild, being bounded on the S. by part of the Monadhleagh mountains, on the W. by a chain attaining an altitude of about 1,500 feet, and on the N. by the ridge of Drummossie Moor, where it has an altitude of some 800 feet. The lakes of Ruthven and Dundelchach form part of the western boundary, and those of Coire and Clachan are situated in the interior. About 4,000 acres are under tillage, 1,500 are waste land or pasture, and 3,100 are underwood. In the valleys there are extensive peat mosses. Limestone, containing lead-ore, has been found near the Mains of Daviot, on the Nairn, and an extensive bed of marl in the Moss of Tordarroch. The road from Perth to Inverness crosses the S. end of the parish, from which there is a branch road extending 13 miles westward to Inverfarigag pier on Loch Ness. This par. is in the presb. of Inverness, and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the crown and the Earl of Cawdor. The minister has a stipend of £187. The two parishes were united in 1618, but, notwithstanding, still retain their respective churches, glebes, and parish schools. The church of Daviot stands 4 miles from the N. end of the parish, and that of Dunlichity 7 miles S.

of it, and 12 miles from the S. end of the parish. Service is performed alternately in the two churches every Sunday. There is also a Free church, with a large attendance.

DAVY GATE, an ext. par. place in the city of York.

DAW, or DHAW, a river, rising above Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, and after a course of 10 miles, falling into the Bristol Channel at Aberthaw.

DAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalton-le-Dale, N. div. of the ward of Easington, in the co. of Durham, 6½ miles S.E. of Sunderland. The population of this place has vastly increased, chiefly owing to the construction of the new harbour.

DAWES GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of Reigate. It is situated near the river Mole.

DAWES HEATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Thundersley, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles from Raleigh, and 2 from the South Benfleet station on the Southend railway.

DAW GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Dewsbury, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

DAWICKBANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Stobo, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Broughton.

DAWICK, EAST AND WEST, hmlts. in the par. of Drummelzier, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. They are situated on the river Tweed, near Dawickbank, and up to 1742 formed a separate parish. There are two beacon towers.

DAWLEY, a hmlt. in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles S.E. of Uxbridge. It is called *Dallega* in Domesday, and was the seat of the Bennets and of Lord Bolingbroke.

DAWLEY MAGNA, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles S.E. of Wellington, its post town, and 4 W. of Shifnal. It is situated on the Severn canal, under the Wrekin, and contains the tnshps. of Dalby Parva and Malinslee. There are coal-pits, and lime, iron, and tile works. In connection with these several works are numerous branch railways. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of R. Phillips, Esq., and others. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a fine stone edifice, There is a district church at Little Dawley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; and at Malinslee also a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the Perpetual Curate of Great Dawley. The charities amount to £10 per annum. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist chapels; also two National schools. R. A. Slaney, Esq., is lord of the manor. A market is held every Saturday.

DAWLISH, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Chudleigh, and 3 N. of Teignmouth. It is a station on the South Devon railway. The par. contains the hmlts. of Middlewood, Cockwood, and Westwood. It is the *Doelis* of Domesday. It is much resorted to as a watering-place, besides being a fishing and coastguard station. The village, which contains several handsome terraces, is situated in a delightful valley, opening to the coast of the English Channel on the E., and bounded by a line of hills on the W. It belonged at the time of the Norman Survey to the bishop of the diocese, but now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The new road from Exeter to Torbay passes through the village, affording facility of communication with Teignmouth. Over the stream called Dawlish Water are a bridge for carriages and two foot bridges, the banks being laid out in shrubberies and walks. The scenery in the vicinity is very beautiful. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £440, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The rent-charge in lieu of the great tithes, now transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £360. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. It was enlarged and beautified in 1824 at the cost of £4,000, The endowed charities amount to £7 11*s*. per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mark; and another chapel at Cofton. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels. There is a National school and two other schools. Peter Richard Hoare, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Easter Monday, and a regatta in August.

DAWSON GROVE, a demesne in the bar. of Dartry, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is the property of Viscount Cremorne, and is situated on the Cootehill lakes, contiguous to the demesnes of Bellamont Forest, Dromore Park, and Freamemount. Within the grounds of this demesne is a mausoleum to Lady Jane Dawson.

DAW STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Maplestead, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Halstead, and not far from the road to Haverhill and Sudbury.

DAY, or ST. DYE, a chplry. in the par. of Gwennap, hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, 2 miles E. of Redruth, and 7 W. of Truro. It is joined to Gwennap, and is a large mining village, neatly built. It is supplied with water brought from the distance of three-quarters of a mile by iron pipes. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gwennap. The chapel is a neat edifice, with tower and spire. It was erected in 1828 by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which has been demolished. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Bryanites have chapels. A fair is held on Tuesday after the 29th July, and a large market for provisions on Saturday.

DAYBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles N. of Nottingham.

DAY HILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Milwich, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Stone.

DAY HILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandon, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford. It is situated near the Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent.

DAYLESFORD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2½ miles E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. Tanner says, that Ethelbald, King of Mercia, gave this place, A.D. 718, to one Begia, that a monastery might be built. Duke Ælfgar gave it to the monks of Evesham in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was exempted from the interdict in the reign of John. The parish is of small extent, but extremely fertile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £152, in the patron. of Mrs. Hastings. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is one of the oldest buildings in England; but the stones were readjusted in 1816 by Mr. Hastings, who took down the whole of the structure but two arches, and rebuilt it of the old materials. Warren Hastings was born at Daylesford House, one room in which is full of carved ivory furniture. It has been the property of the Hastings family for centuries. The cultivation of cinquefoil was introduced here in 1650, prior to its cultivation in any other part of the kingdom.

DAYWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, in the co. of Shropshire, 3 miles N.E. of Oswestry.

DAZARD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Stratton, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Stratton. It is situated near Dazard Point, to the S. of Widemouth Bay.

DEACON BROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Cawthorne, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.W. of Barnsley.

DEADMAN'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Checkley, in the co. of Stafford, 3½ miles S.E. of Cheadle.

DEADWIN-CLOUGH, a vil. in the chplry. of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, in the co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Haslingden.

DEAL, a par., market town, seaport, and municipal borough, in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, in the E. div. of the co. of Kent. It is distant from London 102 miles by the South-Eastern railway, or 74 by road, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Canterbury. It is situated in 51° 14′ N. lat., and 1° 23′ E. long. Near this spot Julius Cæsar is believed to have landed on his first invasion of Britain, in 55 B.C., but no mention is made of any town existing here till several centuries after the Romans had quitted Britain, unless the *Dola* of Nennius be, as Camden supposes, the same as Deal, which is spelled *Dela* by Leland. In 1229 it was annexed to the Cinque Ports as a member of Sandwich, and so continued until 1699, when it was made independent. The town has grown to its present size within the last two centuries. In Henry VIII.'s time Leland speaks of it as merely "a little fisher village;" and owing to its insignificance very few events of historical importance have taken place there. Perkin Warbeck effected a landing in 1495, and was defeated at Deal by the Sandwich trained-bands. Anne of Cleves landed here 27th December, 1539, and spent the afternoon in the castle, which was then newly built, before continuing her journey to Dover. In 1648 Prince Charles attacked the town of Deal, his fleet being stationed in the Downs; but the attempt was frustrated by Colonel Rich, with a body of parliamentary troops. In 1692 the shock of an earthquake was felt in the neighbourhood. Colonel Hutchinson was confined in Sandown Castle after the Restoration, and died there in September, 1664.—There is a considerable trade in provisions and other necessaries with the ships stationed in the Downs. Of the pilots licensed by the Cinque Ports nearly sixty belong to Deal.—The town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter being inhabited principally by the maritime and trading population, and consisting of three streets parallel with the shore. Other streets run up towards Shoulden and Great and Little Mougeham, forming Middle or Upper Deal. The houses here are mostly detached or semi-detached, and belong to the better classes. On the S. side of the town is the detached suburb of Walmer, with its extensive barracks for infantry and cavalry, and many handsome villas inhabited by resident gentry. The town of Deal is well paved and lighted, under the superintendence of the Pavement Commissioners, and is copiously supplied with water. At each end stands a castle, both of them built by Henry VIII. in 1539 as a defence against the French. Deal Castle, at the S. end of the town, consists of a round tower, surrounded by four bastions, and a battery facing the sea. Sandown, the other castle, stands to the N.E. of the town; it is, however, now sold, and is being entirely pulled down. Walmer Castle, the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, is about a mile S. from Deal, standing close to the shore. It is an ancient fortified structure. The Duke of Wellington died here in 1852. The townhall stands in Lower-street, and contains portraits of William III., William IV., and of Mrs. Carter, a native of the town. The custom house is in the same street. The other public buildings are the barracks, a public library and reading-room, the pilot house, National Provincial Bank of England, savings-bank, and baths. There is also a handsome esplanade facing the sea. The sea-bathing is very good, and attracts a large number of visitors in the summer months. There is no harbour, but the tract of sea called the Downs, between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, affords a safe anchorage to vessels of all sizes. Off the town there is a sandbank known as Deal Bank, with only 12 feet of water in some parts, and wrecks upon these sands are not unfrequent.—Deal was created a borough by charter of William III., and returns two members to the House of Commons, in conjunction with Sandwich. The municipal government is in the hands of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. There are courts of record, of general sessions of the peace, and for recovery of small debts under £50. The municipal borough contained in 1851, 1,465 inhabited houses, with a population of 7,067. In 1861 the numbers were, of houses, 1,589; of persons, 7,531.—The parish is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, and contains three churches. St. Leonard's, the parish church, is a spacious building, with a tower at the W. end. It contains a brass to the memory of Thomas Boys, dated 1562. The living is a rect.,* val. £429, in the patron of the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. George's is a perpet. cur., in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was commenced in 1707. St. Andrew's is a handsome structure, and was completed in the year 1850. The living is a perpet. cur., in the same patron. There is an Independent chapel in Lower-street, a Wesleyan chapel in Duke-street; also places of worship for the Unitarians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Primitive Methodists, and Calvinists. The National schools educate about 200 boys and girls. There are besides parochial schools, and one in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists. There is a Boatmen's Benevolent Society. The pilots subscribe to a fund from which their widows receive a small annuity. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the translator of "Epictetus," and the antiquarian, Boys, were born in this town. The family of Boys has resided here for some centuries.—A newspaper, called the *Deal and Walmer Telegram*, is published in the town on Saturdays. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday, and fairs are held twice in the year, on the 6th and 7th April, and the 12th and 13th October.

DEAN, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Cockermouth, and 5½ S.E. of Workington. It is situated on the Marrow, a branch of the river Derwent, here abounding in trout, and contains the tnshps. of Dean, Branthwaite, and Ullock. The population are chiefly engaged in the working of coal, limestone, and iron-ore, and in the quarries, which produce a good variety of red and white freestone, and a black stone called cat-scalp. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £318, in the patron. of the Rev. S. Sherwen. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an old structure, The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act, in 1809, and the glebe lands comprise 650 acres, of which the greater portion is very unproductive. A free grammar-school was founded in 1596 by John Fox, which has an endowment of £10 per annum, paid by the Goldsmiths' Company. The charities amount to £14 per annum. There is a parochial school. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

DEAN, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, contains the par. of Patcham, comprising 4,170 acres.

DEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishops Waltham, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Bishops Waltham.

DEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Spelsbury, hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Chipping Norton.

DEANE, a par. in the hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Great Bolton. It is situated in the midst of an extensive manufacturing district, and contains Haliwell, Little Hulton, Smithills Chapel, Westhoughton, Horwich, Farmworth, and five other tnshps., several of which have their own churches and schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the large cotton establishments and in the bleach-grounds. The collieries are also extensively worked. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £213, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been enlarged. The charities amount to £510 per annum. There are National and endowed schools. George Marsh, the Protestant martyr, was a native of this place.

DEANE, a par. in the hund. of Overton, in the Kingsclere div. of the co. of Hants, 5½ miles S.W. of Basingstoke. It is a station on the South-Western railway. This parish formerly included that of Ashe, which was separated and formed into a distinct parish about the middle of the 17th century. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is a strong clayey loam, on a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £336, in the patron. of W. Beach, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It was rebuilt in 1830, at a cost of £7,000, and contains several monuments, also a painting of Christ on the Cross, over the altar. The windows are of stained glass. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £308, with 56 acres of glebe.

DEAN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div. of the co. of Hants, 6½ miles N.W. of Romsey, and 9 from Salisbury. The Salisbury and Southampton canal passes near the village. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, annexed to the rect.* of Mottisfont, and in the patron. of the Rev. Paulet St. John. The charities amount to £2 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205; the glebe contains four acres.

DEAN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 7½ miles N.E. of Chichester, and 8 S.E. of Midhurst. The village is beautifully situated in a narrow picturesque vale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £86, in the patron. of the Rev. T. W. Cogan. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the centre.

DEAN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 10 miles S.E. of Lewis, and 4½ E. of Seaford. It is situated near Beachey Head, about 3 miles W. from Eastbourne. There is a lighthouse, occupying the summit of a lofty cliff, beneath which is an extensive cavern, known as Darby's Cave. The village, which is small, is situated in a secluded valley on the South Downs, and contains an agricultural college. The living is a vic. in the archdeac. of Lewes, and dioc. of Chichester, val. with Friston annexed, £276, in the patron. of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester alternately. Scattered over the neighbouring Downs are numerous barrows and military intrenchments.

DEANE BOTTOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Horton-Kirby, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2½ miles S. of Dartford, and 2¼ S.E. of Speedgate.

DEANEBURNHAUGH, a vil. of modern date in the par. of Roberton, partly in the co. of Roxburgh, and partly in that of Selkirk, Scotland.

DEAN FOREST, an ext. par. place in the hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester. It is situated between the rivers Severn and Wye, extending 20 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 miles in breadth from E. to W. It was anciently still more extensive, comprising the towns of Tudenham and Wollaston, and the village of Alvington, situated on the margin of the Severn. It is a rich mining district, containing Coleford and other places, inhabited chiefly by miners, and is divided into the walks of Denby, Herbert, Little Dean, Speech House, Worcester, and York. It belongs to the crown, and comprises 23,015 acres, 11,000 of which are enclosed for timber. The mines produce an abundance of iron and coal. It is governed by a lord warden, who is constable of St. Briavel's Castle, 6 deputies, 4 verderers, a conservator, and chief forester, all which offices are vested by inheritance in the Wyndham family; there are besides 8 foresters, and a gaveller to collect the dues; also a steward of the swainmote, whose duty it is to preside at the swainmote and miners' courts. There are four chplries. within the precincts of the forest, all in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, and each of the val. of £150, three of which are in the patron. of the crown, and the other in that of the bishop. The churches are Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. John's, and St. Paul's. The Cinderford Iron, the Park-end and Bilson, and the Coleford Coal and Iron are the principal works; there are also the Futtrill and the "Strip-and-at-it" collieries, and the Lydbrook and Rudbrook tin and rolling mills. To prevent encroachments upon each other in the coal and iron works, frequent courts are held at the Speech House, which is situated in the centre of the forest; at these courts the particular laws and customs of the forest are enforced by the steward, assisted by a jury of miners. Until recently the inhabitants were exempt from all rates and taxes, and have still free liberty of pasturage and fuel, with the privilege of sinking mines, the sixth part of the produce being reserved to the crown. Pursuant to an Act passed in the 36th year of George III. new roads have been opened in various directions through the forest, which is also intersected by several tramways, communicating with the Severn and the Wye.

DEANHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles S.W. of Morpeth.

DEAN HEAD, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles W. of Huddersfield.

DEAN HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 1 mile S.E. of Sandbach.

DEAN HOUSE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Honley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S. of Huddersfield.

DEANLANE, a district in the par. of Handley, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Cranborne, adjoining Newton.

DEAN LANGLANDS, a vil. in the par. of Wilton, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland.

DEAN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Newnham. The village is situated on the verge of Dean Forest, and was formerly a market town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal mines, and in making nails. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £90, in the patron. of the Corporation of Gloucester. The church has some handsome stained windows. The charities amount to £39. There is a house of correction, and a market cross, the latter surmounted by a pinnacle, with niches and statues. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the 26th November.

DEAN, LITTLE WALK, an ext. par. place in Dean Forest, hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester.

DEAN, MITCHELL. *See* Mitchell Dean, co. Gloucester.

DEAN, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, in the co. of Bedford, 9 miles N. of St. Neot's, and 12 N. of Bedford. It includes the hmlt. of Upper Dean. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £125, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the Norman style, consisting of chancel, nave, square tower, and spire, and has a beautiful carved oak roof, and a brass to Canon Parker. The charities amount to £69 per annum. There is a free school, founded by Joseph Neale in 1702. At Nether Dean there is a Wesleyan chapel. By the Act 40 George III., the tithes of this and of the adjoining parish of Over Dean were commuted for land and a money payment. Lord St. John is lord of the manor.

DEAN-PRIOR, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 3½ miles S.W. of Ashburton, and 4½ N.W. of Totnes. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £282, in the patron. of Lord Churston. The church is dedicated to St. George the Martyr. The charities amount to £16 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Forest harriers meet at Dean Moors.

DEAN PRIORS. *See* Priors Dean, Hampshire.

DEAN ROW, a quarter in the chplry. of Haydon, par. of Warden, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Allendale, and 8 W. of Hexham. Here are remains of Staward-le-Peel Tower, which Edward Duke of York, in 1386, granted to the Friars Eremites of Hexham.

DEAN ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Wilmslow, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 6 miles N.N.W. of Macclesfield. The Unitarians have a place of worship here.

DEAN SAND, on the N.E. side of Spithead, in the co. of Hants. It extends 4 miles from Southsea Castle, and is well buoyed.

DEANS-BIGGIN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, near Kirkby-Lonsdale.

DEAN SCALES, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ullock, par. of Dean, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Cockermouth. The manufacture of linen thread is carried on here.

DEANSHOLD, a tythg. in the par. of Godalming, in the co. of Surrey, near Godalming. It is situated in the valley of the Wey, which is here navigable.

DEAN SMALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wendover, hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 1 mile S. of Wendover. It is situated under the Chiltern hills, on the Wendover canal.

DEAN STONE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles E.N.E. of Beaconsfield.

DEANSTON, a vil. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Teith, 1 milo W. of Doune, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is chiefly known for the extensive cotton-works established here in 1785; and also as being coupled with the name of James Smith, the inventor, agriculturist, and philanthropist, who spent the best portion of his life here.

DEAN, THE, a suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland, formerly a hmlt. on the Water of Leith. It is remarkable for the magnificent bridge of four arches, and 447 feet in length, by which the road to Queensferry is here carried across the ravine through which the Water of Leith flows.

DEANTHORPE, a vil. in the par. of South Collingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 3½ miles N.E. of Newark.

DEAN UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Nether Dean, hund. of Stodden, in the co. of Bedford, 4 miles W. of Kimbolton.

DEAN, WEST, or more generally called WEST DEAN, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles N.N.E. of Chichester, and 7 S.E. of Midhurst. It is pleasantly situated at the base of the Downs, on the river Lavant, and contains the tythg. of Chilgrove. Binderton is sometimes considered a tythg. of West Dean, but it is a distinct chplry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £166, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a cruciform structure, and contains several mural monuments to the Selsey and Lewknor families. There is a free school for both sexes. The manor-house was originally built in the reign of James I., but was rebuilt by Lord Selsey about 1804. On the neighbouring Downs several Roman sepulchral urns have been found.

DEAN, WEST, a par. partly in the hund. of Alderbury, in the co. of Wilts, and partly in the hund. of Lower Thorngate, in the co. of Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Stockbridge. It contains East Grimstead. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with East Grimstead, in Wilts, £446, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Glossop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has tombs of the Evelyns, of Dean House, which is now in ruins, and a curious monument, with copper doors, dated 1669, to the Right Hon. R. Pierpoint, whose effigy in marble represents him undergoing the surgical operation under which he died. There is a chapel-of-ease at East Grimstead, in this parish. The foundations of a Roman villa were discovered here in 1740.

DEAN, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 7½ miles S.W. of Lewes, and 2¼ E. by N. of Seaford. It is situated between the English Channel and the river Cuckmere, over which is a bridge communicating with the Seaford road, and in the same part of the parish is a causeway formed across the marsh. This par. includes the chplry. of Excette, which anciently formed a distinct parish. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated in a picturesque vale at the foot of the Downs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £102, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an embattled tower, surmounted by a low spire.

DEARGARTH, a cascade formed by the river Greta, in the co. of Cumberland, near Keswick. It is situated on the S.E. side of Thirlemere.

DEARHAM, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Cockermouth, and 14 W. of Wigton. It has a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, and contains Ellenborough and Ewanrigg. There are extensive collieries, the coal from which is shipped at Maryport; also a manufactory for earthenware. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £85, in the patron. of J. Christian, Esq. The church was much altered by repairs in 1814. It contains a carved Saxon font, and in the churchyard is a sculptured cross. The charities amount to £32 per annum. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There are parochial and three Sunday schools. A Roman camp is traceable in the vicinity. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

DEARNBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Arncliffe, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles N.E. of Settle.

DEARNE RIVER, rises near Denby, in the West Riding of the co. of York, and runs 25 miles E. to the river Don, near Conisborough.

DEARNESS. *See* Deerness, Orkney Islands.

DEBACH, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles N. of Woodbridge, and 8 from Ipswich. The village, which is very small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect.* of Boulge, £300, in the patron. of H. W. Field, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £40 per annum. There is a National school. The Rev. S. Pryer is lord of the manor.

DEBDALE, a hmlt. in the wap. of North Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile N.W. of Mansfield. It is situated near Sherwood Forest, on the river Maun.

DEBDEN, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles S. of Saffron Walden, and 2 from the Newport station. At the time of the Norman Survey the manor belonged to Ralph Peverel, but was subsequently given by Henry II. to Prince John. The village, which contains many neat houses, is situated on an eminence, in the midst of a beautifully undulating country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £837, in the patron. of Sir F. Vincent, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat brick and stone edifice. It contains a handsome stained-glass window, and some fine monuments to the Chiswells and Stonehouses. The font, presented by the late Mr. Chiswell, is elegantly carved. The charities amount to £104 per annum. There is a National school with a small endowment. Charles Spicer, Esq., is lord of the manor. Debden Hall is the seat of the ancient family of the Vincents.

DEBDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ miles N. of Rothbury, its post town. There is a chalybeate spring. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. Ochre is obtained in considerable quantities.

DE-BEAUVOIR-TOWN. *See* Beauvoir Town, Middlesex.

DEBEN or THREDLING RIVER, rises near Debenham, in the co. of Suffolk, and runs about 24 miles S.E. to the sea at Bawdsey Haven.

DEBENHAM. a par. and market town, in the hund. of Thredling, in the co. of Suffolk, 11½ miles N. of Ipswich, and 7 N.E. of Needham station. It is situated on a hill, near the source of the river Deben, which is supposed once to have been navigable. The kings of East Anglia had a palace here. The manor belonged to Butley Priory, and passed from the Framlinghams into the possession of the Gandys, of Crow's Hall, the Pitts, Bridges, and other families, till it came to Lord Henniker, the present lord of the manor. The town, which is situated on the slope of a hill, extends along the road from Ipswich to Eyre. In tho market-place is an ancient cross erected in 1448. The trade is chiefly in agricultural produce. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £210, in the patron. of Lord Henniker. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower, containing a peal of eight bells. In the interior are some ancient tombs and a brass to J. Framlingham. The charities amount to £46 per annum. The Independents have a commodious chapel, and there are National and free schools. The market day for corn is on Friday. A fair is held on the 24th June, and another for cattle on the 1st September.

DEBTLING, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 8 miles S. of Rochester, and 3 N.E. of Maidstone. It is situated on the old pilgrims' road from Rochester to Canterbury, and was the seat of the Debtlings and the Polhills, whence it was called Polley Street. Large quantities of hops are grown, and lime is extensively burnt for manure. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £195, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small edifice, and contains a beautiful old lectern. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £158, and the vicarial for £190 per annum. A new vicarage-house was built in 1831. The charities amount to £8 per annum. There is an endowed National school. J. S. Rugg, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DECHMONT, a vil. in the par. of Livingstone, in the co. of Linlithgow, 2 miles S.W. of Uphall. It is situated near the Dechmont Law hills.

DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, a bar. in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bar. of Decies-without-Drum on the N., by the Atlantic on the E. and S., and by Youghall Harbour on the W. It includes the pars. of Ardmore, Aglish, Ringagonagh, Ballymacart, Ardmore, Clashmore, Kinsalabeg, Grange, and part of Kilmolash, comprising 58,908 acres. The river Lickey traverses the interior, which is mountainous. The lowlands are very fertile.

DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, a bar. in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The co. of Tipperary bounds it on the N., the bars. of Upperthird and Middlethird on the E., the Atlantic on the S., and the bars. of Coshmore and Coshbride on the W. It is the largest bar. in the co., and comprises the pars. of Ballylaneen, Affane, Colligan, Clonea, Fews, Dungarvan, Kilgobnet, Kilbarrymeaden, Kilrush, Kilrossanty, Lickoran, Modelligo, Monksland, Stradbally, Seskinane, and Whitechurch, and parts of Kilmolash, Newcastle, and Rossmire, comprising 137,699 acres; also the towns and vils. of Bonmahon, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Kill, Stradvally, and Knockmahon. The river Blackwater drains the W. boundary, and the rivulets Phineas and Bricky, with some other small streams, pass through the interior.

DECOY POND, an ext. par. place, in the Romsey div. of the hund. of Redbridge, in the co of Hants, 2½ miles W. of Southampton.

DECUMAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset. It contains the borough of Watchet, and is 5 miles S.E. from Dunster. It is named after the hermit, St. Decumanus, who settled here from South Wales. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen-mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £134, in the patron. of the Prebendary of St. Decumanus, in Wells Cathedral. The church is handsome and commodious, with a lofty tower. It contains two brasses, with tombs of the Sydenhams, Wyndhams, and Orchards. There are three chapels for Wesleyans and two for Baptists within this parish.

DEDDINGTON, a par. and small town in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 9 miles N.E. of Woodstock, and 15½ N. of Oxford. It is situated near the Oxford canal, and the rivers Suere and Cherwell. The par. contains the hmlts. of Clifton and Hempton. It appears in Domesday as *Daddington*, and was anciently a corporate town, returning two members to parliament. The manor of Deddington formerly belonged to the Chesnies. The town, which contains some well-built houses, and is well supplied with water, has gradually decayed, and the ancient market is at present discontinued. Some of the inhabitants are engaged as wheelwrights and brewers, but the trade in malt liquors has declined. It is a polling-place for the county, and petty sessions are held by the county magistrates on the first Saturday in each month. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the cur. of Clifton, £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a large and handsome structure, with square tower. It contains some ancient brasses and a piscina. The charities amount to £153 per annum. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There is a National school, and four almshouses. Sir W. Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, were born here. There are remains of a castle on the E. side of the town, extending over nearly ten acres, in which Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II., was imprisoned. The Dean and Canons of Windsor, Christ-Church College, and the Duchy of Lancaster, are lords of the manor. Deddington deanery contains 21 benefices. Fairs are held on the 21st August and the 22nd November for cattle.

DEDHAM, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 3½ miles N.W. of Manningtree, and 7 N.E. of Colchester. It is situated on the river Stour, over which is a good bridge, near the Ardleigh station of the Great Eastern railway. It was formerly a market town, and consists chiefly of one street, with a number of genteel residences in the vicinity. The cloth trade, which flourished here in the reign of Richard II., has wholly declined. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £170, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Beneath the arches are the roses of York and Lancaster, and on the E. side of the battlements is a statue of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. A lectureship, in the appointment of the governors of the free grammar school, is attached to the church. The charities amount to £526 per annum, including the revenue of the grammar school, out of which two scholars are supported at St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a chapel for Independents. There are four schools, two of which are endowed. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on Easter Tuesday.

DEDHAM, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Cheltenham, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Cheltenham.

DEDWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of New Windsor, hund. of Ripplesmere, in the co. of Berks, 1½ mile W. of New Windsor.

DEE, the name of several rivers in the United Kingdom. 1. Rises in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It divides the whole length of the stewartry into two nearly equal parts. It rises in the mountain range which separates the co. of Kirkcudbright from the Carrick district of Ayrshire. It is of insignificant volume until it falls into Loch Ken, after leaving which it gives its own name to the river issuing from that loch, and expands into three successive lakes, with an average breadth of a quarter of a mile. Opposite the church of Tongueland it forms a series of cataracts, a good view of which is obtained from a fine bridge of one arch with a span of 110 feet, which crosses the river a little below. Before passing the town of Kirkcudbright, it forms an estuary, about 6 miles before it loses itself in the Solway Firth.—2. A large river in the co. of Aberdeen, and partly in that of Kincardine, Scotland. It rises near the summit of Ben Macdhu, amid scenes of great grandeur and desolation. About 6 miles above Castleton of Braemar it rushes through a narrow cleft, called the Linn of Dee. Some miles below Kincardine O'Neil, the Dee enters and flows through the co. of Kincardine for 12 miles, retouching the co. of Aberdeen at the S.W. corner of the par. of Drumoak, from which, until it joins the sea at Aberdeen, it forms the boundary between these two counties. The river has a total course of about 96 miles, and is chiefly remarkable for the limpid purity of its waters, and the perennial flow of its head springs.—3. Rises in two heads near Arran-Fowddy, in the co. of Merioneth. It is the ancient *Deva;* Spenser calls it the "silver clene;" Drayton "an ominous flood." Its chief tributaries are the Alwen, Alyn, Ceiriog, and Clyweddog. It runs 80 miles N.E. through Denbigh and Cheshire, divides England and Wales at Llangollen, and passes under the Shrewsbury railway and other viaducts, and through Flint to the Irish Sea, by an artificial channel 8 miles long, cut by the River Dee Company.—4. A river in the cos. of Meath and Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its source is in the bar. of Kells, and it takes a course of 21 miles, when it becomes confluent with the Glyde a few miles above Dunaby Point.

DEEBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Balmagie, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Castle Douglas. It is situated on the river Dee.

DEECE, LOWER, a bar. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The bars. of Navan and Skreen bound it on the N., those of Ratoath and Dunboyne on the E., the co. of Kildare on the S., and the bar. of Moyfenrath on the W. It contains the pars. of Balsoon, Cessey, Derrypatrick, Kilmessan, Galtrim, Knockmerk, Kiltale, Scurlogstown, Trubly, and a part of Agher, with the vils. of Batter-John, Bective-Bridge, Derrypatrick, Warrenstown, and Kilmessan, comprising 20,013 acres. The river Boyne is on the N. The surface is hilly, and the soil gravelly.

DEECE, UPPER, a bar. adjoining Deece, Lower; contains the pars. of Balfeaghan, part of Agher, Culmullen, Gallow, Drumlargan, Kilclone, Kilmore, Roddenstown, Moyglare, part of Rathcore, and the vils. of Hatchet, Culmullen, Brideswell, and Moynalvey, comprising 28,764 acres.

DEEL, or ASKEATON, a river in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It rises in the co. of Cork, among the Orrery and Kilmore mountains, and has a northward course of 23 miles to the Shannon. Numerous small streams contribute their waters to this river, which is navigable up to Askeaton. Its mouth is dangerous from shoals.

DEENE, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 6½ miles N.W. of Oundle. It is situated on the river Men, near Rockingham Forest, and contains the hmlt. of Deenethorpe. Before the Conquest a priory was founded here as a cell to Westminster Abbey, but was shortly after dissolved by consent of the abbot and convent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £350, in the patron. of the Earl of Cardigan. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains tombs of the Cardigan family, and an old brass. The charities amount to £2 per annum. There is a National school, supported by the Earl of Cardigan. Henry VII. slept at Deene Hall after the battle of Bosworth Field.

DEENETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Deene, hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles N.W. of Oundle. It commands a fine view, and is the seat of the earls of Cardigan. The charities amount to £3 per annum.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Grindon, in the co. of Stafford, 6 miles S.E. of Leek.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Patterdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles N. of Ambleside. It is situated under Fairfield Fell.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cayton, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles S.E. of Scarborough.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Dent, par. of Sedbergh, in the West Riding, co. of York, near Dent.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Arncliff, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.W. of Kettlewell. It is situated on the river Wharfe.

DEEPDALE HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wigglesworth, par. of Long Preston, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S. of Settle.

DEEPDENE, near Dorking; the seat of Mrs. Hope, built on the site of that in which Howard of Greystoke, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, lived. It is situated on the river Mole.

DEEPING, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles E. of Stamford, and 1 mile E. of Market Deeping. It is situated on the river Welland, which is navigable for small craft, and has a station on the Great Northern railway, 2 miles from the village. It had remains of a Benedictine priory, founded in 1139, and given with Thorney Abbey to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by Henry VIII. In the village is an ancient stone cross, carved with shields of armorial bearings; its pedestal is about 12 feet square, and was converted into a house of detention in 1819. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £191, in the patron. of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. James. It was originally built by the abbots of Crowland, and is a fine specimen of 12th century architecture. The charities amount to £211 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists. The Bridge estate was bequeathed in the reign of Edward VI. by Archdeacon Tyghe, for the repair of the highways and bridges in this parish. There is a National school, supported out of the proceeds of this estate. To the E. of the village is a strong chalybeate spring.

DEEPING FEN, an ext. par. place, partly in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, and partly in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, near Market Deeping. It is an extensive marsh, drained by powerful steam-engines. The inhabitants are exempt from all rates and taxes. The living is a deac. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £210, in the patron. of the trustees of the late W. Stevenson, Esq.

DEEPING GATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Maxey, lib. of Peterborough, in the co. of Northampton. It is situated on the S. of the river Welland. A handsome stone bridge connects this village with Market Deeping.

DEEPING, MARKET, a par. and market town in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 43 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It is situated on the river Welland, which is navigable for small craft. The manor was given by Morcar de Bruen to Crowland Abbey, and by William the Conqueror to his chamberlain, Richard de Rulos, who embanked the river, which previously inundated the adjoining lands; hence the name Deeping, from its situation among the deep or low meadows of the Fens. The houses of the town are in general old and inconveniently built, but the surrounding lands have been vastly improved by drainage. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £579, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is partly in the Norman and partly in the later English styles. The charities amount to £169 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a school with a small endowment. The tithes of this and of the adjoining parish of Deeping St. James, were commuted for land and money payments under the Enclosure Act of 1806. Market day is Wednesday, and fairs for cattle and toys are held in May and October.

DEEPING, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 1¾ mile S.W. of Market Deeping. It is situated on the river Welland, and is intersected by the Tallington canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £373, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The tithes were commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1801.

DEEPTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of North Cuckney, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles N. of Milnethorpe, and 3 S. of Worksop. It is situated on the river Kent.

DEER, or OLD DEER, a par. in the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, Scotland. It is situated in the centre of the district of Buchan, its Banffshire portion being a detached part of a quondam great barony, the main body of which constitutes the parish of St. Fergus. Its length south-eastward is 11 miles, with a breadth of 5½ miles, and it is bounded by the pars. of Strichen, Longside, Cruden, Ellon, and New Deer. It contains the vils. of Deer, Biffy, Stewartfield, and Fetter Angus. The surface consists of irregular ridges. The soil varies considerably in quality. Granite is quarried, and limestone found. The chief landed proprietors are Ferguson of Pitfour, Ferguson of Kinmundy, and Russell of Aden. There are two woollen and eight meal mills, and many of the parishioners are linen-weavers. The roads from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, and from Banff to Peterhead, traverse the parish, as does also the

Great North of Scotland Eastern Junction railway. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £219. It formerly included the parish of New Deer. There are three parish schools, two Free churches, an United Presbyterian church, a Congregational and two Episcopalian chapels. The village of Deer, or Old Deer, is situated on the S. bank of the Deer rivulet, on the road from Peterhead to Banff, 6 miles E. of New Deer. Near the village stand the ruins of the abbey of Deer, founded in the 13th century by the Earl of Buchan. In 1587 the lands belonging to it were erected into a lordship for Robert, the son of William, sixth Earl Marischal, by the style and title of Lord Altrie. Fairs for cattle and horses are held in July and December, and fairs of lesser importance in the months of January, February, March, September, and October.

DEER, or NEW DEER, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated in the district of Buchan, and contains a vil. of its own name. Its extreme length N. and S. is 14 miles, with an extreme breadth of 8½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Tyrie, Strichen, Old Deer, Ellon, Tarves, Methlick, Fyvie, Monquhitter, King Edward, and Aberdour. The surface is flat and well cultivated. Limestone is abundant. The road from Aberdeen by Udny and Tarves traverses the parish in a northwesterly direction. The principal antiquity is the castle of Fedderatt, situated about 2 miles from the church, which seems to have been a place of considerable strength, surrounded by a morass and a ditch, and approachable only on one side by a causeway and a drawbridge. There are also remains of Druidical circles; and tumuli, enclosing stone coffins, occur. The chief landowners are the Earl of Aberdeen, Ferguson of Pitfour, Fordyce of Brucklaw, and Gordon of Nethermoor. The village of New Deer stands in the centre of the parish, 6 miles W. of Old Deer, and 16½ W. of Peterhead, and the same distance S.E. of Banff. This parish was anciently called Auchreddy, and was separated from Old Deer in the beginning of the 17th century. It is in the presb. of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £219. There are three parochial and nine private schools. There is a *quoad sacra* parochial church at Savoch, at the southern end of the parish, the right of presentation to which belongs to the Earl of Aberdeen. There is a Free church and three United Presbyterian churches, at New Deer, Savoch, and Whitehill respectively. Fairs are held in January, April, June, August, and October.

DEER, an island in the bar. of Clonderalaw, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kildysart. It is situated at the mouth of the river Fergus, and has remains of St. Lenan's Abbey. It belonged to the Earl of Egremont.

DEER, a river in the co. of Devon. It rises near Holsworthy, and runs to the Bude canal.

DEERHURST, a hund. in the co. of Gloucester, divided into upper and lower. The lower div. contains Staverton, Woolstone, Prestbury, Leigh, Tirley, and parts of Elmstone-Hardwick and Deerhurst. The upper contains St. Denis, Preston-on-Stour, Colne, Little Compton, and part of Welford, comprising 8,120 acres.

DEERHURST, a par. in the lower divs. of the hunds. of Deerhurst and Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Severn. According to Tanner, Doddo, Duke of Mercia, one of the founders of Tewkesbury Abbey, built a monastery here in 715, which was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, but refounded in 980. Edward the Confessor made it a cell to the Alien abbey of St. Denis in France, and upon the seizure of Alien priories in England it was restored to Tewkesbury Abbey, in the possession of which it remained till the dissolution of monasteries, when it was granted to William Throckmorton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. of Apperley, £102, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, formerly belonged to the priory. It has a nave with two aisles, and a square tower containing six bells. It was rebuilt in 1490, and has Norman traces, painted windows, and a fine canopied brass of Chief Baron Cassy, A.D. 1400. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. Deerhurst gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Coventry.

DEERHURST WALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Deerhurst, lower div. of the hund. of Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile from Deerhurst proper.

DEERNESS, a par. in the district of Mainland Orkney, in the co. of Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It includes the peninsula of its own name, forming the most easterly part of Pomona, and also the islands of Copinshay, Cornholm, and Horse. A narrow isthmus separates it from the par. of St. Andrew's, and it extends 4½ miles northward to Mullhead, with a breadth varying from 1 to 3 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the harbour of Deer Sound. About 60 boats are employed in the herring fishery, and the shores are frequented by myriads of sea-birds. Considerable improvements have recently been introduced in agriculture. The landowners are the Earl of Zetland, Balfour of Trenaby, and Davidson of Newhall. This parish, formerly united to that of St. Andrew's, was constituted a separate parish *quoad sacra* by the Court of Tiends, in June, 1845. It is in the presb. of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £120, with a manse and glebe. There is also a Free church.

DEESIDE, the valley through which the Aberdeenshire Dee flows.

DEESIDE RAILWAY. This railway leaves the Scottish North-Eastern railway at Ferryhill, near Aberdeen, and ascends the valley of the Dee to Aboyne.

DEFFORD, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew, upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 2½ miles S.W. of Pershore, and 4½ E. of Upton-on-Severn. It is situated on the river Avon, and has a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Inclosure in 1774. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £461, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure. There is a Dissenting place of worship. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor.

DEHENFRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhos, in the co. of Denbigh, 2½ miles S.W. of Abergele.

DEIGHTON, a tnshp. in the par of Escrick, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.E. of York. Lord Wenlock and H. Baines, Esq., are lords of the manor.

DEIGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of Northallerton, wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4½ miles N.W. of Northallerton, and 1 mile W. of Welbury station. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the vic. of Northallerton. There is a chapel of ease and a National school.

DEIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Huddersfield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, containing Sheepridge.

DEIGHTON, KIRK, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.W. of Netherby. It is situated between the rivers Nidd and Wharf, and contains the tnshps. of Kirk Deighton and North Deighton. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, with a substratum of limestone, which is largely quarried for manure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £901, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Geldart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school endowed by Sir Hugh Palliser, with £30 per annum. The other charities amount to about £25 per annum.

DEIGHTON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Deighton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, as above.

DE'IL'S DIKE (The), an ancient line of fortification of unknown origin, and composed partly of rough blocks of stone and partly of earth, extending from Loch Ryan in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, to the upper part of the Solway Firth in Dumfriesshire, by way of Minigaff, Glencairn, Penpoint, and Lochmaben. It seems to have been intended to defend the more fertile southern districts from northern enemies.

DELAFORD PARK, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles N.E. of Colnbrook. It is situated on the river Colne.

DELAMERE, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester, 5½ miles W. of Northwich, and 10½ N.E. of Chester. It contains the tnshps. of Oakmere, Kingswood, and Eddisbury, and includes the ancient and royal forest of Delamere, which since 1812 has been partly enclosed and cultivated. This portion of the parish was formerly little better than a waste, but is now rapidly improving in fertility. Sessions for this division are held on the 22nd March, and petty sessions monthly by the county magistrates. The sumptuous abbey of Vale Royal was founded here by Edward I., in 1330, for Cistercian monks, at a cost of £32,000. It had a revenue of £540 6*s.* 2*d.* at the Dissolution. The living is a rect., not in charge, in the dioc. of Chester, and in the patron. of the crown. The church, a small freestone building, was built in 1817, in accordance with the Act of Parliament which erected Delamere into a separate parish in 1812. There are Calvinist and New Connection Methodist chapels, also a National school. It gave the title of Baron Delamere to Sir George Booth at the restoration of Charles II., and when enclosed, to T. Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal. Delamere House is the seat of the family of Wilbraham.

DELAMERE FOREST, an extensive tract of about 10,000 acres, forming the chief part of the par. of Delamere, in the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester. It formerly contained a great number of red and fallow deer, and was almost wholly common land; but in 1812 an Act of Parliament was procured for disafforesting about 5,000 acres, which were sold or apportioned as allotments, while the remaining 5,000 were planted with oak timber for the use of the Royal Navy. It now presents a pleasing variety of well-wooded hills, rich valleys for pasturage and tillage, and meres affording plenty of fish and aquatic fowl.

DELAPRÉ ABBEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hardingstone, hund. of Wymmersley, in the co. of Northampton, 1¼ mile S.E. of Northampton. It is situated on the site of a nunnery, founded by Simon de Liz, Earl of Northampton. The abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary, belonged to the nuns of the Cluniac Order, and had a revenue of £119 9*s.* 7½*d.* at the Dissolution. Many of the slain at the battle of Northampton lie buried here. There is a cross of Edward I. to the memory of Queen Eleanor, in the park, which has been restored. Many coins have been discovered here.

DELGANEY, a par. and post town, in the bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Bray, and 12 from Dublin. It is situated on the roads from Bray to Wicklow, and from Dublin to Wexford, and includes the vils. of Wingate, Kindlestown, and Killincarrig. The surface is mountainous, but the soil good. This spot is one of much beauty, and is surrounded by numerous seats. The village, which occupies a picturesque position, was founded by Mrs. La Touche. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with two others, £500, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, built by Peter La Touche in 1789, contains a monument to David La Touche, executed by Noah Hicky, a native of this place. There are parish and other schools, one of which is supported by Erasmus Smith's charity. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Kilcoole and Kilmacanogue, and a dispensary. Prominent among the several fine residences is Bellevue, belonging to the La Touche family. The public are admitted to its grounds on Mondays. Glencarrig, Templecarrig, Coolagad, and Rathdown are other seats. In the vicinity are the ruins of Rathdown and Kindlestown castles. There are some monastic remains.

DELINES, SEATOWN OF, a vil. in the par. of Nairn, in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Nairn.

DELORAINE, a demesne in the par. of Yarrow, in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland. It is situated on the river Ettrick, and belonged to the Scotts of Buccleuch, from whence they derived their title of earl.

DELPH, a vil. in the chplry. of Saddleworth, par. of Rochdale, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.E. of Ashton. The village is situated on the road from Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen manufacture. It is supposed to have derived its name from the material called "Delft-ware." The stone from Bake-stone quarry is esteemed for its power of resisting heat. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels, with schools attached.

DELTING, a par. on the mainland of Shetland, in the co. of Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It is situated in the E. of the island, and is bounded on the N. by Yell Sound, on the E. by Nesting and Lunnasting, on the S. by Weesdale and Sandsting, and on the W. by Salemvoe and St. Magnus Bay. It is very much intersected by arms of the sea, and is some 14 miles in length by 4 in average breadth. The surface is for the most part hilly and barren, but oats and barley are raised near the coast. The chief occupation is fishing. The two islands of Muckle Roe and Little Roe belong to this parish. There are seven landowners, and the chief mansions are those of Garth, Busta, Mossbank, and Ullhouse. This par. is in the presb. of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland, and in the patron. of the Earl of Zetland. The minister has a stipend of £151. There are two parish churches, one in the S., the other in the N. of the parish, and there is also a Free church.

DELVIN, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Meath on the N.E., by the bars. of Farvill Magheraternon and Moyashel on the S., and by that of Demifore on the W. It contains the pars. of Clonarney, Castletowndelvin, Kilcumney, Killough, Killuagh, Killiveilaght, with part of Killucan, comprising about 39,062 acres; also the towns and vils. of Castletowndelvin, Drumeree, and Clonmellon. The surface is hilly, with a large proportion of bog. It is drained in the S.E. district, by rivulets tributary to the Boyne.

DELVIN, a par. *See* CASTLETOWNDELVIN.

DELVORICH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

DEMBLEBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Sleaford, and 3½ N.W. of Folkingham railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £212, in the patron. of T. R. Buckworth, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lucia, is a very old structure. There is a limestone-quarry. T. R. Buckworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DEMIFORE. *See* FORE, Ireland.

DEN (The), or OLDWICK, an ext. par. place in the hund. and co. of Bucks, 4 miles N.W. of Buckingham.

DENARDISTON, or DENSTON, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles N. of Clare. It is situated on a branch of the river Stour. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £51, in the patron. of W. Pigott, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large stone structure, and contains a font, stained-glass window, monuments of the Robinsons, and several old brasses. The charities are £1 per annum. There is a school, supported by Messrs. Walpole. C. J. Robinson, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Denston Hall.

DENBIGH, a parish, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Denbighshire. It is situated in 53° 10′ N. lat. and 3° 23′ W. long., being 30 miles W. of Chester. It has a station on the Vale of Clwyd and Denbigh railway. The population of the borough, which includes part of Henllan and Llanrhwaidr-yn-Kimmerch, is 5,946; in 1851 it was 5,498. The number of inhabited houses is 1,261. The present castle of Denbigh was built by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who on the death of Llewellyn received a grant of the lordship of Denbigh from Edward I.; Edward also incorporated the town. Edward IV. was besieged in the castle by the Lancastrians, but made his escape before its surrender. About the middle of the 16th century the old town, which was situated around the summit of the hill, was demolished, and the new town built in a lower and more accessible position. In 1645, after the battle of Rowton Heath, Charles I. came to Denbigh and occupied the castle: the tower in which he lodged has ever since been known as the "King's Tower." In the same year the castle was besieged by the parliamentary forces under General Mytton, and, after a siege of several months' duration, was forced to surrender. In the time of the Commonwealth the castle was dismantled.—Denbigh is built on a steep and rugged hill, in the centre of the Vale of Clwyd, the summit of which is crowned by the extensive ruins of the castle. The scenery of the surrounding country is of the most beautiful description. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas: the principal street, which runs from the foot of the hill to the market-place, is broad, and contains some good private residences. The market-place is a handsome and convenient building. The townhall was built by the Earl of Leicester in 1572. The Lunatic Asylum for North Wales (built at a cost of £27,000) is the most imposing edifice in the town. Denbigh is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and with its contributory boroughs, Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham, returns one member to parliament. Denbigh is the chief place of election, and a polling station for tho county. The Epiphany and Trinity Quarter Sessions are held here.—Denbigh is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph; the living (val. £445) is in the gift of the bishop. The parish church of St. Marcellus is at Whitchurch, about a mile from the town, on the road to Ruthin. It contains two brasses in memory of Richard Myddleton, the father of Sir Hugh Myddleton, the projector of the scheme for supplying London with water by means of the New River; a monument to H. Llwyd, the antiquary; and an altar tomb of the 16th century to Sir John Salusbury and wife. Near the castle are, a chapel dedicated to St. Hilary, once the garrison chapel, in which Divine service is held; and a large unfinished building, intended for a church, which was commenced by the Earl of Leicester. In the year 1838 a new church (St. David's) was built for the use of the Welsh portion of the inhabitants. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinists have each a chapel. There are a National school, a British school, an endowed grammar school, and Oldfield's Boys' Bluecoat School. Besides the above is an Orphan School, for the education and maintenance of 55 girls. It is the handsomest building and noblest institution in the town. The buildings were erected at the cost of about £18,000, and the school was opened in 1860. The Drapers' Company are the trustees, and the school is managed by a local board of fourteen governors, of whom the bishop of the diocese is ex-officio chairman. There is a twin establishment, similarly founded and governed, at Llandaff, in South Wales. The funds for the support of both were left by Thomas Howell, a Welshman, who died at Seville in 1540. There is also a mechanics' institution. The dispensary and infirmary are maintained by public subscription.—The principal feature of interest in Denbigh is the castle, some account of which has already been given. The walls were of great strength, and inclosed an area of 1 square mile. The entrance to the castle is a fine pointed gateway, between two towers; here is a statue of the founder, Henry de Lacy. This entrance was until lately in a very ruinous condition, but its further decay has been arrested by some gentlemen of the town, who have taken a lease of it for the town, and it is now preserved and in good order. Two grand Eistedd-fodau have been held on the bowling-green, within the castle walls; one in 1828, before tho Duke of Sussex, the other in 1860, before Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. From the walls of the castle some fine views are obtained, embracing the vale and hills of Clwyd. Adjoining the castle area is a well-kept bowling-green, which is extensively used by the inhabitants. Some remains exist in the town of a Carmelite priory, founded in 1289, by John Salusbury, of Lleweni: they now form part of a barn. Denbigh is connected by railway with Rhyl, and thus with Chester. The town has a manufactory of shoes and gloves, and extensive tanneries. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. Six fairs are held in the year; viz., Saturday before Palm Sunday, 14th May, 28th June, 18th July, 25th September, and second Wednesday in November. Denbigh gives title of earl to the Feildings. Dr. Johnson, accompanied by Mrs. Piozzi, visited Gwaennyog, the seat of the Myddleton family, distant 1 mile from Denbigh.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, and on the S.E. by the English counties of Cheshire and Shropshire, from which circumstance it was considered in ancient times a march, or border county. In form it is very irregular: its greatest length from N.W. to S.E. is 41 miles, its greatest breadth 29 miles, and its area 386,052 statute acres. It is about 163 miles in circuit, 8 of which are coast. The population of Denbighshire, according to the census of 1861, is 100,778, having increased 8,195 since 1851, when it was 92,583, or at the rate of 10 per cent. in the ten years. The number of inhabited houses is 21,310, and of uninhabited, 644.—At the time of the Roman invasion Denbighshire formed part of the territory of the *Ordovices,* and was the scene of the last struggle between Caractacus and the invaders. It was finally reduced under the dominion of the Romans, by Agricola, and was afterwards included in the division *Britannia Secunda.* When the Saxons had made themselves masters of England, Denbighshire, being a border county, was subject to frequent attacks. A portion of the eastern part of the county was appropriated by Offa, king of Mercia, and was cut off from tho main part by a dyke called "Offa's Dyke," which that king caused to be constructed as a defence against the incursions of the Welsh. In 828 Denbighshire was overrun by Egbert. Its complete subjugation by the Saxons was, however, prevented by the incursions of the Danes; and the old inhabitants, assisted by the northern Britons, seem to have recovered the territory of which they had been deprived by Offa. The entire county was afterwards comprehended in *Powysland,* one of the subdivisions of Wales. Soon after the conquest of England by the Normans, Denbighshire was the scene of fresh hostilities: the inhabitants defended themselves bravely against the English, and under Owain Cyfeiliog defeated them near Ruabon in 1161. Owain celebrated his victory in a poem called *Hirlas Owain,* "The drinking-horn of Owain." In 1277, after the defeat of Llewellyn, the last prince of North Wales, Denbighshire fell into the power of Edward I. It was recovered by Llewellyn and his brother David; but after the death of the former and the execution of tho latter, again fell into the hands of the English in 1282. Denbighshire was the scene of contest in the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr, in the wars of the Roses, and in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament. Holt Castle was seized for the Parliament by Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddleton in 1643, but was recaptured by the royalists. In 1645 Sir William Vaughan, commanding troops for the relief of Chester, then besieged by the parliamentarians, was attacked and defeated near Denbigh by General Mytton. The castles of Holt, Ruthin, and Denbigh were captured by the parliamentarians under General Mytton in 1646. In 1659 a premature attempt was made to restore the Stuarts by Sir Thomas Myddleton and Sir George Booth. The principal seats are Brynkinalt, Viscount Dungannon; Pool Park, Lord Bagot; Kinmel, Lord Dinorben; Wynnstay, Wynne, Bart.; Acton, Cunliffe, Bart.; Ruthin Castle, Hon. F. West; Llanerch, Mrs. Allenson; Dyffryn Aled, P. York, Esq.; Erddig, S. Yorke, Esq.; Gresford, Mrs. Egerton; Gwersylt, J. Williams, Esq.; Glanywern, J. Maddocks, Esq.

Lady E. Butler, and Miss Ponsonby, more commonly known as the ladies of Llangollen, lived at Plas Newydd.—The surface of Denbighshire is very uneven, having some level tracts towards the N., but its general aspect is rugged and barren, redeemed by several beautiful and fertile vales, amongst the more celebrated of which are the vales of Llangollen, Clwyd, Conway, and Llan Egwest or Vale Crucis. The prevailing rocks are the clay and grauwacke slates of the Silurian system. The surface is generally hilly, especially in the western part of the county, which is occupied by a long dreary range of hills, called the Hiraethog hills, which runs from its north-western extremity in a southerly direction between the vales of the Conway and the Clwyd. These hills are for the most part covered with heath or ling. The principal elevations of this range are Modwl Eithan (the highest point), 1,660 feet; Bronbanog, 1,572 feet; Moel Ucha, 1,234 feet; and Moel Fre Issa, 1,037 feet. Parts of two parallel ranges (the more westerly called the Clwydian) occupy the eastern side of the county, and are connected with the Hiraethog hills by a range which forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Dee. The principal eminences in the Clwydian range are Moel Fammau, 1,845 feet; Cyrn-y-Brain, 1,857 feet; and Moel Enlli, 1,767 feet. In the chain connecting the eastern ranges with the Hiraethog hills, is Moel Morfyd, 1,767 feet; and Carnedd-y-Filiast, 2,127 feet, forms part of a group in the S.W.; Moel Ferna, 2,050 feet, and Cader Berwyn, 2,715 feet, are in the Berwyn range. On these hills large quantities of Highland cattle, sheep, and goats are pastured. The peat, which is found in abundance in the hilly district, affords excellent fuel, being so close-grained that when cut with a knife it exhibits a polished surface. The climate of Denbighshire is rigorous though salubrious, being exposed to the northerly winds, except in the sheltered valleys, which produce wheat, beans, and peas in as great perfection as any parts of England.—Denbighshire is watered by the Conway, the Clwyd, the Alwen, and the Dee, with their tributaries. The Conway drains the western slope of the Hiraethog hills. The Clwyd rises in the eastern side of the Hiraethog hills, and flows towards the N., past Ruthin, Denbigh, and St. Asaph, and enters the sea at Rhyl, draining the greater part of the country between the Hiraethog and the Clwydian hills. The Alwen rises on the eastern side of the Hiraethog hills, and flows south-west into the Dee on the borders of Merionethshire. The Alwen drains that part of the country between the Hiraethog and the Clwydian hills which is not drained by the Clwyd. The Dee runs for a mile or two along the borders of Denbighshire and Merionethshire, then enters Denbighshire, and flows in a circuitous course through the vale of Llangollen, and after separating Denbighshire from Shropshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire, enters Cheshire near Eaton Hall. The length of its course upon and within the border of Denbighshire is about 40 miles. Its principal Denbighshire tributaries are the Rhaiadr; the Alwen, the Ceiriog, and the Alen. The Tanat skirts the southern boundary of the county, and receives the Ywrch, Cwmshiw, and several other streams which have their sources in Denbighshire, and then falls into the Severn. There is in Denbighshire a navigable feeder of the Ellesmere canal, which separates from the Dee near Llandysilio, the canal crossing the valley of the Dee by the aqueduct of Pont-y-Cyssyllte, and the Ceiriog by another aqueduct bridge of 600 feet in length, supported by ten arches, after which it enters Shropshire.—The principal roads are the parliamentary mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, which until recently was the most direct route for Ireland; the road from Chester to Holyhead, which enters the county between St. Asaph and Abergele; and several other roads diverging from Denbigh. Two important lines of railway traverse the county, the Chester and Holyhead, and the Chester and Shrewsbury: the former follows the line of the coast to the bank of the Conway, where it crosses into Carnarvonshire; the latter enters the county to the N., near Wrexham, and proceeding southward for about 12 miles, quits it near Chirk. The county is divided into six cantrefs or hundreds, containing 50 parishes, besides parts of 14 others, and one extra parochial place. The chief towns are Ruthin, the county, assize, and sessions town; Wrexham, a sessions and market town; Llanrwst, a market town; Denbigh, a parliamentary, borough, sessions, and market town; and Llangollen, a market town: besides which there are about 300 villages and hamlets. Ruthin, Wrexham, and Llanrwst are heads of poor-law unions, and of a new County Court and superintendent registry districts. Ruabon is likewise a County Court district, and St. Asaph a superintendent registry. The county returns three members to parliament, two for the county, and one for the borough of Denbigh, with its contributory boroughs of Ruthin, Wrexham, and Holt. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, assisted by 36 magistrates, and is included in the diocese of St. Asaph and in the province of Canterbury. It forms part of the N. military district, and is included in the North Wales circuit. Flannels, woollen cloths, and stockings, are manufactured to a considerable extent at Glyn, Llanrwst, and other places; gloves and cotton at Denbigh, and paper at Chirk. The chief occupations of the people are agriculture, sheep and dairy farming, and mining. The chief minerals consist of lead, which is found at Minera; iron at Ruabon, Brymbo, and other places; coal at Wrexham, where the seam is from 8 to 15 feet thick; slate at Llangollen and Chirk; besides freestone, millstone, and limestone, which are quarried in various mountain districts. Salmon is taken in abundance in most of the rivers, and grouse on the moors.

DENBIGH, or DENBIES, a hmlt. in the second div. of the hund. of Wotton, in the co. of Surrey, 1½ mile N.W. of Dorking. It is situated on the downs, and commands a fine view.

DENBIGH HALL, in the co. of Buckingham, 1½ mile N.W. of Fenny Stratford. It is situated near the North-Western railway.

DENBIGH LODGE, in the co. of Gloucester, 3½ miles S.W. of Newnham. It is situated in Dean Forest.

DENBURY, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 5½ miles from Totnes, and 2 S.W. of Newton-Abbot railway station. It is situated near Denbury Down, and was formerly a market town belonging to Tavistock Abbey. There are slate and lime quarries. Manganese has been occasionally found near the surface. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving of serge for the factories at Ashburton and Buckfastleigh, and in the fisheries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £173, in the patron. of the Rev. J. H. Reibey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments to the Taylor family. The charities amount to £24 per annum. There is a Baptist chapel, also a National school for both sexes, with an endowment of £30 per annum. J. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor. On Denbury Down is a Roman camp covering six acres. A fair is held on the 11th September.

DENBY, or DENBLY, a par. in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Duffield, and 3 S.E. of Belper, its post town. It is a station on the Derby, Little Eaton, and Ripley section of the Midland railway, which traverses the parish in various directions, connecting the smithies, potteries, and other factories with the works carried on near its northern and western boundaries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £98, in the patron. of W. D. Lowe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower and curious steeple. It has been recently enlarged, and 160 free sittings added. The charities amount to £50 10*s*. per annum, exclusive of the impropriation belonging to the almshouse at Derby. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There are endowed schools for both sexes, founded by Mrs. Massie in 1635. This place is celebrated for its collieries and ironstone cement. There is also an extensive earthenware manufactory for stone bottles. John Flamsteed, the eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born here in 1646; the observatory at Greenwich was erected for him, where he died in 1719.

DENBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Peniston, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles N.W. of Penistone, and 7¼ N.W. of Barnesley. It includes the tnshps. of Ingbirchworth, Gunthwaite, and Denby Dale, at which last place is a station on the Huddersfield section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £98, in the patron. of the Vicar of Penistone. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern building. The charities amount to £12 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The trustees of the Savile estates are lords of the manor.

DENBY DALE, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Denby, par. of Penistone, in the co. of York, as above.

DENBY WALK, an ext. par. place in the par. of East Dean, hund. of St. Briavell's, in the co. of Gloucester.

DENBY WALK, an ext. par. place in the par. of West Dean, hund. of St. Briavell's, in the co. of Gloucester.

DENCHWORTH, a par. in the hunds. of Wantage and Ock, in the co. of Berks, 2½ miles N.W. of Wantage. It extends along the river Ock, and comprises some of the richest pasture-land in England. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £130, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an old Gothic building, consisting of transepts, nave, chancel, and tower, and contains some ancient monuments and brasses to the Hyde family. The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act, in 1801. The charities amount to £9 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel. It was formerly the seat of the families of Hyde, Fettiplace, and Geering.

DENDRON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Aldingham, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Dalton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £41, in the patron. of the Rector of Aldingham. The church was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century by Thomas Green, Esq.

DENEND, a vil. in the par. of Newtyle, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DENFIELD, a vil. in the bar. of Arbirlot, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Arbroath.

DENFORD, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, 1 mile S. of Thrapstone. It is situated on the river Nen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the vic. of Ringstead, £320, in the patron. of the Rev. A. J. Sandilands. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an old stone edifice in the early English style, with a tower and spire. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. Thomas Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DENGIE, a hund. in the co. of Essex (called *Dansynge* in the Confessor's time), containing the borough of Maldon, and the pars. of Asheldham, Althorne, Burnham, Bradwell, Creeksea, Cold Norton, North Fambridge, Hazeleigh, Dengie, Latchingdon, Mayland, St. Lawrence, Newland, Purleigh, Mundon, Southminster, Snoreham, Stowmaries, Steeple, Woodham-Mortimer, Tillingham, and West-Walter, comprising (exclusive of Maldon) 56,412 acres.

DENGIE, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, in the co. of Essex, 5½ miles N.E. of Burnham, and 2½ S.E. of Maldon. At the time of the Norman Survey it belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and was famous for its cheese in Camden's time. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £754, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. James, and was restored in 1850. The register commences in 1550. The charities amount to £35 per annum. A National school was erected in 1846. Lord Petre is lord of the manor.

DENGIE MARSH. *See* Dunge Marsh, co. Kent.

DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles N. of Uxbridge, and 6½ from Beaconsfield. It is situated on the river Coln, and is intersected by the Grand Junction canal. The village is neatly built, and at Denham Park is an institution for nervous invalids. Two-thirds of the land is arable, and about 500 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £782, in the patron. of the Rev. C. A. Hall. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, and contains four ancient brasses. The charities amount to £81 per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a good endowed school. It is a meet for the Rothschild hounds. Denham Court has been the seat of the Bowyer family for centuries.

DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles E. of Mellis, and 2 N.E. of Eye railway station. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Hoxne, £450, in the patron. of Sir E. Kerrison, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small edifice, and contains a brass to Bedinfield. On the E. wall is an inscription, recording its erection by William de Kirkby, Prior of Norwich, in the 13th century.

DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 7 S.E. of Newmarket. Previous to the erection of the church by Sir Edward Lewkenor, this place was extra-parochial. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of S. Farmer, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure, and contains monuments to the Lewkenor family. The charities amount to £16 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Denham Hall, the ancient seat of the Lewkenor family, and subsequently that of Viscount Townshend, is now a farmhouse. In the vicinity are ancient earthworks, known as Denham Castle.

DENHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Cameron, in the co. of Fife, Scotland.

DENHEAD AND DENMILL, a conjoint vil. in the par. of Liff and Benvie, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DENHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Cavers, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated 5 miles N.E. of Hawick, and the same distance S.W. of Jedburgh. The neighbouring scenery, on the banks of the Teviot, is extremely beautiful. There are a Free church and an Independent chapel. Dr. John Leyden, the poet of Teviotdale, was born here.

DENHOLME, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Thornton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles W. of Bradford.

DENHOLME PARK, a chplry. in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N. of Denholme. The inhabitants are chiefly stocking weavers. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop.

DENINO, or DUNINO, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It measures about 3 miles in length by the same in breadth, and is bounded by Cameron, St. Andrew's, Kingsbarns, Crail, and Carnbee. 300 acres are wooded. Good sandstone is plentiful; ironstone occurs, and coal, though not now worked, was formerly abundant. The chief properties are Denino, Stravithy, Pittairthy, and Kinaldy. The parish is traversed by the road from St. Andrew's to Anstruther; and is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the University of St. Andrew's. The minister has a stipend of £199.

DENIO, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 1 mile from Pwllheli. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic.* of Llannor. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno. The charities amount to £65 per annum, £40 of which goes to Vaughan's grammar school.

DENMARK HILL, a suburban district in the par. of Camberwell, hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 1½ mile S. of Camberwell, and 3 miles S. of London Bridge. In the High-street are several good shops. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £700, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. There is also a grammar school, some part of which is of ancient date.

DENMEAD, a tythg. in the par. of Hambledon, Droxford div. of the hund. of Hambledon, in the co. of

Hants, 2 miles S. of Hambledon, and 4½ N.W. of Havant. It contains Creech-Place and Barn Green. In the latter place is a chapel-of-ease.

DENMILL, a vil. in the par. of Fordoun, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. It is situated near Fordoun.

DENN, a par. in the bars. of Castlerahan, Clanmahon, and Upper Loughter, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Cavan, its post town, and 3 E. of Bellananagh. It is situated at the foot of Slieve Glagh, which rises 1,050 feet above the level of the sea. The surface is hilly, and the soil indifferent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £366, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small structure, built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Crosskeys, united to that of Drumavaddey. There are five day schools and one parochial school.

DENNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintfraid, in the co. of Denbigh, 1½ mile S.E. of Conway.

DENNE, or DEAN, HILL, a hmlt. in the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Canterbury. It was in the possession of the Dennes for about six centuries. Here is a meet for the Horsham and Crawley hounds.

DENNER HILL, a hmlt. in the hund. of Desborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 3½ miles N. of High Wycombe.

DENNEY. *See* DENNY ABBEY, Cambridgeshire.

DENNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles N. of Framlingham. This parish is principally the property of the Earl of Stradbroke. Edward IV. granted by letters patent to the dukes of Norfolk, the liberty of appointing a coroner for this and thirteen neighbouring parishes, which privilege is still retained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £841, in the patron. of the Rev. E. C. Alston. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, built of flint and stone. It has a lofty square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and at the end of both aisles are chantry chapels, separated from the nave and aisles by screen-work. It contains monuments of the Rouses of Dennington Hall, the Wingfields, and of Sir William Philip, who fought at Agincourt. The charities amount to £90 per annum. The Earl of Stradbroke is lord of the manor, and takes his title of Baron Rouse of Dennington from this place. Dean Colet, founder of Paul's School, and Dr. William Fulke, were rectors of this parish. In the vicinity several Saxon and Celtic antiquities have been found.

DENNIS, ST., a par. in the hund. of East Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 5½ miles S.E. of St. Columb-Major. It is situated 5 miles N.W. of St. Austell, and contains Hendra. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Falmouth. The living is a rect. with St. Michael, Caerhays. The church is built on a hill. The charities, including Arundel's school, amount to £39 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several tin streams in this parish, and fine clay for the manufacture of china is also found.

DENNIS, ST., OLD and NEW, hmlts. in the par. of Honington, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Shipton-on-Stour.

DENNITON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Barnstaple.

DENNY, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It contains a town of its own name, and the vils. of Denny-Loanhead, Haggs, and Fankerton. It extends E. and W. with a length of 6 and a breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of St. Ninian, Dunipace, Falkirk, Cumbernauld, and Kilsyth. The surface is undulating, and from the absence of trees and hedgerows, presents a bleak appearance. The northern and western parts are chiefly devoted to sheep pasture. The soil, excepting in the N.E., is poor and sandy. Ironstone is found, coal is abundant, and sandstone and whinstone are quarried. On the Carron, which traces the N. and N.E. boundary of the parish, are two meal and barley mills and a flour-mill. Besides which there are two char-mills, a mill for the preparation of dye stuffs, paper-mills, and wool-spinning mills. Tartan and fancy shawls and linsey-woolsey stuffs are largely made. Adjoining to the town of Denny, though in the neighbouring parish of Dunipace, are two large calico-printing establishments. The roads from Glasgow to Falkirk, and from Glasgow to Stirling, traverse the parish. There is easy access to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway by the station at Castlecary, and to the Scottish Central and Caledonian by the station at Larbert. The Forth and Clyde canal passes near the southern boundary of the parish. The principal heritors are Forbes of Callendar, and Graham of Myothill, besides whom there are about 150 others holding their properties as vassals (or portioners, as they are called in Stirlingshire) of a superior lord. The portion of the parish on the left of Castlerankine burn, a tributary of the Carron, is called Temple Denny, and is supposed, in former times, to have belonged to the Knights-Templars. The remaining portion of the parish, about two-thirds of its whole extent, on the right of the burn, is divided into two nearly equal parts by the watershed between the Carron and the Bonny; these parts are not unfrequently known as North Herbertshire and South Herbertshire. This par. is in the presb. of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £250. A chapel-of-ease was built by subscription in 1840 at Haggs, the right of presentation to which belongs to the male communicants. There is a Free church for Denny, and two United Presbyterian churches, the one at the town of Denny, and the other at Denny-Loanhead. There are eight schools besides the parish school. The town of Denny is in the N.E. of the parish, near the Carron, 7½ miles S. of Stirling, and on the road from Glasgow to Stirling. It stands on ground sloping on the N. to the Carron, and on the S. to Sclanders burn. Two-thirds of the town have been built within the last half century. A large amount of business is transacted here. Two annual fairs are held, one about Whit-Sunday and the other about Martinmas.

DENNY ABBEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Waterbeach, in the co. of Cambridge, 7 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge. It is situated on the Ely railway. A nunnery was founded here by Mary de Valence (foundress of Pembroke Hall), *temp.* Edward III., on the site of the Benedictine cell given by the Knights Templars; the remains of the chapel are now a barn. At the Dissolution there were in Denny Abbey twenty-five nuns, whose revenue was valued at £218 0*s.* 1*d.*

DENNY ISLAND, in the co. of Monmouth, 2½ miles N. of Portishead Point. It is situated at the mouth of the river Severn.

DENNY-LOANHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Denny, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It stands at the bifurcation of the road from Glasgow into the roads leading to Falkirk and Stirling, 1½ mile S. of the town of Denny. The United Presbyterian congregation here, formerly "Antiburgher," originated in the celebrated non-intrusion contest of 1735, and was increased by that of 1765.

DENNY LODGE, an ext. par. place in the Romsey div. of the hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Southampton.

DENOVAN, a vil. in the par. of Duniface, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. The village is situated near Denny. The estate belongs to Forbes of Callendar, and comprises about one-fourth of the parish. The calico-printing establishment dates from 1800, and employs a large number of people.

DENSHANGER, a hmlt. in the par. of Passenham, hund. of Cleley, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile S.W. of Stoney Stratford. The Buckingham canal runs through the village. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, annexed to the rect. of Passenham. Lord Maynard is lord of the manor.

DENSIDE, a vil. in the par. of St. Vigean, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Arbroath.

DENSLEY, a hmlt. in the Tiverton div. of the co. of Devon, 5 miles W.S.W. of Dulverton.

DENSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alveton, or Alton, S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 5½ miles N. of Uttoxeter, and 2 miles S.E. of Alveton station. It is situated in a sequestered vale on the western bank of the Churnet, intersected by the Uttoxeter canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of T. P. Heywood, Esq.

DENSTON. *See* DENARDISTON, co. Suffolk.

DENT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Sedbergh, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 40 miles N.W. of York, and 9 N.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated on the river Dent, and is a polling place for the West Riding. This chplry. is very extensive, comprising about 24,000 acres, of which nearly two-thirds are unenclosed common-land, the rest is pasture and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £170, in the patron. of the landowners. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. The charities amount to £83 per annum. At Cowgill is a chapel-of-ease. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Society of Friends, and Primitive Methodists. There is a grammar school, founded by royal charter in the reign of James I., and endowed with £50 per annum; also a National school. West House, Gate, and Broadfield are family seats. Fairs are held for cattle the first Friday after 13th February, and every fortnight till Old May Day.

DENTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Throrgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Southwell.

DENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Gainford, S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 6½ miles N.W. of Darlington. It is situated on a branch of the Skerne, and was formerly a town of some importance. It is said to have been burnt by Malcolm, King of Scotland, on his advance into Cleveland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £60, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gainford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain stone edifice, built in 1810, and enlarged in 1836.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, in the co. of Huntingdon, 7½ miles S.W. of Peterborough, and 13½ S.W. of Stilton. It is situated on Holme Brook, and belonged to the Cottons of Connington. This parish forms a narrow slip of land of about 600 acres. The village is extremely small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £130, in the patron. of the executors of the late Captain Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built in 1665, by the Cottons. The tithes were commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1802. The charities amount to £16 per annum. There is an endowed school. Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the Cottonian Library, now in the British Museum, was born here in 1570. W. Wells, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DENTON, a par. in the hunds. of Eastry and Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6½ miles N.W. of Dover, and 8 S.E. of Canterbury. It is situated under Barham Down, about 1 mile from tho Dover and London road. The manor formerly belonged to the families of Earde, Peyton, Boys, Whorwood, Markham, and others. Hops and corn are chiefly cultivated, the soil being light. The village, which is small, is situated in a picturesque valley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £169, in the patron. of the Rev. G. C. La Motte. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The charities amount to £1 per annum. Shelven, Gattridge, and Tappington are places here. Denton Court was the seat of Sir Egerton Brydges.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 1½ mile E. of Gravesend. It is situated on the river Thames. The church is in ruins, and the cemetery converted into a farmyard.

DENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles S.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 4 N.E. of Stockport. It is situated W. of the river Tame, and is a station on the Stockport and Staleybridge branch of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The chief business of the inhabitants is hat-making. There are extensive coal-mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £135, in the patron. of the Marquis of Westminster. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is another church called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Denton Hall, once the family seat of the Hollands, is now a farm.

DENTON, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles S.W. of Grantham. It is situated on a Roman way near the Grantham and Nottingham canal. St. Christopher's Spring, on the Denton estate, has similar properties to the Bristol hot-well. The living is a rect.* in the dioc of Lincoln, val. £756, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the Gothic style, and contains several monuments. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £177 18*s.* 9*d.*, with 53 acres of glebe. The charities amount to £101 per annum, of which £19 go to Welby's almshouse. A Roman pavement was discovered here in the year 1727. Denton Hall is the seat of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., lord of the manor.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Harleston, and 2½ S.W. of Bungay, on the river Waveney. The land is chiefly arable. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The inhabitants are exempt by ancient custom from the payment of all rates, except those for the poor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £813, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a handsome structure, with a richly painted E. window of five lights. The charities amount to £29 per annum. Here is a chapel for Independents, with a small endowment. The National and Congregational schools are supported by subscription, and the rent of seven acres of land left in 1722 by the Rev. Thomas Rogerson. The former was erected in 1840.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles S.E. of Northampton. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, in the patron. of Lord Boston, val. with the rect.* of Whiston annexed, £286. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has recently been enlarged. The charities amount to £17 per annum. Thomas Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Cuddesden, hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 5½ miles S.E. of Oxford, and 6 N.W. of Tetsworth. It is situated near the River Tame. The charities amount to £3.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Bishopstone, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 4½ miles S.E. of Lewes, and 1½ N.E. of Newhaven. It is situated on the river Ouse, and is included within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £240, in the patron. of Miss E. W. Catt. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, contains an old font. Denton was the seat of the Bates family for many years.

DENTON, a tnshp. and chplry in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles N.W. of Otley. It is situated near the river Wharfe, and includes a large tract of moorland. Denton Park formerly belonged to the Fairfax family, from whom it was purchased by Henry Ibbetson, Esq., who built the present mansion. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £44, in the patron. of Sir C. H. Ibbetson. Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso, and Generals Ferdinando and Thomas, successively Lords Fairfax, and commanders in the parliamentary army during the reign of Charles I., were born here.

DENTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the river Tyne, near the Wall, and contains Scotswood, which formerly belonged to Tynemouth Priory. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal mines and in the manufacture of paper.

DENTON, NETHER, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Brampton. It is situated on the river Irthing, near the Carlisle railway. Freestone and limestone are abundant, and there is a considerable quantity of shell-marl. The soil is light and sandy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £196, in the patron. of the bishop. The tithes of the tnshps. of Nether and Upper Denton were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1798. The old tower of Denton Hall, formerly a seat of the Dentons, is now converted into a farmhouse.

DENTON, UPPER, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Brampton. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural, the greater part of the land being in pasture. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £46, in the patron. of the Earl of Carlisle.

DENTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with which it is connected by the Newcastle and Carlisle and the Border Counties railways, which both have stations at Scotswood within this township. A suspension bridge has been thrown across the river Tyne at the hamlet of Scotswood, where are two large paper-mills, also coal, tar, copperas, and lamp-black works.

DENVER, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile S. of Downham Market, and 11 miles from Lynn. It is situated near the river Ouse, on the road from London to Lynn. The par. contains, besides the vil. of its own name, the hmlts. of Denver Sluice and Salter's Lodge, the former situated at the mouth of the New Bedford river, the latter at the confluence of the Old Bedford river, both which are navigable for small craft. The lands, which were reclaimed when the Bedford level was drained, are extremely fertile, and the greater part arable, but are occasionally inundated by the breaking in of the sluices. Denver Sluice was rebuilt and widened in 1834 at a cost of £30,000. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £898, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. The charities amount to £63 per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. E. R. Pratt, Esq., is lord of the manor. At the time of the enclosure of the common lands, fifty acres were reserved for the repairs of the church and the relief of the poor. Dr. Robert Brady, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, and physician in ordinary to Charles II. and James II., was born here.

DENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Alnwick, E. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 1½ mile N.E. of Alnwick. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. There is a quarry of excellent freestone.

DEOPHAM, or DEEPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles N. of Attleborough station, and 2½ S.E. of Hingham. The common was enclosed in 1812. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £240, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine structure, having an embattled tower with octagonal turrets, buttresses, and pinnacles, richly ornamented. The charities amount to £21 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have two chapels. There is a National school supported by the vicar. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and Lord Wodehouse are lords of the manor. At Deopham High Tree, close to a petrifying spring, a broad-leaf lime, noticed by Evelyn, grew 90 feet high, and 48 feet girth at the roots.

DEPDEN, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 6½ N.E. of Clare. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a small tract of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £425, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old brick and stone structure, recently repaired and enlarged. It contains a brass to Lady Ann Jermyn, and several stained-glass windows; also a valuable communion service, the gift of Anthony Sparrow, who was successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, and a native of this place. The churchyard, extending over nearly two acres of ground, is tastefully laid out and kept in good order. There is a free school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Sir R. Shafto Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

DEPTFORD, a town and naval arsenal, chiefly in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, but partly also in the hund. of East Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles E. of London. It is situated on the S. bank of the Thames, at the mouth of the Ravensbourne, which is here crossed by two bridges. The one was built by Charles I. in 1628, but has been subsequently widened; the other is a recent structure, over the small estuary called Deptford Creek, and opens a direct communication between the lower part of Deptford and Greenwich, of which borough it forms part, having been united to it for parliamentary purposes by the Act 2 William IV., cap. 45. The Greenwich railway passes through the centre of the town, crossing High-street and Church-street, and has a station near St. Paul's church. The Croydon railway, after branching off from the Greenwich line, passes through the hamlet of Hatcham, which forms part of the town of Deptford, though situated in the county of Surrey, and has a station at New Cross.—Deptford was called Moreton and West Greenwich; also *Depeford Strond*, from a deep ford on the river Ravensbourne. It is said to have been given by William the Conqueror to Gilbert de Magnimot, and subsequently came into the possession of the Sayes (who built Sayes Court, the residence of Evelyn), the Mortimers, De la Poles, and St. Johns, when it finally reverted to the crown. Edward III. frequently resided in the Stonehouse, but the town was of little importance till the time of Henry VIII., who established a dockyard, and incorporated the Society of the Trinity House, for the better preservation of the Royal Navy. This guild or fraternity enjoyed the ancient rights and privileges of the Company of Mariners of England, and continued to increase in power and reputation during the reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts, who entrusted to them the administration of admiralty affairs. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the treasurer of the navy resided here, and the remains of the ancient monastery were converted into an arsenal; storehouses were added towards the end of the last century, and in 1837 an Act was obtained for the construction of extensive docks for steam-vessels, which, together with the Royal Dockyard, comprises nearly the whole extent of the parish of St. Nicholas. Here the ships of the royal navy were formerly built and repaired, and the royal yachts generally fitted and laid up. Although the construction of first-class vessels has been transferred to other yards, a vast amount of nautical business is still transacted.—The government works consist of a double and single wet-dock, a basin, three slips for building second and third rate ships, two mast ponds and houses, timber-sheds, storehouses, model-loft, a large smithy for making anchors, blacksmith's shop, besides a victualling office, a large apparatus for brewing, biscuit baking, curing meat, &c. The main support and consequence of Deptford arose from its excellent docks, and the whole construction of the town is consequently designed with this view. The houses, however, in the upper part are neat and well built; the streets are paved and lighted with gas, from the extensive works near the Creek bridge. The population, which in 1861 amounted to 45,973, are chiefly engaged in the shipping trade and the dockyard, though many are employed in the manufacture of earthenware, or in the extensive market gardens which surround the town. —In 1730 the town was divided into the two parishes of

St. Nicholas and St. Paul, the former of which is small, including only the old town; while the latter extends into the county of Surrey, and comprises three-fourths of the population. The living of St. Nicholas is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £557, in the patron. of T. T. Drake, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1697, but the flint tower is of more ancient date. It contains tombs of Fenton, who sailed with Frobisher in search of the North-West Passage; of Benbow, a son of the celebrated admiral; Pett, who built the first frigate; Shelvock, the circumnavigator; and other celebrities. The living of St. Paul is a rect.,* val. £400, in the patron. of W. W. Drake, Esq. This was one of Queen Anne's fifty new churches, and has a monument to Admiral Sayer, who took the Island of Tobago. There are besides two district churches, the one dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* in the patron. of J. J. S. Lucas, Esq.; and the other, dedicated to St. James, at Hatcham, val. £160, in the patron. of the Rev. A. K. B. Granville. There are also several Dissenting chapels. A hospital for shipmasters and their widows was established at Deptford by Henry VIII.; it is called Trinity Hospital, and was rebuilt in 1788, when Trinity House was removed to Tower-hill. There is also another hospital. Both belong to the Trinity corporation. There are several large schools, including the Royal Naval, Addey's, and Dean Stanhope's or Gransden's, besides National and Sunday schools; also a mechanics' literary institution, the Kent dispensary, a chemical factory, and a savings-bank, besides commodious barracks, and gas and water works. Deptford unites with Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead in returning two members to parliament.—It was here that Queen Elizabeth visited Drake on board his ship the *Pelican*, after he had completed his voyage round the world. Purchas says, "the reliques of the shippe, or some bones at least of that glorious carkasse, yet remayne at Deptford, consecrated to fame and posteritie." An arm-chair, made from this vessel, was given to the University of Oxford. The poorhouse, now down, is said to have been on the site of Sayes Court, once the seat of Evelyn, who lent it as a residence to the czar, Peter the Great, while he was studying ship-building in this country; and there in the garden, "an exemplar of his Sylvia," stood an impregnable holly-hedge, 400 feet long, 9 feet high, and 5 feet thick. The Earl of Winchilsea, who commanded against the Spanish Armada, used to live at the old "Gun" tavern; and Sir Thomas Smith, ambassador to Russia, and Cowley, the poet, were residents. In 1652 the town was visited with a very severe conflagration, and with the plague in 1665. Wyatt and his followers did considerable injury to the place in 1653. A high tide rose 10 feet in the lowest parts of the town in 1671, on which occasion a prodigious quantity of cattle were destroyed in the marshes. The *Thames* convict ship is moored in the river. The General Steam Packet Company have their chief depôt for repairs in Deptford Creek. A fair is held from Trinity Monday to Wednesday.

DEPTFORD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bishop Wearmouth, N. div. of Easington ward, in the co. of Durham, 2 miles from Sunderland, with which it is connected by the celebrated iron bridge across the Wear. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and iron-works, and in the coasting trade. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. This township has its own church and schools, but shares in the charities of the parish of Bishop Wearmouth.

DEPTFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Wylye, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Heytesbury, and 8 N.W. of Wilton.

DEPUTY-ROCK, in the Channel, between the co. of Down and the Copeland Islands, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its position is about one-third of the distance between the mainland and Big Island, and it lies 10 feet below high-water mark.

DEPWADE, or DEEPFORD, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk contains the pars. of Aslacton, Ashwelthorpe, Carlton-Rode, Bunwell, Forncett St. Mary, Forncett St. Peter, Fundenhall, Fritton, Hardwick, Hapton, Shelton, Morningthorpe, Hempnall, Stratton St. Mary, Stratton St. Michael, Great Moulton, Jasburgh, Tacotneston, Tharston, Tibbenham, Wacton Parva, and Wacton Magna, comprising 30,950 acres. Depwade deanery is in the archdeac. of Norfolk, and in the dioc. of Norwich.

DERBY, the co. town of Derbyshire, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town, in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, It is pleasantly situated amid the beautiful scenery of the vale of the Derwent, 132 miles N.N.W. of London by railway, and 126 by road. It is a principal station on the Midland Counties railway, which connects it with Nottingham and Lincoln, Leicester and London, Birmingham, Bristol and Exeter, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. Derby is supposed to have risen from the Roman town *Derventio*, whose site is now occupied by Little Chester; in the Saxon time it was called *Northworthige* and *Deoraby*. During the period between the years 874 and 918, it was held by the Danes. In 918 Ethelfleda, Lady of Mercia, and daughter of Alfred, captured Derby from the Danes; it was afterwards restored to them as one of the "five burghs," but was again taken from them by Edmund. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was a royal borough and mint town, and of considerable commercial importance, having numerous corn-mills. At this period, and till the Norman Conquest, it was held by the earls of Mercia. William the Conqueror bestowed it on William de Ferrers. Derby was chartered by Henry I., and given to the earls of Chester. In the reign of Edward III. the privilege of dyeing cloth was granted to it. At the commencement of the war between Charles I. and the parliament it was held by the royalists, but was shortly afterwards taken by the parliamentarians, and remained in their hands till the end of the war. In 1665, and previously in 1592-3, it was visited by the plague. The young Pretender occupied Derby for two days in 1745, and from this point commenced his retreat to Scotland. In 1833-4 a great strike of operatives took place.—Derby has considerable manufactures, the most important being those of silk, cotton, calico, lace, porcelain, china, and Derbyshire or "fluor" spar. The black marble found in Derbyshire is extensively wrought into vases, chimney-pieces, &c. The first silk-mill ever erected in England was built here on a swampy island in the Derwent in 1718, by Mr. John Lombe, who successfully introduced the art of "silk throwing" into this country from Italy; since that time many silk-mills have been built, and this branch of industry may be regarded as the staple of the town. The manufacture of cotton was introduced at a later period, and is not so extensive as that of silk. Calico was first made here by Arkwright and Strutt. The manufacture of porcelain, which is now equal to the best foreign, was originally established here about 1750 by Mr. Duesbury. Besides the above there are manufactures of paper, white and red lead, jewellery, &c. The streets of Derby in the old part are narrow. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Derwent.—The buildings are handsome; the town-hall was built in 1828, and was destroyed by fire in 1841; the outer and centre walls were, however, preserved, and now form a portion of the new building; the Ionic portico, which it had previous to the fire, was not restored, but a clock and bell tower has been placed in front. The county-hall is a heavy freestone building, erected in 1660. The railway station is one of the most extensive in the kingdom, the length of buildings and covered platform being no less than 1,050 feet. Besides the above edifices there are the county gaol, assembly-room, theatre, Derby and Derbyshire Joint Stock bank, savings-bank, race-stand, and county lunatic asylum. The Arboretum, presented by the late Joseph Strutt, in 1840, and estimated worth £10,000, is a piece of ground of about 15 acres, laid out in walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c.; on Sundays and one day in the week it is open to the public free, and on other days by payment of an admission fee. Derby has several fine churches: the most noteworthy are All Saints, on the E. side of the town, near the river, with a rich crocketed tower of Henry VII's time, 178 feet high, and Grecian body, by Gibbs, built about 1725; the interior is extremely elegant, and contains a beautiful screen of rich open iron-work, and several interesting monuments, of which that to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, is the most remarkable. This church was restored about 1850 at a cost of £1,200. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield (in which dioc. are all the other churches in Derby), val. £216, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. St. Alkmund's church, rebuilt in 1846, at a cost of above £10,000, is a handsome and commodious edifice, with a tower and spire at the western end 207 feet in height; it has accommodation for 1,250 persons. The living is a vic.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. E. H. Abney. St. Werburgh's stands on an old site. It has a fine Gothic tower. The old church frequently suffered from its nearness to the Markeaton brook: in 1601 the tower fell, and in 1698 the church itself fell, but was rebuilt in 1708. The living is a vic.,* val. £312, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. St. Michael's church is a Gothic building, with a square embattled tower. The living is a vic.,* val. £115, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. St. John's has accommodation for 1,250 persons. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £220, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Werburgh's. Besides the above, Derby has five other churches—St. Peter's, Trinity, Christ's, St. Paul's, and St. Anne's; the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, built by Pugin in 1838; seven Methodist chapels, three Independent, one Unitarian, one Society of Friends, and a Jerusalem temple. The public schools of Derby are the grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry II., and chartered by Mary, one of the oldest in the kingdom; two endowed, eight Church of England (two National), three Independent, one Wesleyan, one Roman Catholic, one British, one ragged, and one prison school. The scientific and useful institutions of the town are, the Philosophical Society, established by Darwin in 1783, with a good library, museum, &c.; the Athenæum, the town and county museum, the town and county library, news-rooms, the mechanics' institute, and the mechanics' hall. Derby has numerous charities: the infirmary, built at a cost of £17,870, with accommodation for a large number of patients; the Devonshire almshouses, founded by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury for the support of poor men and women; Wilmot's almshouses for four men and women; Large's almshouses for five clergymen's widows; Liversage's almshouses, consisting of thirteen houses, built in 1836—when any vacancy occurs the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's parish appoint the almspeople.—Derby has few antiquities. Some traces of De Pratis Nunnery, founded in 1160 by the abbots of Darley, and of a castle at Castlefield, still exist; coins of brass, silver, and gold, and a Roman pavement have been found at Little Chester, where are also some remains of a bridge, and of the British road Icknield Street. Since 1294 Derby has returned two members to parliament. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising, according to the census of 1861, 9,014 houses, inhabited by a population of 43,091, against 40,609 in 1851, thus showing an increase of 2,482 in the decennial period. The town is divided into six wards, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. The assizes for the county, and the sessions (except the Midsummer, which are held at Chesterfield) are held here. Derby Union contains five parishes—St. Alkmund's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, which extend beyond the borough, All Saints, and St. Werburgh's. Among the natives of the town were Dr. Thomas Linacre, a learned physician in the time of Henry VIII.; Richardson; Hutton, who wrote the history of the town; Wright, the painter; Sir H. Bateman; the two Allestreys; Mawe, the mineralogist; Botton, Robinson, and Swetnam, the divines. The first Earl of Macclesfield, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Dr. Darwin were residents of the town. The market is held on Friday, and one for the sale of meat and provisions on Saturday evening; cattle markets are held on Tuesday and Friday. There are fairs on Friday in Easter week, Friday after May-day, Friday in Whitsun week, Friday before Midsummer Day, 25th July, Friday before Michaelmas (cattle), and Friday after the Epiphany. Two fairs are also held for the sale of cheese—one on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd March, and the other on the 27th, 28th, and 29th September.

DERBYSHIRE, a midland co., lying to the N. of the Trent, between 52° 41′ and 53° 30′ N. lat., and 1° 10′ and 2° 4′ W. long. It is bounded on the N.E. by the West Riding of Yorkshire, from which it is partly separated by the rivers Derwent, Rother, and Sheaf; on the E. by Nottinghamshire, from which it is separated by the Erewash; on the S.E. by Leicestershire, from which it is partly separated by the Trent; on the S.W. by Staffordshire, from which it is separated by the Dove and Trent; on the W. by Staffordshire and Cheshire, from the former of which it is separated by the Dove, and from the latter by the Goyt; and on the N.W. by Cheshire, from which it is here separated by the Etherow. In form it is irregular, the northern part being broad, and the southern part narrow. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 56 miles, its extreme breadth from E. to W. 34 miles, and its area 1,029 square miles, or 658,803 statute acres. A small portion of Derbyshire near the southern extremity is detached from the main part of the county, being shut in between Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire. The population of Derbyshire in 1861 was 339,327, against 296,084 in 1851, showing an increase of 43,243, or at the rate of 15 per cent., during the ten years. Since 1801 it has more than doubled. In 1861 the number of inhabited houses was 69,262, and of uninhabited, 3,436.—Before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Derbyshire formed part of the territory of the *Coretani*, and was afterwards included in the Roman province *Flavia Cæsariensis*. During the Saxon period Derbyshire was comprehended in the kingdom of Mercia, and at Repton on the Trent the Saxon kings had a residence. In the reigns of Ethelred and Alfred, Derbyshire was the scene of frequent contests between the Saxons and the Danes: the latter long held possession of the town of Derby. William the Conqueror made considerable grants of land within the county to Henry de Ferrers, whose son he created Earl de Ferrers, and his grandson Earl of Derby. William Peverel, a natural son of William the Conqueror, also received extensive grants of land, and to him is attributed the building of the Peak and Bolsover castles. Richard I. deprived the Earl of Ferrers of the title and possessions of the earldom of Derby, and bestowed them on his own brother, John. After the latter ascended the throne, the earldom of Derby was restored to the Earl de Ferrers. In the insurrection of the barons against Henry III., the Earl of Ferrers and Derby took a very active part, but having been taken prisoner at Chesterfield, his estates were confiscated, and, along with the title of Earl of Derby, were bestowed upon Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III. From this period the earldom of Derby long remained united with that of Lancaster. Edmund was succeeded in the earldom of Derby and Lancaster by his son Thomas, who, on the failure of the insurrection against Gaveston and Le Despenser, the favourites of Edward II., was taken prisoner and executed. Thomas was succeeded by his brother Henry, and Henry was succeeded by his son Henry—that Earl of Derby who commanded the English army in Guienne. On the death of the latter, the earldom of Derby and Lancaster fell to John of Gaunt, who had married Henry's daughter Blanch. John of Gaunt was succeeded by his son Henry, afterwards Henry IV. Henry VII. conferred the title of Earl of Derby on his supporter, Lord Stanley, in whose family it has ever since continued. In the early part of 1642, Derbyshire was held by the royalists; but in the October of that year Sir John Gell entered the county with a small body of infantry, and having received reinforcements, attacked and captured several of the royalist strongholds, and defeated the king's army at Swarkestone Bridge. In 1643 he reduced Bolsover Castle, which was commanded by the Earl of Newcastle. The royalists afterwards regained possession of the northern part of the county. In 1644 a battle was fought at Egginton Heath. In his march into Yorkshire after the battle of Naseby, the king gained some advantages over Sir John Gell.—The northern part of Derbyshire, which is called the Peak, is very elevated; the southern part is in general flat. The scenery of the Peak, consisting of elevated moorlands, intersected by deep, well-wooded valleys, is very varied and beautiful. The principal heights of this district are Blakelow Stones, 1,800 feet high; Kinderscout, nearly as high; Axe Edge, at the head of the Dove, 1,758 feet high; Lord's Seat and Mam Tor, 1,751 feet. These hills are mostly bleak and barren, affording scanty pasture to large numbers of sheep. A lateral ridge runs between the basins of the Dove and the Derwent. A branch of the Pennine range, which leaves the main ridge in Yorkshire and runs along the boundary of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, crosses Derbyshire in a south-easterly direction, and forms the eastern boundary of the basin of the Derwent. Of this range the principal elevations are Oxstones, 1,377 feet high, and Aport or Orpit Hill, 980 feet.—The principal rivers of Derbyshire are the Trent, Derwent, Dove, Erewash, Mease, Goyt, Sheaf, and Rother. The Trent, after flowing N. for 10 miles, along the border of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, enters the former county below Burton, runs E. for 11 miles through Derbyshire, then flows N.E. for 10 miles, along the borders of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, till it joins the Erewash, when it leaves Derbyshire altogether. The length of its course along and within the border of Derbyshire is 31 miles. About three-fourths of the entire county are drained by the Trent. The Trent is navigable as far as Burton: since 1805, however, by agreement with the Trent and Mersey Canal Company, the Trent has not been used for purposes of navigation above its junction with the Derwent. The Derwent rises on the borders of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, flows S. through Chatsworth Park, by Matlock, Cromford, Belper, and Derby, then E. into the Trent. Its principal tributaries are the Westend river, Ashop, Noe, Wye (which rises near Axe Edge and flows S.E. by Bakewell), Ambergate, and Ecclesburn: its entire course is about 60 miles. The scenery of the Derwent is in many parts remarkably beautiful. This river was some years ago made navigable as far as Derby, but has since been superseded by the Derby canal. The Dove rises on the slope of Axe Edge, flows S. by Longnor and Ashbourne into the Trent below Burton. It forms the boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Its chief tributaries are the Manifold and Churnet from Staffordshire: its course is about 45 miles. The scenery of the valley of the Dove, especially of that part called "Dove Dale," is unsurpassed by that of any other English river. Its waters are very clear and of a bluish tint. In spring the Dove frequently overflows its banks. The Erewash rises in Nottinghamshire, enters Derbyshire 3 miles from its source, and flows S. into the Trent: its course is about 20 miles. The Mease rises in Leicestershire, and flows into the Trent: its course is about 20 miles. The Goyt rises near Axe Edge, flows N.W. till it joins the Etherow; the united streams then flow S.W. into the Mersey at Stockport. The Rother rises near Chatsworth Park, flows E. to Chesterfield, then flows N.E. till it enters Yorkshire. The Sheaf rises in Derbyshire and joins the Dove at Sheffield.—Derbyshire is well supplied with canals. The Trent and Mersey canal begins at Wilden Ferry, and runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire: its length is 93 miles. The Derby canal connects Derby with the Grand Trunk and Erewash canals. The Erewash canal commences in the Trent, runs along the valley of the Erewash, and joins the Cromford canal. The Cromford canal commences at Langley Bridge, and runs past Codnor, whence it has a branch to Pinxton, along the valley of the Derwent to Cromford Bridge. The Nutbrook canal is a branch of the Erewash canal, commencing near Shipley. The Chesterfield canal commences at Chesterfield, follows the valley of the Rother, and joins the Trent below Gainsborough: its length is 46 miles, 12 only of which are in Derbyshire, the remainder being in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.—Notwithstanding the hilly character of Derbyshire, it is intersected by several important lines of railway. The Midland railway connects Derby with Chesterfield and the north, from which line a branch, passing through most beautiful scenery in the valley of Wye, was opened to Buxton in 1863. The Birmingham and Derby Junction runs in a south-western direction from Derby to Egginton, where it quits the county; the Midland by one section connects Derby with Burton, and by another with Loughborough, Leicester, and Rugby; the North Staffordshire line connects Derby with Macclesfield, and has a branch to Ashbourne. Mention ought also to be made of the Cromford and High Peak railway, which although only intended for the conveyance of minerals and merchandise, is interesting as having been commenced as far back as 1825, and opened for traffic in 1830, rising upwards of 990 feet in 33 miles. It was worked by fixed engines and horses, but is now superseded by the Buxton line.—The climate of Derbyshire varies according to the elevation of the land: in the N., where it is hilly, the annual rainfall is very large; in the lowlands it is about the same as in the surrounding counties. The soil of the mountainous parts is barren, whilst that of the lowlands is highly productive. Derbyshire, to the S. of Ashbourne, Duffield, and Sandiacre, belongs to the New Red sandstone or red marl formation. In the red sandstone near Darley Abbey, gypsum is quarried and used by the potters of Staffordshire for moulds, &c. The new magnesian or conglomerate limestone occupies the eastern part of the county. Underlying the magnesian limestone are the coal measures. The principal coal-mining districts are about Chesterfield and Alfreton, between Ashbourne and Derby. There are also some coal-mines at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the borders of Leicestershire. In the coal district, ironstone is found. Carboniferous limestone occupies the centre of the county, and is quarried as marble. In this formation china-stone and fluor-spar are found. Where the carboniferous limestone crops out are the lead-mines, from which about 4,500 tons of lead are obtained yearly. Millstone grit occupies a tract between Duffield, Belper, and Wirksworth, and extends to the northern border. There are numerous limestone caverns in Derbyshire, the most remarkable being the Devil's cavern, 2,700 feet long; Eldon Hole, 180 feet deep, near Castleton; and the Bagshaw Grottoes, 2,000 feet long, containing stalactites. There are warm springs at Matlock and Buxton, and at Stoney Middleton, where the Romans established a bath.—Agriculture, especially in the north, is backward. A large proportion of the land is in pasture. There are rich meadows along the courses of the rivers: along that of the Dove are large dairies, where great quantities of cheese are made. Large crops of wheat and barley (the latter for the Burton breweries) are grown on the red marl, and oats on the poorer land. It was formerly the custom when the wheat was thin in the spring to sow barley amongst it; the produce of this mixture was called "blend," and ground to meal, of which the poorer classes made bread. Spring wheat is now sown instead of barley. Potatoes are grown in large quantities. The oxen are of various breeds; the heaviest kinds are fattened on the rich pastures of this county. The sheep on the hills are similar to the Cheviot: in the lowlands, South Down and Leicester are most esteemed. Derbyshire has no very large woods. Coppices and plantations, where poles are grown for the mines, are numerous.—The principal manufactures of the county are cotton, calico, silk, and lace. Derby is the chief seat of the manufactures. The lead-mines are under the jurisdiction of stewards appointed by the lessees. They preside in the burmote courts, held twice a year, and determine all disputes that arise in working the mines.—The county returns six members to parliament; two for the N., two for the S., and two for Derby. At the period of the Domesday Survey Derbyshire was divided for civil purposes into five wapentakes—viz., *Scarvedale*, *Hamestan*, *Morlestan*, *Walecross*, and *Apultre*. It is now divided into six hundreds: High Peak, Wirksworth, Scarsdale, Morleston and Litchurch, Appletree, Repton and Gresley. Derbyshire forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lichfield, and contains nineteen rural deaneries. It is divided into nine unions, including 272 parishes and townships: Chapel-en-le-Frith, Bakewell, Glossop, Hayfield, Shard-low, Ashborne, Belper, Chesterfield, and Derby. Besides Derby, which is the only parliamentary borough and market-town, there are sixteen other market-towns: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Ashover, Bakewell, Belper, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Crich, Ilkeston, Wirksworth, Cromford, Dronfield, Heanor, Tideswell, and Winstor.—The principal antiquities of Derbyshire are Druid circles of stones and barrows at Arbor-low and Stanton Moor, and some cromlechs at Hathersage. The British road Icknield Street crossed the county from S.W. to N.E. The Romans had stations at Derventio, Buxton, Brough in Hopedale, and Melandra Castle; and roads—Long Lane, from Little Chester to Chesterton, and another through Buxton to Manchester. There are remains of Melandra, Mackworth, Castleton, and Codnor castles, of Haddon Hall, and South Wingfield Manor House, of the priories of Repton and Gresley, Dale and Beauchief abbeys, and Yeaveley preceptory. The chief seats of the nobility are Chatsworth and Hardwicke, of the Duke of Devonshire; Bolsover, of the Duke of Portland; Elvaston, of Earl Harrington; Bretby, of Earl Chesterfield; Melbourne Park, of Viscount Melbourne; Hassop, of Earl Newburgh; Sudbury, of Lord Vernon; Doveridge, of Lord Waterpark; Redestone, of Lord Scarsdale.

DERBYHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of Kirk Malew, in the Isle of Man. It is a subport to Douglas, situated near Castletown and Langness, and has excellent anchorage. On the shore is a light 50 feet high, which was erected in 1650, and may be seen 11 miles off. There are remains of a ruined tower and chapel.

DERBY HILLS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the S. div. of the co. of Derby, 9 miles S. of Derby.

DERBY, WEST, a hund. in the S.W. div. of the co. of Lancaster, contains the borough of Liverpool, the towns of Newton and St. Helen's, and the pars. of Altcar, Aughton, Childwall, Halsall, Huyton, Leigh, North Meols, Ormskirk, Prescot, Sephton, Warrington, Wigan, Winwick, and part of Walton-on-the-Hill, comprising, exclusive of Liverpool, 227,260 acres.

DERBY, WEST, a chplry. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Liverpool, and 4½ W. of Prescot. It contains Kensington, Stanley, Knotty Ash, and other hmlts., including many handsome residences of the Liverpool merchants. Before the Conquest there was a castle here, which is mentioned in Domesday Survey as then in ruins. There are several district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs.: St. John the Evangelist, in the patron. of trustees; St. James, in that of Mrs. Thornton; St. Anne, in that of the Rev. T. Gardner; and St. Jude, Low Hill, val. £300, in the patron. of trustees. This chapelry of late years, by reason of its proximity to Liverpool, Prescot, and Birkenhead, has vastly increased in population and wealth. The river Mersey and the Leeds canal are within a short distance.

DEREHAM, a vil. in the tnshp. of Quainton, in the co. of Bucks, 6 miles N.W. of Aylesbury.

DEREHAM, EAST, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Mitford and Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 16 miles N.W. of Norwich by road, or 21½ by the Norwich, Wymondham, and Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway. The par. is situated on the E. side of a rivulet which flows into the Wensum, and includes the hmlt. of Dillington. It is a polling-place for the western division of the county, a petty sessions town, and royal manor. The town was called *Deorham* by the Saxons. It was twice burnt down, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I. Withburga, natural daughter of King Anna, founded a nunnery here about 650, which was burnt by the Danes, but was afterwards refounded as an abbey. Dereham was greatly injured by fire in 1581, and almost destroyed by the same element in 1679; and in 1646 was visited by the plague. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from private wells. There is a spacious market-place, and a good assembly-room, besides a hall, gas-works, iron foundry, and an obelisk, showing the distances of the chief towns. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with Hoe, £536. There is also an extensive glebe round the vicarage house. Bishop Bonner held the sinecure rectory before his elevation to the see of London. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been restored and beautified. The chancel is early English, dating 1250, the other portions being added at intervals. It has several fine painted windows, brass lectern, and other ornaments. The font is a remarkable piece of antiquity, carved in 1468, with figures of the Crucifixion, apostles, and evangelists. The organ was built by Schmidt in 1666. The church contains several ancient brasses, a monument of Cowper, who resided here the last nine years of his life, and of Mrs. Unwin, who died at East Dereham. Near the church is a bell-tower. A spring in the churchyard is said to issue from the spot where Withburga was buried, and formerly miraculous virtues were attributed to it. The old Norman arch from which it issues may still be seen. There are chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. There is a National school, partly endowed. The charities amount to about £450 per annum. A house in the neighbourhood has a stained window, with the pedigree of the Calthorpes. Quebec House is about a mile from the town. The market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Thursdays before the 6th July and 29th September.

DEREHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile S.E. of Downham, and 3¼ miles N.W. of Stoke Ferry. It was the birthplace of Hubert, Dean of York, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who founded an abbey here about 1188 for Premonstratensian canons from Welbeck. The site was granted to the Dereham family, and the ruins of the abbey were removed in the beginning of the present century. The parish is bounded on the S.E. by the navigable river Wissey. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £74, in the patron. of the Rev. G. Jenyns. The church is in the later English style, with a circular tower. The chancel contains several handsome monuments to the Dereham family, and a white marble monument to the Hon. Colonel E. Soame. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a National school. The charities produce £84 per annum.

DEREVERAGH, a lough in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Castle Pollard; the bar. of Moygoish borders it on the W., and that of Corkaree on the S.

DERG. *See* Castle Derg, co. of Tyrone.

DERG, a lough on the borders of the cos. of Tipperary, Clare, and Galway, Ireland. It extends from Killaloe to Portumna, and has an average breadth of 2 miles. It contains the bays of Scarriff, Youghal, Castletown, and Scooe, and the islands of Inishcaltra or Holy Island, Inismore, and others. It is surrounded by the Slieve Bernagh and Arra mountains, and is supplied by several mountain rivers.

DERG, a lough in the bar. of Tyrhugh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Pettigoe. It lies at the lower end of Lough Erne, and covers an extent of 2,140 acres. It has several small islands, one of which, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, has two small chapels upon it, and a shrine at which annual rites are observed. The surrounding scenery is extremely desolate. The river Derg flows from this lake, and takes a course of 17 miles to the Moyle.

DERIG, a small island lying off the coast of the bar. of Carbery, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

DERIG, a minor lough lying between the cos. of Westmeath and Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Edgeworthstown.

DERINA, a lough in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

DERITEND, a chplry. in the par. of Aston, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, adjoining the town of Birmingham, within the limits of which borough it is included. Previous to the Restoration this hamlet formed part of the long street which then constituted Birmingham. It has recently vastly increased in population, and may be regarded as an integral part of that town, partaking in every respect in its trade and manufactures. The approach from the Coventry road, which forms the main street, is by a handsome stone bridge over the river Rea. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through the chapelry, and on its banks are numerous forges, foundries, mills, and other works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £319, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a brick building, with square tower, erected in 1736. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. There are several schools.

DERLLYS, a hund. in the co. of Carmarthen, contains the pars. of Cyffic, St. Clear, Egremont, Eglwys-Cynim, Henllan-Amgoed, Llanboidy, Laugharne, Llandawke, Llandowror, Llandiloabercowin, Llanginning, Llangain, Llanglydwen, Llansadurnen, Llangunnock, Llanstephan, Marros, Llanwinio, Pendine, Mydrim, and parts of Llandissilio, Cilymaenllwyd, Llangan, and Llanfalteg.

DERLWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Carno, in the co. of Montgomery, 8 miles N. of Llanidloes.

DERNAGREE, a vil. in the par. of Dromtariffe, bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Millstreet.

DERNAHENSY. *See* DERRYNAHINCH, co. Kilkenny.

DERNICK, DARNICK, or DARNWICK, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It stands about a mile W. of Melrose, on the road between that town and Selkirk.

DERRICK-CLAGH, a small lough in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Newry. Goatschurch, an old chapel, stood on its northern extremity.

DERRINBOY, a bog, called also CADAMSTOWN, and LETTRYBROOK, in the bar. of Ballyboy, King's County, Leinster, Ireland. Its area is a little over 1,509 acres.

DERRINGTON, a vil. and chplry. in the hund. of South Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 1½ mile W. of Stafford, of which town it forms a suburb. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £30, in the patron. of the Rev. C. S. Royds. There is also a hmlt. of this name in the co. of Salop, near Much Wenlock.

DERRINISH, an island in Milk Haven, in the co. of Sligo, of about 76 acres. It is the property of Viscount Palmerston.

DERRINVER, a harbour in Ballinakill Bay, on the coast of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It affords good anchorage, and has a convenient pier, chiefly resorted to by fishing craft.

DERRY. *See* LONDONDERRY, Ireland.

DERRY, a vil. in the par. of Ballinacalla, bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Cong. It is situated on Lough Mask.

DERRY, an island in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Borrisokane.

DERRYADD, a bog in the bar. of Geashill, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The road from Tullamore to Killeagh passes through its eastern end. It covers an extent of 1,166 acres of wet bog. Surrounding it are the bogs of Cloncon, Killeenmore, and Derrygolan.

DERRYAGHY, a par. in the bars. of Upper Massereene and Upper Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Lisburn, its post town. It is a station on the Ulster railway. It is situated on the Lagan canal and the road from Belfast to Dublin, and contains the vils. of Milltown and Ballymacash. The surface is mountainous and slightly boggy, but the arable land is in a high state of cultivation. A battle took place here in 1648, when Sir Charles Coote defeated the Scots, led by Monroe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £330, in the patron. of the primate. The church was rebuilt in 1813, principally at the expense of the parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to those of Hannahstown and Rock. There are six pay day schools and two National schools. Philip Skelton was born here in 1707, and Magharalve House, now in ruins, was the residence of Jeremy Taylor. Several handsome seats surround the neighbourhood, the principal of which are Ballymacash, Ingram Lodge, Seymour Hill, and Collin. There are two or three large bleach-grounds. Much coal, ironstone, and limestone exist. There are ruins of O'Nial's Castle.

DERRYBAWN, a mountain and demesne in the bar. of Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It forms part of the S. screen of Lake Glendalough. At its foot stands Derrybawn House.

DERRYBRIEN, an ext. par. place in the bar. of Loughrea, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles S. of Loughrea. It contains the village of its own name and part of the Slieve Baughta mountains.

DERRYBRUSK, a par. in the bars. of Magherastephana and Tirkennedy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Maguiresbridge, and 4 from Enniskillin, its post town. The surface is hilly, with a poor soil, and is cut into three parts by intervening strips of the parishes of Derryvullen, Clunish, and Enniskillin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £118, in the patron. of the bishop. There is no church, but public worship is occasionally held in a schoolroom. There is also a school at Ballyreague. On the shores of Lough Erne are some remains of a Dominican monastery. It stood in the quondam village of Gola, of which there are also some vestiges remaining.

DERRY CASTLE, a demesne in the bar. of Owney and Arra, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is pleasantly situated on Lough Derig, 2 miles N.E. of Killaloe. In the vicinity are extensive slate-quarries.

DERRYCLARE, a vil. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles E. of Clifden. Adjacent are a lake and mountain to which the village gives name. Here is a marble quarry.

DERRYCONNOR, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. of Donegal, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Dunfanoghy.

DERRYCUNIHY, a mountain glen between the bars. of Magunihy and Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, on the S. of the lake of Killarney. A picturesque waterfall adds much to the beauty of the spot.

DERRYFADDA, the chief of a cluster of bogs lying between the cos. of Kilkenny and Tipperary, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It extends over 5,540 acres.

DERRYGALVIN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3½ miles S.E. of Limerick, its post town. It is situated on the road from Limerick to Tipperary. The surface consists of excellent soil both for pasture and arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Kilmurry, £313, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a mere ruin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this par. is comprised in the union of St. Patrick, Limerick. Ballyclough, Coolanave, and Killonan, are the principal seats.

DERRYGLIN, a vil. in the bar. of Magherastephana, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. There is a dispensary within the Lisnaskea Poor-law Union.

DERRYGONNELLY, a post and market town in the par. of Innismacsaint, bar. of Magheraboy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Enniskillin. It stands on the cross roads from Enniskillin to Garrisson, and from Churchill to Belcoo Bridge. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held in the village. It is the property of the Archdall family. Fairs are held on the 24th of each month. Saturday is market day.

DERRYGRATH, a par. in the bars. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Cahir. It is situated on the road to that town from Clonmel, its post town. The surface has some bog and woodland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £195, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain structure, erected in 1814, by means of a gift from Mr. Perry, of Woodroofe, assisted by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are parish hedge-schools. The principal seats are Markhamstown, Garryroe, and Woodroofe. Here are ruins of an old church and of two castles.

DERRYGYLE, a bog in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is near Mountmellick, and its area is about 1,631 acres.

DERRY HILL, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Calne, 27 miles N.W. of Salisbury. It is situated near the river Marlan and the Great Western railway. The living, called Christ Church, is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £130, in the patron. of the Vicar of Calne.

DERRYINVER, a vil. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The harbour is an inlet of Ballinakill Bay, and has a pier. The inhabitants are nearly all fishermen.

DERRYKEIGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Dunluce, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballymoney, containing Dervock, its post town. It is situated on the river Bush, and the roads from Ballymoney to the Giant's Causeway, and from Colcraine to Ballycastle. The surface is hilly, but very productive. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £339, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1831. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, two Sunday and several day schools. The neighbouring seats are Gracehill, Benvardin, Ballidivity, Clover-hill, Bushbank, and Lisconnan. There are extensive caves at Idderoan and Ballylusk.

DERRYLIN, a postal vil. in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Ballyconnell.

DERRYLORAN, a par. partly in the bar. of Loughlinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, and partly in that of Upper Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains in the Tyrone section its post town Cookstown. Part of the valley of the Ballinderry stream and of the Slievegallion Mountain are within the limits of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £511, in the patron. of the primate. The church is at Cookstown, and was built in 1822 by aid of a loan granted by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Desertereight. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses and two places of worship for Wesleyans. There are National schools and several day schools, supported by the London Irish Society. The chief owners of this parish are the Company of Drapers of London. The principal seats are Killymoon and Loughry House.

DERRYLOSSORY, or DERRALOSSARY, a par. in the bars. of N. Ballinacor and Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Newtown Mount Kennedy. Annamoe is its post town. It is situated near Glendalough on the road from Dublin to Rathdrum. The surface is mountainous, with some bogs and numerous loughs. The river Avonmore traverses the interior. The soil varies in quality. The principal heights are Wicklow Gap and Knocknacloghole in the interior; Sally Gap, Lugduff, Gravale, and some others, on the frontier. Lough-Dan is the principal lake. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £392, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which stands in an isolated district about a mile from the village of Roundwood, was enlarged in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Roundwood and Annamoe, which are united. The parish school is at Raheen, and there are two pay day schools within the parish. Derrybane, Castle Kevin, Roundwood Park, and Lake Park are the principal seats. There are extensive lead-mines at Glendascene, which are the property of the Irish Mining Company. Near Castle Kevin are the remains of an old castle formerly of the O'Toole family.

DERRYNAHINCH, or DERNAHENSY, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of Knocktopher, its post town. It is on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford, and contains the village of Ballyhale. The surface is partly moorland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Knocktopher, £510, in the patron. of the bishop. At Ballyhale is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to those of Kilkeasy, Newmarket, Kells, and Higginstown. There is a Roman Catholic Sunday-school and four private day schools. Derrynahinch and Kiltorkan are the principal residences.

DERRYNOOSE, or MADDEN, a par. in the bars. of Armagh and Tiranny, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Keady. Armagh is its post town. It is situated on the road from Keady to Tiranny. The soil is light, productive, and well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £881, in the patron. of the primate. The church was rebuilt some forty-seven years since by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Keady. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house. There are several schools, one of which is connected with the London Hibernian Society, and another with the National Board. Leslie Hill is the principal seat. There are abandoned lead-mines, and a medicinal spring. The old church stands in a large burial-ground.

DERRYOGUE, a harbour in the bar. of Mourne, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Kilkeel. An abundance of fish is taken here.

DERRYPATRICK, or DERPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. It is situated on the road from Summerhill to Skryne, and comprises the hamlets of Batterjohn and Derrypatrick. The living is an impropriate rect. and vic. united to Knockmark, in the dioc. of Meath. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish forms part of the union of Kilmore.

DERRYSCOLLOP, a vil. in the par. of Clonfeacle, bar. of West O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Blackwaterton.

DERRYSHERIDAN, an island in Lough Sheilin, in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, near Mount Nugent.

DERRYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Althorpe, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Epworth. It is situated on the river Trent.

DERRYVILLANE, a par. in the bars. of Condons and Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Mitchellstown, its post town. It extends along the E. bank of the river Funcheon. The surface consists of good soil. The living, united with Kilgullane and Ballydelohy, is in the dioc. of Cloyne, but at present suspended. The church is a ruin, standing in its burial-ground, which, however, is still in use. There is neither chapel nor school. Limestone abounds.

DERRYVULLANE, or DERRYVOLAN, a par. in the bars. of Lurg and Tirkennedy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Bellinamallard, on the road from Enniskillin, its post town, to Kesh. It lies along the eastern and lower bend of lower Lough Erne. The soil is of second-rate quality, but gradually improving. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £1,093, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church, situated at Irvinstown, is an old building. There is also a chapel-of-ease at the same place. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Whitehill and Lessaroe, which are united, and places of worship for Methodists and Wesleyans. There are several day and one Sunday school; three of which are assisted by the National Board, one by the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and two by the London Hibernian Society. The principal residences are Castle Archdall, Rusfad, Riversdale, and Doraville.

DERSINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Castle Rising, and 8 N.E. of Lynn. It is a station on the Lynn and Hunstanton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The greater part of the land is arable, with a considerable tract of marsh and common. The village, which is small, is situated on the high road from Lynn to Wells. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £132, in the patron. of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large edifice of flint, with a ruined chapel. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for land and a rent-charge of £70; the great tithes, belonging to the Bishop of Norwich as impropriator, were commuted for a rent-charge of £315. On the enclosure of the common lands, 458 acres were reserved for the benefit of the poor, of which 330 acres were common, and 128 heath.

DERTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Well, Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln.

DERVOCK, a postal vil. in the par. of Derrykeighan, bar. of Lower Dunluce, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballymoney. It is situated near the river Bush, on the road from Ballymoney to the Giant's Causeway. Here are the parish church, two chapels, a police station, and several mills. The dispensary is within the Ballymoney Poor-law Union. The Macartney family are the proprietors of the village. Fairs are held on 12th January, 23rd February, 14th May, 22nd June, 12th August, and 27th October.

DERWEN, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, 4½ miles S.W. of Ruthin. It is situated at the source of the river Clwyd, and contains Derwen, Dyfanedd, and Ysgeifiog. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £415, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. David's. In the churchyard is a handsome stone cross. The charities amount to £13 per annum.

DERWEN LLANERCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, in the co. of Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

DERWENT, the name of several rivers in England. 1. Rises under Bow and Sca fells in the co. of Cumberland, and runs 30 miles N.W. and W., through Borrowdale, Derwentwater, and Bassenthwaite Water, to the sea at Workington. Derwentwater, near Keswick, is the finest body of water in the lake country, and is 3 miles long by 1 broad, and 10 in circuit. It contains Lord's, Vicar's, St. Herbert's, and Floating islands; and has abundance of fish. Surrounding it are Wallow and Gowdar Crags; Lowdore and its fall; Borrowdale Fells; the Cat Bells, Newlands, and Skiddaw in the distance. 2. Rises near Barrow Stones, High Peak, in the co. of Derby, and runs 50 miles S. past Chatsworth to the Trent, near Wilne. 3. Rises near Allen Heads, in the co. of Durham, which it divides from Northumberland, and runs 30 miles N.E. to the river Tyne at Derwent Haugh. 4. Rises about 8 miles N.E. of Pickering, in the North Riding of the co. of York, and runs 65 miles S.W. past Stamford Bridge, to the river Ouse, at Barnaby-on-the-Marsh.

DERWENT, a chplry. in the par. of Hathersage, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 3¾ miles N.E. of Castleton, and 11 W. of Sheffield. It is situated on the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £83, in the patron. of G. Newdegate, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a school with a small endowment. The Duke of Devonshire is impropriator of the great tithes. Derwent Hall is the principal residence.

DERWYDD, or DERWILD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles S. of Llandeilofawr. It is a station on the Llanelly railway, and is situated near the river Cennen.

DESBOROUGH, a hund. in the co. of Buckingham; contains Fingest, Fawley, Bradenham, Hedsor, Hambledon, Hitchenden, Great Marlow, Little Marlow, Radnage, Medmenham, Turville, Saunderton, Wooburn, West Wycombe, Wycombe-Chipping, and part of Ibstone and Dinton, comprising 52,370 acres.

DESBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the co. of Northampton, 5½ miles N.W. of Kettering, and 2 from Rothwell. It is a station on the Leicester, Market Harborough, and Hitchin section of the Midland railway. The village, which is built on a soft sandstone rock, is of considerable extent. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making silk plush for hats, lace, worsted, and in winding cotton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £149, in the patron. of W. C. Thornhill, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower and spire. The charities amount to £37 per annum. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. There are British and National schools. Ferdinando Pulton, the eminent lawyer, who compiled the Statutes at large from Magna Charta to the 16th James I., was born here, and lies buried in the chancel, where there is a monument to his family, who held the manor for fourteen generations.

DESERT, a par. in the bars. of Ibane and Barryroe, and East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Clonakilty. It is situated at the head of Clonakilty Bay. The surface is hilly, and the soil rich. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with Kilgariffe, £335, in the patron. of the bishop.

DESERT, formerly a par. in the co. of Cork, Ireland, now joined to Gortroe.

DESERT. *See* Dysart, Ireland.

DESERTCREAT, a par. in the bar. of Dungannon, Upper, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Cookstown. The surface is mountainous, with large tracts of bog and moorland. The soil is good, and is watered to the eastward by the stream Ballinderry. The road from Dungannon to Omagh traverses the interior. The O'Hagans had a castle here, which was given by James I. to the Lyndsays of Loughry. Remains of Donarisk Priory, founded in 1294, exist. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £583, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church is an ancient building, lately restored at the expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Derryloran. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Covenanters, and Presbyterians. There are six day schools, one assisted by the Kildare Place Society, and another by the National Board. Desertcreat House and Lime Park are the principal residences. There are some slate quarries, which are now abandoned. Coal, lime, and freestone occur. Here are extensive bleach-greens.

DESERTEGNY, a par. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles from Buncrana, its post town. The parish extends along the eastern shores of Lough Swilly, and is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is mountainous, with a poor soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £185, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church is a well-built edifice, erected in the last century. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies the site of the old church, and is united to the chapels of Upper and Lower Fahan. There are Sunday and day schools. The surrounding hills are rich in metallic ores.

DESERTLYN, a par. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of Moneymore, its post town. It is situated on the road from that town to Coleraine, and at the foot of Slieve Gullion, which attains an altitude of 1,730 feet above sea-level. The soil is various, and there is a large tract of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £510, in the patron. of the archbishop. The old church is at Moneymore, and was built in 1766 by the late Board of First Fruits. The present one was built in 1832 by the Drapers' Company. There is a Baptist meeting-house, also a Sunday and four or five day schools. Coal and limestone occur, but are not worked.

DESERTMARTIN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Magherafelt. It is situated on the road from Coleraine to Armagh, and at the base of Slieve Gullion. It includes Lough Insholin with its numerous islands. The soil is excellent and well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £687, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands within a short distance of the village; it is a small building erected in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Munsterlin and Cullion united, and at Lecumpher is a meeting-house for Presbyterians. There are parochial and other schools connected with the Drapers' Company, and three under the National Board. Dromore House is the principal residence. Coal is found in small quantities, but lime and good building stone are abundant. Fairs are held on the 4th February, 8th May, 7th June, 28th July, 1st October, 8th November, and 27th December.

DESERTMORE, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cork. Ballincollig is its post town. It is situated on the river Bride, and on the road from Cork to Inchygeelagh. The surface is rather hilly, with a small proportion of bog. The soil is rich in the neighbourhood of the river. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £320, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain building erected in 1814 by the late Board of First Fruits. This parish is included in the Ovens union in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a parochial school, supported by the rector. Slickstown is the principal residence. On the banks of the river stood a convent, dedicated to St. Bridget, in which St. Cyra is said to have been abbess, but of its foundation nothing is recorded. There are remains of a monastery and Kilcrea Castle, both founded by McCarthy. The latter was taken by Cromwell in 1641.

DESERTOGHILL, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Garvagh, its post town. The surface is somewhat boggy, with a second-rate soil. The par. is traversed by the road from Coleraine to Armagh, and includes the vil. of Ballinameen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £537, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands about 1 mile S. of the old structure; it was built by the Earl of Bristol in 1784, and is a commodious building in the early English style. The old church is an interesting ruin, occupying the site of the abbey of St. Columb, near which is an old fort, and a curious artificial cave. In the churchyard stands a block of stone having indentations which are alleged by the inhabitants to be the marks of St. Columb's knees. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Tamlaghtocreilly. There is a large meeting-house for Presbyterians at Moneydig. There are National and other schools, assisted by the Mercers' and Ironmongers' companies, and by the London Hibernian Society. Near Garvagh are traces of two forts called the Bonny-fort and Rough-fort, originally designed to command the pass.

DESERTSERGES, a par. and post town in the bars. of East Carbery and Kinalmeaky, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bandon. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Bandon. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The parish is traversed by the road from Enniskeen to Clonakilty. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £602, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a substantial pile, built in 1802 at the cost of the parishioners. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a Sunday and two or three pay day schools. Extensive flour and paper mills are established on the river's bank. The principal residences are Palace-Anne, Kilcoleman, and Mount Beamish. Slate is extensively quarried. There are traces of numerous forts, and at Garryvoe are the ruins of the old church. The ruins of Derry Castle are an object of interest. At Corron is a medicinal spring. There are several stones standing on end; their history is not known, but they are supposed to mark the burial-place of some warrior.

DESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoo, in the co. of Leicester, 7½ miles N.W. of Leicester, and 3½ E. of Market Bosworth. It is a station on the Peterborough, Leicester, and Burton section of the Midland railway. The par. contains the hmlt. of Barrons Park. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in manufacturing stockings. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £193, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a large structure in the Gothic style of architecture. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act. The charities amount to £33 per annum. The General Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are National and infant schools. The Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, is lady of the manor. A show of Leicester rams takes place here on Tuesday after the 8th September. Boln's Lodge, Lindridge, Holt's Lane, and Hallfields are places here.

DESKFORD, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It is situated in the N. of the co., and is bounded by the pars. of Cullen, Fordyce, Grange, and Ruthven. It consists of a valley between two ranges of hills running in a north-easterly direction, and is 5 miles in length, with a breadth of 2 or 3 miles. The valley is remarkable for the many rivulets which join the burn of Deskford, and flow through the Cullen burn to the sea. The soil in the lower part of the valley is loam resting on a deep clay; that higher up is a light mossy soil on clay and gravel. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried, and there are two meal-mills and a barley-mill. The chief antiquity is the ruined castle of Skuth; besides which the remains of a very ancient and massive structure, supposed to have been a temple, are observable near the farm of Inalterie. At this farm a brazen swine's head with a wooden tongue, moved by springs, was dug up some thirty years ago. This curiosity is now in the institution at Banff. This par. is in the presb. of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield. The minister has a stipend of £194. There is a Free church and two Free Church schools, besides the parish school.

DESMOND, or SOUTH MUNSTER, the ancient denomination of a district, including the cos. of Kerry and Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It gave the title of earl to Maurice Fitzgerald; the title was also conferred upon Sir James Preston, *temp.* James I., and the Hon. George Fielding in 1628.

DESS, a hmlt. in the district of Kincardine O'Neill, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 27 miles W. of Aberdeen, and 3 from Aboyne. It is a station on the Aberdeen and Aboyne section of the Deeside railway. It is situated under the Grampians, near where the Tanar Water joins the Dee.

DESYNNY, or DISYNWY, a river in the co. of Merioneth. It falls into the Irish Sea near Towyn.

DETCHANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Belford, N. div. of the ward of Bamborough, in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Belford.

DETHIA, DOTHIE, or TOOTHEY, a river in the co. of Cardigan. It passes through Esgob Forest under Cerrig Tywi to the river Tywi.

DETHWICK-LEA, a chplry. in the par. of Ashover, hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles S.E. of Matlock. It is situated on the Cromford canal, and contains the hmlt. of Holloway. The village is built in a valley, and contains a large mill for spinning worsted and cotton. One of the earliest reverberating furnaces for smelting lead-ore was established here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £93, in the patron. of T. Hallows, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small structure built about 1512, and has a handsome and lofty tower.

DETHYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles N.E. of Llanidloes.

DEUXHILL, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles S.W. of Bridgnorth. It is situated on a branch of the Severn, and contains the hmlt. of Glazeley. The par. is included within the lib. of the borough of Wenlock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, annexed to the rect.* of Chetton. The church is an old rubblestone structure. The tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £74 17*s.*, with 17½ acres of glebe. There is a National school for both sexes.

DEVENICK, BANCHORY. *See* Banchory Devenick.

DEVENISH, a par. in the bar. of Magheraboy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Enniskillin, its post town. It is situated on the river Scillies, and on the shores of lower Lough Erne. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but the soil rich. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £588, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands in the village of Monea; it is an ancient plain building. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Garrison built by the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Derrygonnelly and Monea, which are mutually united. At Springfield and Derrygonnelly the Presbyterians have meeting-houses. The principal seats are Ely Lodge, the residence of the Marquis of Ely; Castletown, and Hall Craig. Limestone quarries are extensively worked here. To the E. of the parish, at the head of Lough Erne, lies Devenish Island, on which are the ruins of the church of St. Molush, founded about 1130; also ruins of an abbey with a stone bearing a Saxon inscription, and of a round tower, restored by the Hon. and Rev. C. Maude.

DEVEREUX, ST., a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 7½ miles S.W. of Hereford. It contains the hmlt. of Didley. The surface is undulating, comprising about 1,095 acres of rich arable and pasture land. The tram-road from Hereford to Abergavenny passes at a short distance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £186, in the patron. of E. B. Clive, Esq. The church is very ancient.

DEVERILL BRIXTON. *See* Brixton Deverill, co. Wilts.

DEVERILL KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Mere, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Mere. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £308 per annum, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bath. The church contains an ancient font. The charities amount to £4.

DEVERILL LONGBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles S. of Warminster. This place derives its name from the rivulet Dever, which here takes a subterranean course. The land is nearly equally distributed into arable and pasture, with 900 acres of wood and plantations. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val., with Crockerton and Deverill Monckton, £350, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bath. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was built by subscription, and is situated in the hmlt. of Crockerton. It contains monuments of the Marquis of Bath's family. The charities amount to £110, including £90 for Thynne's almshouses.

DEVERILL MONCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Mere. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a cur.* annexed to Deverill Longbridge, as above. It was a cell to Bec Abbey before 1086. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125, and the rectorial for £60, besides 51 acres of glebe.

DEVERON, or DOVERAN, a river traversing portions of the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, with a general north-easterly course from its source at Cabrach to its junction with the sea at the town of Banff.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. They extend to the borders of King's County, prov. of Leinster. The highest peak is 2,084 feet. The vil. of Templemore lies at their base. The range derives its name from a singular looking gap on one of the principal summits. In 1790 an old copy of the Gospels, in Irish, of the 13th century, was found here in a cave.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, or PONT-AR-FYNACH, a bridge over the river Mynach, where it joins the river Rheidol. It is situated near Hafod, about 10 miles from Aberystwith, and consists of two arches across a chasm of 114 feet deep, one built by the monks of Strata Florida, the other in 1753, 20 feet over it. The falls of Rheidol are not far distant.

DEVIL'S GLEN, a mountain pass and part of the valley of the Vartrey river, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies between the bars. of Newcastle and Ballinacor, near Ashford. It is a picturesque ravine, with a fine cascade.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, in Turk lough, bar. of Magonihy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Killarney, and is little more than a barren rock.

DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL, a lake, on Mangerton Mountain, in the bar. of Glanerought, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Kenmare. It stands on a considerable elevation, and is supposed to be an extinct crater. A beautiful cascade flows from it down the mountain side.

DEVIZES, or THE VIES, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, in the co. of Wilts, 23 miles N.W. of Salisbury, 20 E. by S. of Bath, and 88 W. of London by road, or 111 by the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, which joins the Great Western line at Chippenham. Two branch lines connect Devizes with Bath and Reading. The town, which is situated on the Downs, near the Kennet and Avon canal, is supposed to be of great antiquity. It first rose into importance in the reign of Henry I., when Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, built the spacious and strong castle described by ancient writers as unequalled in Europe for magnificence, extent, and strength. In the succeeding reign this warlike prelate, with his two nephews, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and Nigel, Bishop of Ely, were suspected of conspiring against Stephen, and were ordered to be arrested. Before the sentence could be executed, Nigel threw himself into the castle with his retainers, which was besieged by William D'Ypres, the king's minister, but without success, until Stephen ordered a gallows to be erected before the castle gates, on which to hang the son of Bishop Roger, if Nigel should persist in his rebellion, and ordered Roger and his nephew Alexander to be kept without food. This had the desired effect, and after three days the fortress, together with the bishop's treasures, amounting to the value of 40,000 marks, were surrendered to the king. About three years after this event, in 1141, it was seized by Robert Fitz-Hubert, on pretence of holding it for the Empress Matilda, and in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. it was dismantled. In the reign of Henry VIII. the town had a large clothing trade, and is mentioned by Leland under the appellation, "The Vies," by which it is still known to the Wiltshire peasantry. A battle was fought here, in 1648, between Sir William Waller and the royalist forces under Prince Maurice.—The woollen manufacture, which in the 16th and 17th centuries was carried to great perfection, has ceased entirely. The malting and corn trades are extensively carried on, and there are large ale breweries, and a snuff-mill. The town itself is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on a table-land, 500 feet above the level of the sea. The streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas, are irregularly built; many of the houses are spacious buildings, chiefly of red brick. The market place is of triangular form, near the centre of the town, most of the streets diverging from it, including the main street, which forms the continuation of the Bath road. The market cross, designed by Benjamin Wyatt, is of Bath stone, and was presented to the borough, in 1814, by Viscount Sidmouth, who held the office of Recorder for 30 years, and represented the borough in six successive parliaments, previous to his elevation to the peerage. The townhall is a handsome modern edifice, having a semicircular front, with four Ionic columns resting on a rustic basement. The new prison, erected in 1810, stands on the Bath road, at a short distance to the N.W. of the town. It is constructed on the radiating principle, with the governor's house in the centre. In the market place there is a large and convenient market house, which was rebuilt and enlarged in 1839. It is now used for poultry, butter, cheese, and vegetables, there being a separate market for corn and cattle. The new corn exchange was erected in 1857 by means of a rate; it is 142 feet long by 46 broad; part of the roof is of glass. The front consists of a handsome cornice supported by four Corinthian columns, and surmounted by a statue of Ceres, with agricultural emblems. The savings-bank is a building of stone erected in 1848, near the townhall. There are also three private banks, a dispensary, and a literary and scientific institution, the latter established in 1833. Within one mile of the townhall is the Wilts County Asylum, in a sheltered spot overlooking the valley of the Avon. It is built of Bath stone in the Italian style of architecture, from the designs of Thomas Wyatt, Esq., and was opened on 19th September, 1851. The gas-works are the property of the Commissioners for paving, draining, and lighting, appointed under the Local Act of Parliament obtained in June, 1825.—The corporation, previous to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, was governed by a mayor, recorder, and 36 capital burgesses, forming a common council under the charters of James I. and Charles I. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 town councillors, with the style of the "mayor and burgesses of tho borough of Devizes." The borough is divided into two wards, and has a revenue of £1,502. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are coextensive, comprising an area of 883 acres, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 6,639, inhabiting 1,389 houses, against 6,554 in 1851, thus showing an increase in the decennial period of only 85. The borough returned members to all the parliaments of Edward I.; to those of the 1st, 8th, and 19th of Edward II.; and to the 4th of Edward III., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the corporation, including a few honorary members, but by the Act 2 William IV., cap. 45, non-resident electors have been disfranchised, and the privilege extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, now incorporated within the borough. Devizes is also a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the northern division of the county of Wilts. Meetings for the nomination of coroners for the county are held in the town, which is a royal manor. The Epiphany sessions, and the Summer assizes for the county, recently transferred from Salisbury, are held in the new county assize court, erected in 1835 at a cost of £7,000. Here also are held the quarter sessions for the borough, and petty sessions for the Devizes division of the hundred of Potterne and Cannings. Devizes is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 28 parishes, and of County Court and Superintendent Registration districts of nearly the same extent. By the Reform Act the new borough comprises, besides the old parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary the Virgin (which are distinct for parochial purposes, though ecclesiastically united), part of the chapelry of St. James, and part of the parish of Rowde. The living of St. John is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of St. Mary annexed, £510, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church of St. John is a noble structure in the form of a Latin cross, partly in the Norman and partly in the later English styles, with a square embattled tower, 73 feet high, rising from the intersection. It contains several marble monuments to the families of Heathcote and Sutton, and in the tower is a peal of eight bells. St. Mary's church, which stands in the north-eastern part of the town, has a tower crowned with pinnacles, 91 feet high. This portion of the edifice was rebuilt in 1436 by William Smyth, but the chancel is believed to be older, being in the early Norman style. At the eastern extremity of the town is the church of St. James, which stands within the borough, on the Green. Both these churches have been recently restored. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £150, in the gift of the Incumbent of Bishop's Cannings, of which parish it was a chapel-of-ease. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Baptists two. There are two (National) town schools for boys and girls, one British school for both sexes, and two infant schools, besides denominational schools, and various charitable foundations for education. The charities are very considerable, being estimated at about £800 per annum, of which the church lands produce £300.—The town supports three newspapers—the *Devizes and Wilts Gazette*, the *Wiltshire Independent*, and the *Devizes Advertiser*. Roman coins, &c., have been found in digging foundations. The site of the ancient castle, of which there are no vestiges, has been converted into pleasure-grounds. Richard of Devizes, a Benedictine monk, who wrote a chronicle of English History in the 12th century, was a native; also Joseph Allein, the Nonconformist divine, Sir Thomas Laurence, President of the Royal Society, and Stephens, the physician.—Thursday is market day, when business is transacted in corn and cattle. Fairs are held on the 14th February, 20th and 21st April, and 20th and 21st October, for cattle, toys, and pedlery.

DEVOCK WATER, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles from Ravenglass.

DEVON, a river in the cos. of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan, Scotland. It rises S. of the Ochill hills, a little to the E. of Sheriffmuir, and runs past Forsaway, through Rumbling Brig, over the Three Cauldron Linn Falls, past the Tillbody and Devon Iron-works to the Forth above Alloa. There is another river of the same name, distinguished as the South or Black Devon, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It rises near Saline, and runs parallel to the preceding river, below Alloa.

DEVONPORT, a municipal and parliamentary borough, garrison, seaport, and market town, in the par. of Stoke Damerell, hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. It stands between Stonehouse and the Hamoaze, at the mouth of the Tamar. Till 1824 the town was called Plymouth Dock, or more usually "Dock," and the inhabitants "Dockers." The dockyard was founded by William III., soon after his accession to the throne of England. The town was incorporated as a municipal and parliamentary borough in 1836. It stands on an elevation, looking over the bay of Hamoaze, and is encircled with fortifications, which were commenced in 1758. They consist of batteries on Mount Wise, a redoubt and blockhouse on Mount Pleasant, and walls, or "lines," as they are locally called. These, however, were not completed as at first intended, as they were pronounced by the Duke of Wellington to be useless. The streets are very regularly built, mostly at right angles to each other, are paved with limestone marble, and are well lighted with gas. The water supplied to the town is brought from Dartmoor, a distance of about 40 miles. The townhall is a handsome building, and near it is a column of 125 feet, built from a design by Foulston, to commemorate the change of name. There are in the town, the Artillery, Raglan, and Mount Wise barracks. Reviews and inspections are held in front of the governor's house on Mount Wise, and the port-admiral's house is also in the same quarter, between which and the Admiralty in London, direct telegraphic communication has been laid down. A semaphore stands near the house to convey orders to ships in the harbour, or passing within sight. The admiral has the chief naval command of the port, and all admirals touching at the port are under his control. The prison is at Pennycomequick. The market is a new building in the centre of the town, built from designs by Piers St. Aubyn, Esq., and butcher's meat, poultry, fish, butter, vegetables, &c., are sold here. The post-office stands in Fore-street. There are several charitable institutions, besides a naval and military Female Orphan Asylum, a royal military hospital, and British Female Orphan Asylum: there is also a poorhouse. The Royal Devonport Dockyard is on the W. of the town, and has a frontage on the Hamoaze of 1,160 yards, and an area of 71¼ acres. The men employed number about 2,000. The basin and two docks were built in the time of William III., and two others by George III. The docks are called the South, Head, Stem, New, and North New docks; the last is the largest, measuring 272 feet by 56 feet 7 inches. The yard contains, in addition to three building-slips, shops for joiners, blacksmiths, sailmakers, &c., pay-office, model-house, storehouses, and a chapel, erected, on the site of one built in 1700, by subscription among the officers and men. The gun-wharf, to the N. of the docks, covering about 5 acres, was built by Vanbrugh, and contains officers' houses, armory, storehouses for shot, &c. The powder magazine is at Bull Point, and the victualling office at Stonehouse. At Morice Town there is a "steam-yard," for fitting out steam-vessels, commenced by Lord Auckland in 1846. The *Duke of Wellington* was examined and repaired there before her voyage to the Baltic. A tunnel has been constructed to connect this with the dockyard.—Devonport, with Stonehouse and Stoke, returns two members to the House of Commons. The charter of incorporation was granted in 1836. The municipal borough is divided into six wards—St. Aubyn, Tamar, Morice, Stoke, St. John's, and Clowance; and the local government is administered by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 36 councillors, town-clerk, recorder, and other officers, under the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Devonport." The mayor is the returning officer, and the voters number nearly 3,000. Quarter sessions of the peace are held here. In 1851 the population of the municipal borough was 38,180, and the parliamentary 50,400 and odd. In 1861 the municipal borough contained 4,189 houses, and 50,440 persons; the parliamentary 5,434 houses, and 64,783 persons.—The parish church of Stoke stands about half a mile from the dockyard gates. Under a recent Act four new parishes have been formed out of the parish of Stoke Damerell—St. Paul, St. Stephen, St. Mary, and St James, all perpet. curs., in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately, and churches have been built for each. St. Stephen's has a very handsome spire. There are three chapels-of-ease—St. Aubyn's, in Chapel-street, a cur., val. £117, in the patron. of the rector; St. Michael's, between Morice Town and Stoke; and St. John's, in Duke-street, a cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the rector. The barrack church is in George-square, and there is another in the dockyard, previously mentioned. The Wesleyans and other Dissenters have several places of worship in the town. The schools are numerous. There is a classical and mathematical proprietary school, founded 1820, a British and foreign boys' and girls' school, a free school for the orphans of sailors and soldiers, and a subscription school sustained by men employed in the dockyard.—The Cornwall railway passes through Stoke, and finally crosses the Tamar at Saltash by means of an iron bridge. The high road to Cornwall passes through the town, and crosses the Hamoaze by a steam floating bridge, from Morice Town to Tor Point. Steamers run hourly from Cornwall-street to Saltash, and others run up the Tamar and to St. Germain's. There are hot and cold baths and bathing machines at Richmond Walk. The town supports one weekly newspaper—the *Devonport Independent*. The Devon and Cornwall, and the National and Provincial banks have branches here. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DEVONSHIRE, a maritime co. in the S.W. of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Bristol Channel, on the N.E. by Somersetshire, on the E. by Dorsetshire, on the S.E. and S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Cornwall, from which county it is separated for nearly the whole distance by the river Tamar. In form it is a very irregular quadrangle, containing 1,657,180 acres. The length from beyond Axminster to Mount Edgecumbe is 65 miles, the greatest breadth 69 miles. It lies between 50° 12′ and 51° 15′ N. lat., and 2° 54′ and 4° 33′ W. long. The name by which the county was called by the ancient Cornish inhabitants was *Dunan*, the Welsh form being *Deuffneynt*, or "deep valley." This was softened by the Romans into *Damnonia*, and the county was included in *Britannia Prima*. W. of the river Parret there was a tribe of *Cimbri*. The Romans founded several stations in the county: among them *Isca Damnoniorum*, at Exeter, and *Moridunum*, near Honiton. The British population resisted for a long time the Saxon invaders. Many battles were fought, but the first of which we have any clear account is the battle of Bampton, where Cynegils, King of Wessex, defeated the Britons in 614. In 633 Penda, King of Mercia, made an incursion into the S.W. parts of the island, during which he besieged Exeter. The entire county was brought under Saxon rule by Athelstan in 926, who defeated Howell, King of Cornwall, and drove the Britons beyond the river Tamar. The Danes made many incursions on the southern coast, and burnt Tavistock Abbey. King Alfred spent some time in attempting to expel them, and defeated them several times, particularly at Brunnanburh, near Axminster. After William the Conqueror had obtained the English throne, he proceeded in person into the West of England to compel submission, and Exeter underwent a regular siege before it surrendered to his rule. During the dynasty of the Plantagenets, Devonshire and the neighbouring counties were much exposed to the devastations of the Irish on the N. coast, and of the French on the S. No events of importance are connected with this county till the insurrections of Lord Audley and Perkin Warbeck, both of which commenced in Cornwall, and in both cases Exeter was besieged ineffectually by the insurgents. At the time of the Reformation, in 1549, Cornwall and Devon were in a very disturbed state, and Lord Russell, who was commissioned to put down the revolt, was unable to do so without resorting to arms, and several skirmishes took place in this county. During the parliamentary wars the inhabitants were mostly attached to the popular cause, and both Plymouth and Exeter were held by parliamentary generals. The latter town was forced to surrender to the royalist army under Sir John Berkeley and Prince Maurice. The king passed through Devon in pursuit of the Earl of Essex, who was obliged to capitulate, and on his return Charles left Sir Richard Grenville to carry on the siege of Plymouth; Sir Thomas Fairfax coming to its relief in about nine months, succeeded in suppressing all attempts to aid the royalist party. On November 5th, 1688, William III. landed at Torbay, and made a public entry into Exeter, where he remained some time awaiting reinforcements. The southern coast of the county has always been liable to attack from invading armies. The Spanish Armada was first seen from the hills in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and the fleet which destroyed it was stationed in that port. In 1690 Teignmouth was burnt by a body of French troops, and in 1719 and 1779 the county was threatened by the French and Spanish fleets, and a camp was formed at Clist Heath, near Exeter. Another encampment was formed in 1798, on the site of some old fortifications, on Woodbury Down, on the other side of Exeter. In the 8th year of the present reign, the boundaries of the county were slightly altered by the addition of the townships of Stockland and Bridgerule, in return for which Thorncome, Beerhall, and Vaultershowe were taken from Devonshire. Many men famous in English history have been born and bred in Devonshire—among whom may be mentioned Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Duke of Marlborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the poet Gay.—The S.W. corner of the county contains a table-land, known as Dartmoor, consisting chiefly of open uncultivated common, and containing many lofty granite tors, piled in horizontal strata on the summits of the moorlands. The highest point of this table-land is Yeo Tor, which is situated about 3 miles S. of Oakhampton, and attains an elevation of 2,050 feet above the sea-level. There are several other hills which exceed 1,000 feet, as Amicombe Hill, Newlake Hill, Cawsand Beacon, Rippon Tor, Butterton Hill, and the source of the river Erme. The moor is almost entirely composed of peat, and is made use of as a pasture ground for a few ponies and sheep. Across this desolate waste several new roads have recently been cut by the labour of convicts, and Cranmere Pool has been drained. The greater part of the land, however, is utterly barren, and incapable of cultivation. There are two other tracts of land bearing the same character, viz. Exmoor and Blackdown. The former is on the N.E. boundary, extending also into Somersetshire; a range of hills runs from this along the coast to Morte Bay. The highest point is Dunkerry Beacon, 1,658 feet, in Somersetshire. Blackdown is on the S.E. boundary, and is not so elevated as either of the other two moors already mentioned, its highest point being no more than 750 feet. Most of the hills have tabular summits.—Many parts of the county are remarkable for their fertility, particularly the tract of land extending from Plymouth to Torquay, as far N. as Dartmoor, containing the valley of the Dart. This district, called South Hams, is frequently spoken of as the Garden of Devonshire. Lundy Island, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Hartland Point, is included in the county. It contains about 1,000 acres, and consists mainly of granite rock, covered in the S. part with very good soil. It contains large numbers of puffins, rabbits, and rats, and seals visit the surrounding rocks very frequently. There are ruins of a chapel and fortress, the latter near the landing-place.—The chief rivers of Devonshire are—the Exe, which rises in Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and entering Devon near Bampton, passes Tiverton and Exeter, and at Topsham commences to be a tidal river. Its course is about 54½ miles; it receives as tributaries the Dart, which joins it near Bickleigh; the Culm, which rises on Blackdown, passes Uffculm, Culmstock, and Collumpton; the Creedy, on which Crediton is situated; and the Clist, which enters the Exe just above Topsham. The river is navigable for shipping as far up as Exeter. The Dart rises at Darthead on Dartmoor, and passing Buckfastleigh and Totnes, falls into the sea at Dartmouth, receiving during its course the Western Dart, which also rises on Dartmoor, at Dartmeet Bridge. The length of the river is 36 miles, and it is navigable as far as Totnes, to which point the tide reaches. The Tamar separates Devon from Cornwall, receiving on its way the Tavy, on which Tavistock stands, and the Plym, the latter falling into the estuary of the Tamar, which is known as Plymouth Sound. Across the entrance to this harbour a breakwater of granite has been constructed to shelter the anchorage from the violence of the S.W. gales. The Torridge rises in the Ditchen hills, near Clovelly, and after a circuitous course of 53 miles, enters the sea at Appledore. The towns of Bideford, Torrington, and Sheepwash stand on its banks. The Okement, a small river, rising on Dartmoor, and on which Oakhampton stands, unites with the Torridge near Iddesleigh. The Taw rises in Cranmere Pool (now drained), on Dartmoor, passes North and South Tawton, Brushford, North and South Molton, Atherington, Tavistock, and Barnstaple, uniting at its mouth with the Torridge. During its course of 48 miles it receives the Mole and the Little Dart, with several smaller streams. The Otter rises on Blackdown, passing Upottery, Honiton, and Ottery St. Mary, and Otterton. Its length is about 25 miles, but it is not navigable. The Axe is about the same size; it rises near Beaminster, in Dorset, enters Devon near Wencroft, passes Axminster, and flows into the sea at Axmouth. Its chief tributary, the Yart, rises in Blackdown, and joins it near Axminster. The Teign flows from near Darthead to Teignmouth, passing Dunsford and Chudleigh, near which place it receives the Bovey and Newton Abbot. Its length is 33 miles. To Newton Abbot, a distance of 3 miles, it is navigable. Other smaller rivers are—the Avon, the Erme, and the Yealm, between Plymouth and Bolt Tail; the Sid, whence Sidmouth takes its name; and the Linn, between Trentishoe, and the Foreland.—The soils in the county vary with the rock which underlies them, and are chiefly argillaceous—gravelly, loamy, granitic, calcareous, slatey, and sandy. A tract of red marl extends across the Exe and Creedy, nearly to the Taw, continuing along the coast as far as Torbay. As far W. as the Axe the cliffs are principally chalk, but westward of that river the chalk gradually disappears. On the borders of Dorset, and on Blackdown, greensand is found, and in the higher part of the Axe and Yart, lias. Dartmoor consists almost entirely of granite, containing abundance of felspar, crystals, and a large amount of tin. The remaining part of the county belongs principally to the carbonaceous, or Devonian system. The cliffs at Clovelly consist of graywacke, which has taken most extraordinary forms. At Plymouth, and between Ashburton and Torbay, the limestone is used for building, and burnt for manure, and in many spots a very superior marble is worked. From Bolt Tail to Start Point, the coast is very rocky, being formed of mica and chlorite slate. Metallic ore is found in several places: on Exmoor, which consists of argillaceous slate, ironstone, tin, copper, and lead are worked; and at Combe Martin and Beer Ferris, silver is met with in conjunction with the lead. At Tavistock copper, lead, and manganese abound. At Bovey Heathfield lignite, potter's and pipe clay are found in the transition formation. A large quantity of clay is annually sent to the Staffordshire and other potteries. Iron ore is found at Ilsington, Combe Martin, and other places. From very ancient times the mining system has been under a separate jurisdiction. The stannary parliament was held at Crockern Tor, or Dartmoor, and the stannary courts at Ashburton, Tavistock, Chagford, and Plympton.—The climate is very mild; on the S. coast myrtles, oranges, and other plants which are grown in greenhouses in other parts of England, will flourish in the open air, if they are slightly sheltered during the winter. The mean annual temperature has been found to be 52° 5′. Owing to the large amount of coast, and the liability to S.W. winds, a very considerable amount of rain falls during the year, but notwithstanding this dampness Devonshire has long been strongly recommended as a residence for those suffering from pulmonary consumption. The average quantity of rain during the year is 36·24 inches. The N. coast is much colder, and the winds higher. The crops vary with the locality. In the E. wheat, barley, and peas are most cultivated. In the W. wheat, oats, and grass. The staple of the county, is, however, cider; the apples from which it is made being grown chiefly in South Hams. Potatoes are grown largely for the London market. The Devon breeds both of cattle and sheep are deservedly famous. The Dartmoor pastures feed a small breed of sheep whose mutton is highly valued. The North Devon oxen are used chiefly for farming work, and the cows for breeding. The best milch cattle are crossed with the shorthorn. Exmoor and Dartmoor are celebrated for a breed of hardy ponies, about 12½ hands high. The farms are mostly of small extent, 150 or 200 acres being considered large.—Devonshire is divided into North and South Devon, each division returning two members to the House of Commons. North Devon contains the following hundreds:—Bampton, Black Torrington, Braunton, Crediton, Fremington, Halberton, Hartland, Hayridge, Hemiock, North Tawton, Shebbear, Sherwell, South Molton, Tiverton, Winkleigh, Witheridge, and West Budleigh. South Devon contains Axminster, Coleridge, Cliston, Colyton, East Budleigh, Ermington, Exminster, Haytor, Lipton, Ottery, Plympton, Roborough, Stanborough, Tavistock, Teignbridge, and Wonford. The parishes number 465, of which 40 are cities, boroughs, or market towns, viz.—Exeter, Barnstaple, Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Totnes, Bideford, Crediton, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, South Molton, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Torrington, Axminster, Stonehouse, Plympton, Plymouth, Ashburton, Bampton, Brixham, Dartmouth, Devonport, Sidmouth, Chagford, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Collumpton, Colyton, Hatherleigh, Ilfracombe, Modbury, Moreton Hampstead, Ottery, Teignmouth, Topsham, Beeralston, South Brent, Culmstock, and Uffculme. Three other parishes are also partly in this county, and there are 5 extra-parochial places. Of the above towns, the first 18, with St. Thomas, are Poor-law Unions; the first 15, with Plymouth, new County Courts.—Twenty-two members are returned to parliament; two for each division of the county; two for each of the following boroughs: Exeter, Barnstaple, Devonport, Honiton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Totnes, and Tiverton; and one each for Ashburton and Dartmouth. The elections for the county are held, for the N. division at South Molton, the other polling-places being Collumpton, Barnstaple, Torrington, Holsworthy, and Crediton; for the S. division at Exeter, the polling stations being Plymouth, Honiton, Newton Abbot, Kingsbridge, Tavistock, and Oakhampton. The local government is in the hands of a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, a custos, a high-sheriff, about 90 deputy lieutenants, and 390 magistrates. The county is in the Western Circuit, and the assizes are held at Exeter, which is the seat of a bishopric, in the province of Canterbury. Devonshire contains 3 archdeaconries —Exeter, Barnstaple, and Totnes, which are again divided into 23 rural deaneries containing about 470 benefices. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 101,253, with a population of 584,373. In 1851 the number of persons was 567,098, showing an increase of 3 per cent. in the ten years. From 1821 to 1831 the rate of increase was 15 per cent., and it has been gradually lessening to the present time.—The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, and, on the coast, as sailors and fishermen. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, lace (principally at Honiton), gloves, tanning, and carpets (at Axminster). In the last century Exeter was the largest wool mart in England, next to Leeds, but the trade has been decreasing during the present century. A large number of hands are employed in copper, lead, and tin mines, and in boat and ship building—in private yards as well as in the government dockyards at Devonport.—The antiquities of the county are numerous. Dartmoor is covered with "hut circles," and other Druidical remains are found in various places. At Grimpspound, near Manaton, there is a stone enclosure of about 4 acres, probably the remains of a British town; other circles are found at Gidleigh, near Scorhill Tor, and other places on Dartmoor; and cromlechs at Drew's Teignton, Withecombe, and Maddock's Down, near Combe Martin. Several British roads can be traced: they run from Seaton to Molland, from Exeter to Molland and Oakhampton, from Crediton to Haldon, and from the mouth of the Exe to Taunton. Cairns and tumuli occur on Haldon and other downs in North Devon. In addition to the Roman stations already mentioned, there are remains of a camp at Hembury Fort. Ruined castles are numerous. The Courtenays, earls of Devon, possessed those at Exeter, Plympton, Oakhampton, and Tiverton. Besides these, there are remains of Berry Pomeroy, Gidley, Compton, Hemiock, Dartmouth, Kingswear, Lidford, and other castles: the last mentioned, Lidford, was the stannary prison. The only abbeys of which any ruins are visible are the Cistercian abbeys at Ford on the Axe, and at Buckland, the residence of Sir F. Drake; the Benedictine house at Tavistock; the Austin priory at Hartland; St. Nicholas's at Exeter; and the Premonstratensian house called Tor Abbey. Two ancient mansions are worthy of notice—Dartington, near Totnes, of the 14th century, and Bradley, near Newton Bushel, of the 15th. Exeter Cathedral is built in a variety of styles; the earliest portion belongs to the year A.D. 868. Bishop's Leighton church is an example of the early Saxon style, and Teignmouth of the Norman.—The chief seats of the nobility and gentry are—Castle Hill, Earl Fortescue; Stover House, Duke of Somerset; Endsleigh, Duke of Bedford; Saltram, Earl Morley; Mount Edgecumbe, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe; Pixton, Earl of Carnarvon; Powderham, Earl of Devon; Bagtor, Lord Ashburton; Exeter (Bishop of) Episcopal Palace; Bicton, Lord Rolle; Bishop's Court, Lord Graves; Poltimore, Lord Poltimore; Huish House, Lord Clinton; Canonleigh, Lord Exmouth; Ugbrooke, Lord Clifford; Blachford, Rogers, Bart.; Buckland Abbey, Drake, Bart.; Courtland, Roberts, Bart.; Creedy House, Davie, Bart.; Escott, Kennaway, Bart.; Haldon House, Palk, Bart.; Killerton, Acland, Bart.; Mamhead, Newman, Bart.; Manaton, Elford, Bart.; Maristow, Lopes, Bart.; Netherton House, Prideaux, Bart.; Pound, Buller, Bart.; Rowdens, Nugent, Bart.; Shute House, Pole, Bart.; Spring Lodge, Farrington, Bart.; Dawstock, Wray, Bart.; Tor Royal House, Tyrwhitt, Bart.; Youlston, Chichester, Bart.; Buckland Filleigh, Fortescue; Coham, of Coham; Dartington, Champernowne; Denbury, Taylor; Barne, Trelawney; Dulford and Bradfield, Walrond; Fallapit, Fortescue; Farringdon, Cholwich; Fleet House, Bulteel; Ford, Wise; Fowelscombe, King; Fulford, of Fulford; Kelly, of Kelly; Hayne, Harris; Kitley, Bastard; Langdon, Calmady; Lifton, Arundel; Lindridge, Templar; Lupton, Buller; New Place, Tanner; Nethway, Luttrell; Newnham, Strode; Oxton, Swete; Pilton, White; Shapwick, Rhodes; Stockleigh, Bellew; Tor Abbey, Cary; Whitway, Parker; Wolford, Simcoe; Tavistock, Watermouth, Heanton, &c. The Cavendish family take the title of duke, and the Courtenays that of earl, from this county.—The railways passing through Devon are the Bristol and Exeter, entering the county near Wellington, and proceeding to Exeter, with a branch to Tiverton. It continues from Exeter along the coast, to Teignmouth, where it leaves the sea, passing through Newton Abbot, Totnes, and Devonport, crossing the Tamar to Saltash. There is a branch from Newton Abbot to Torquay, and another from Plympton to Tavistock. A line also runs from Bideford to Exeter, by way of Barnstaple; and another line, the South Devon and Yeovil, enters the county at Axminster, proceeding to Exeter, and sending off a branch a few miles W. of that town, along the river Exe to its mouth. The Great Western canal, from Taunton, passes by Tiverton, and at Exeter joins the Exeter canal. The Bude and Holsworthy joins the river Waldon with the Launceston canal. Its length is about 15½ miles. There are minor canals at Tavistock, along the Torridge, and from Newton Bushel for about 4 miles towards Bovey Tracey. There were four mail roads from London to Exeter: the Devonport, Exeter, and Bath road; the Exeter road, entering between Chard and Honiton; the Penzance, Falmouth, and Exeter, entering between Bridport and Axminster; and the Falmouth, Devonport, and Exeter, entering between Honiton and Ilminster. There are other roads diverging from Exeter to all parts of the county. The chief harbours are Plymouth, Torbay, and Teignmouth.

DEVONSIDE, a modern vil. in the par. of Tillicoultry, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland.

DEVYNNOCK, a hund. in the co. of Brecon, contains the pars. of Llanspyddid, Devynnock, Penderyn, Ystradvelltey, Ystradgynlais, and parts of Llywell and St. David.

DEVYNNOCK, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecon, 7 miles S.W. of Brecknock. It is situated on the river Usk, and contains Ystradvelltey, Llanulid, Glyntawe, Llaniltid, Maescar, Glynn, and Senny. The great forest covers an area of 20,000 acres. The Roman road, *Via Julia*, passed through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the perpet. cur. of Ystradvelltey, £400, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a district church at Callwen, or Glyntawe, val. £80; at Llanulid, val. £103; and at Llaniltid or St. Illtid, val. £80, all of which are perpet. curs. in the patron. of the vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Dyvnog, and contains some monuments. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The petty sessions are held here for the hundred. The charities amount to £97 per annum, £42 of which goes to Davy's free school and almshouses.

There are barrows and a druidical circle. Fairs are held here on the 16th April, 9th May, 12th August, 6th October, and 5th December.

DEWAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Heriot, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEWARTON, a vil. in the par. of Borthwick, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEWCHURCH, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles S.E. of Hereford. It is situated near a branch of the river Wye, under Aconbury Hill. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic of Lugwardine. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £286, of which the Dean and Chapter of Hereford are impropriators of £117.

DEWCHURCH, MUCH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Hereford, and 12 from Monmouth. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £383, in the patron. of the lessee of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The charities amount to £12.

DEWISLAND, a hund. in the co. of Pembroke, contains the pars. of Brawdy, St. Dogwell's, St. David's, St. Elvis, St. Edren's, Granston, Jordanston, Hays-Castle, St. Lawrence, Llandeloy, Letterston, Llanhowell, Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof, Llanrian, Llanstinan, Llanrithan, Llanuda, Mathry, Manorowen, St. Nicholas, and Whitchurch.

DEWLISH, a lib. in the North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, contains Dewlish and part of St. Andrew Milbourne, comprising 6,800 acres.

DEWLISH, a par. in the lib. of Dewlish, in the North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 9 miles S.W. of Blandford, and 6 N.W. of Dorchester. It is situated on a branch of the river Piddle, near the Roman way from Blandford Forum to Dorchester. There are only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the vic.* of Milbourne St. Andrew. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £5 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel; also a parochial school. A Roman pavement was discovered here in 1740, and several Roman coins have subsequently been found. In the vicinity is a camp of 7 acres. Dewlish is the seat of the Michels, an ancient Cornish family.

DEWS, a hmlt. in the par. of Harefield, hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles N. of Uxbridge.

DEWSALL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 2¼ miles E. of the Tram Inn station, and 5½ S. of Hereford, its post town. The land is fertile, and from the higher grounds are fine views over the Welsh mountains. The living is a discharged vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £114 4*s.* 6*d.* The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure containing monuments to the Pearl family.

DEWSBURY, a par. and borough town, with mayor, aldermen, and common council, partly in the wap. of Morley, but chiefly in the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles W. of Wakefield, and 27 S.W. of York. The charter of incorporation was granted in 1861. It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western railway, and is also connected with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines. This parish in the Saxon times was of vast extent, comprising nearly 400 square miles, and is at present very considerable, including the tnshps. of Ossett-with-Gawthorpe, South Ossett, Hartshead, Earl's Heaton, Batley Carr, and Hanging Heaton, together comprising about 9,551 acres. The soil is fertile, resting on a substratum of carboniferous limestone and coal, which is extensively wrought. The town of Dewsbury is pleasantly situated at the base of a hill by the river Calder, and is a place of great antiquity, though most of the buildings of the present town are modern. There is, however, one most interesting building, now used as a granary and malt-kiln. It was formerly a rectorial manor court-house, and has some choice specimens of 13th century work. Its name is believed to have been derived from Dui, the tutelary deity of the *Brigantes*, to whom a votive altar, dedicated by Aureliapus, was found in the vicinity, and is still preserved at Bradley. Edwin, King of Northumbria, resided here, and was, with his whole court, converted to Christianity by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York. This event was commemorated by a cross bearing the inscription, "Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit." It was placed on a gable end of the chancel of the parish church, blown down in 1805, and a fac-simile put up in 1811. For several centuries the town remained nearly stationary, but has recently greatly increased in wealth and population, owing to its situation in the midst of a rich manufacturing and mining district. The extension of the Calder and Hebble navigation, and the opening of the several lines of railway, have brought it into connection with Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield, and also with the river Humber. The cloth and blanket hall was erected in 1837, and the Dewsbury Church Institute established in 1842. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of blankets, carpets, worsted, and fine woollen cloth, for the fulling of which last the water of the Calder is reckoned peculiarly suitable. Many of the houses are well built and even spacious, and the streets are lighted with gas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £296, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church was rebuilt in 1767. There are district churches at West Town, Dewsbury Moor, Earls Heaton, Hanging Heaton, Batley Carr, Hartshead-cum-Clifton, Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, and South Ossett, all of which are noticed under their respective heads. The livings are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £150 to £200. The charities produce £131 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Society of Friends. There are several schools, one endowed with £100 per annum, a subscription library, and a mechanics' institute. The market day is Thursday, but a provision market is also held on Saturday. There are two annual fairs in May and September.

DEWSBURY MOOR, a district par. in the par. of Dewsbury, as above, 1 mile W. of Dewsbury. This district was severed from Dewsbury in 1837. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of blankets and woollen cloths, and in the collieries. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1827 by aid of a parliamentary grant.

DEXTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dalby, hund. of Candleshoe, in the co. of Lincoln, ¾ of a mile N.E. of Dalby, and 3½ miles N. of Spilsby.

DEYTHUR, a hund. in the co. of Montgomery, contains the pars. of Llandrinio, Llandysilio, and parts of Llansaintffraid, Llanymyneeh, Alberbury, and Meifod.

DHOON, a hmlt. in the Isle of Man, 4 miles N.E. of Douglas. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop.

DIAMOND, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmore, bar. of West O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Richhill. Here, in 1795, was fought the battle of the Diamond, between the Defenders and the Peep-o'Day boys, from which the Orange societies sprung.

DIAMOR, a par. in the bar. of Fore, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Oldcastle, its post town, on the road to Kells. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val., with Loughcrew, £347, in the patron. of the crown. This parish, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, belongs to the union of Kilskyre. There is a private day school. The neighbouring residences are Fir Park, Bogsville, Hamlinstown, Bellview, and Clonabreany. At Diamor is a limestone quarry.

DIBBERFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Broadwinsor, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Beaminster.

DIBDEN, a lib. in the Southampton div. of the co. of Hants, contains the pars. of Dibden and Fawley, comprising about 8,590 acres.

DIBDEN, a par. in the lib. of Dibden, in the Southampton div. of the co. of Hants, 2½ miles N.W. of Hythe, and 3½ S. of Redbridge station. It is situated on the Southampton Water, which bounds it on the E. In the Saxon times it was a place of some importance, and had a fishery and saltern at the time of the Domesday Survey, when it was called *Depedene*, from its situation in a thickly wooded dell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £400, in the patron. of Lord Ashburton. The church is an ancient stone building, and contains tombs of the Lisle family, who were formerly lords of the manor, and of whom was Lady Lisle, condemned to death by Judge Jeffreys. In the churchyard is a yew tree, 30 feet in girth. There is a National school for both sexes. E. N. Harvey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DICHMOUNT, a hill in the N. of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is situated on the river Clyde, close to Cambuslang, and is about 700 feet high. There are signs of a fort having once been erected on it. It commands a view over 13 counties.

DICHTY, or DIGHTY, a river in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It rises in Lundie and runs 11 miles E. into the Firth of Tay, some 4 miles from Dundee. Numbers of corn, spinning, snuff, and other mills are worked by it.

DICKERING, a wap. in the East Riding of the co. of York, contains the pars. of Argam, Bessingby, Bempton, Bridlington, Burton-Agnes, Boynton, Burton-Fleming, Flamborough, Carnaby, Folkton, Foxholes, Foston, Fraisthorpe, Garton, Harpham, Ganton, Little Kelk, Hunmanby, Kilham, Langtoft, Muston, Lowthorpe, Nafferton, Rudston, Reighton, Ruston-Parva, Willerby, Thwing, Wold-Newton, and part of Filey, comprising 109,980 acres.

DICKLEBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Diss, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Diss, and 1¾ mile from Burston station. It is situated on a branch of the river Waveney, and contains the hmlt. of Langmere, on the Roman Way to Norwich. There was a large town, called *Semere*, at this parish, at the Conquest, which is now only a hamlet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £794, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome edifice, and contains several monuments. The charities amount to £83 per annum. There are schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. C. Cuddon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DIDBROOK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Winchcombe. It is situated to the E. of the rivulet called the Isborne, and includes the tnshp. of Pinnock with Hyde, Coscomb, and Wormington-Grange. The soil is rich, but the greater part of the land is pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the rect. of Pinnock and cur. of Hailes, £257, in the patron. of C. H. Tracy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, was built by William of Whitchurch, last abbot of Hailes, in the year 1475, and is a stone building, with square tower, crowned with pinnacles, and contains four bells. There is a school supported by voluntary subscriptions, also a day and Sunday school at Hailes. Lord Sudeley is lord of the manor.

DIDCOT, DUDCOTT, or DUDCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, 5½ miles S. of Abingdon, 6 N.W. of Wallingford, and 9 from Oxford. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is small. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £397, in the patron. of Brazenose College. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is a plain building, with wooden tower. There are a day and Sunday school. The charities amount to £1 per annum. W. R. Baker, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DIDCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Beckford, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury.

DIDDESFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Lurgashall, hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles N.W. of Petworth.

DIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, in the co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles N. of St. Neot's, and 1½ mile S. of Buckden. It is situated on the river Ouse, and contains the hmlt. of Boughton. The village consists of a few scattered houses along the Great North Road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £134, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was erected about the middle of the 14th century. There is a free school. George Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn rent, under the Enclosure Act of 1797.

DIDDLEBURY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 6½ miles N. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Corve, and contains Great and Little Sutton, Westhorpe, Lawton, Penton, Upper and Lower Park, Poston, Middlethorpe, Sparchford, Corfton, Earnstrey Park, and Burwood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the don. cur. of Westhorpe, £358, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the early English style. There is a National school for both sexes, and a chapel-of-ease at Westhorpe. The charities produce £44 per annum, chiefly the bequest of Mary Valentine, in 1822. There is a large encampment called Corfton-Camps, and traces of the alien priory once belonging to the Abbot of Seez, in Normandy.

DIDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Devereux, in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 5½ miles S.W. of Hereford, on the Abergavenny railway.

DIDLING, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3½ miles S.W. of Midhurst. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, annexed to the rects. of Elsted and Treyford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small edifice in the early pointed style of architecture, and has an old oak porch and screen.

DIDLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Chalbury, hund. of Badbury, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile N.W. of Chalbury.

DIDLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 7½ miles S.W. of Swaffham, and 6½ N. of Brandon station. It is situated on the river Wissey, and is the property of Lord Berners. There is no village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of Colveston, £200, in the patron. of Lord Berners. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is of stone, in the early English style of architecture. It is picturesquely situated in the park, and contains some fine specimens of stained glass. The steps and rails of the altar are of white marble. The charities amount to £5 per annum. W. A. Amhurst, Esq., is lord of the manor. Didlington Hall is the seat of Lord Berners, and contains portraits of Henry VIII., Bishop Fisher, and Lord Bourchier, by Holbein.

DIDMARTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 5½ miles S.W. of Tetbury, and 9 N.E. of Yate station. It is situated near the river Avon, and consists of a few farm-houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, annexed to the rect. of Oldbury-on-the-Hill. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone edifice in the early English style of architecture. The charities amount to £11 per annum. There is a school for the children of this parish and that of Oldbury-on-the-Hill. Roman coins are frequently found. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. A fair was once held here on St. Lawrence's Day, which is now transferred to Lansdown, near Bath.

DIDNAM, a tythg. in the par. of Shinfield, hund. of Amesbury, formerly in Wilts, but now in the co. of Berks.

DIDSBURY, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 5 miles S. of Manchester, its post town, and 3½ W. of Stockport station. It is situated on the river Mersey, which separates it from Cheshire. There are extensive mills for spinning and bleaching cotton, called the Heaton Mersey Mills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £180, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an old stone building, the tower of which contains a peal of bells. In the interior are several monuments, and a stained-glass window. The charities amount to £68 per annum. There are schools for both sexes, also a Wesleyan Methodist college. R. M. Fielden, Esq., is lord of the manor. Cattle fairs are held on the 30th April and 2nd October.

DIFFRIN, a vil. in the par. of Llanwnda, in the co. of Pembroke, 1½ mile N.W. of Fishguard.

DIGBY, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Sleaford, and 8½ W. of Tattershall. It is situated on a small stream called "Digby Beck," and is the property of the Earl of Harrowby. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect.* of Bloxholm. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a Gothic building with a square embattled tower, crowned with crocketed pinnacles, and surmounted by a crocketed spire. The walls of the church are embattled, and the entrance is under a richly ornamented Norman arch. There is a school with an endowment of £20 per annum.

DIGBYS-WASH, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 2½ miles N. of Spalding.

DIGGAPORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Sourton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Oakhampton.

DIGGLE, a hmlt. in the upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Saddleworth. It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western railway.

DIGSWELL, or DIGGESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford, 3½ miles N. of Hatfield, and 1 mile S.E. of Welwyn. It is situated on the river Maran. In Domesday it is written *Dichelswelle.* The village is small, and the greater part of the land arable. It was once a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £393, in the patron. of the Rev. G. E. Prescot. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a chapel on the N. side. It contains several ancient effigies in brass.

DIHEWID, a par. in the hunds. of Moyddyn and Troedyraur, in the co. of Cardigan, 3½ miles S.W. of Aberaeron. It is situated on a branch of the river Aeron, under the camp of Moel-Dihewid. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £83, in the patron. of the Earl of Lisburne and Major Lewis. The church is dedicated to St. Vitalis. A fair is held on the 9th May.

DILHAM, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Walsham, and 12 N.E. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Ant. The village is small, and the land chiefly arable, except 50 acres of wood and plantation, principally oak. Malting and lime-burning are carried on at Dilham Straith, and at Dilham Mill is a pool or dam of 15 acres, communicating with the Dilham and North Walsham canal, which is a cut from the river Ant. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Honing, £272, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been recently repaired and improved. There is a National school. Dilham Hall, formerly the seat of the De Guisnes, is now a farmhouse. In the grounds are an ivy-mantled tower and portions of the gateway.

DILHORNE, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 5½ miles N.W. of Cheadle, and 2 N. of Blythe Bridge station. It is situated near the source of the river Tean, and contains Forsbrook. The village is considerable. The coals which are obtained from the collieries are considered equal to Wallsend coals. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £198, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a fine Norman tower. There is also a district church at Forsbrook, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The charities amount to £292 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a free grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII; also a girls' and three infant schools. It is a meet for the North Staffordshire hounds. The Hon. E. S. Jervis is lord of the manor.

DILL, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Stafford, contains the pars. of Hellingley and Hailsham, comprising 12,170 acres.

DILLICAR, or DILLIKER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kendal, ward of Lonsdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, 8½ miles N.E. of Kendal. It is situated on the river Lune and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

DILLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of East Dereham, hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles N. of Dereham. The Launditch house of industry is situated in this hamlet.

DILLINGTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 3 miles S.E. of Kimbolton.

DILSTON, or DEVILSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, ward of East Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 1½ mile S.W. of Corbridge, 3 miles S.E. of Hexham, and 18 W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is situated on a small stream called Devil's Water, which, after flowing through a deep and gloomy dell, falls into the Tyne at this place. Its Saxon name was Devilsbourne. There is a chapel containing tombs of the Ratcliffes, earls of Derwentwater, who formerly had a seat here. The estato came to the Ratcliffes through the Devilstones and the Tindales, and was given to Greenwich Hospital on the attainder of the last Earl of Derwentwater in 1716.

DILTON, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Westbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2½ miles S.W. of Westbury, and 2½ N.W. of Warminster. The village is considerable. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the vic.* of Westbury. The church is a small old structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £93 per annum. Sir Charles Lewis Phipps is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 24th September for horses, cattle, and cheese.

DILTON MARSH, a district par. in the par. and hund. of Westbury, in the co. of Wilts. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioo. of Salisbury, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has recently been erected.

DILWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ribchester, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 7½ miles N.E. of Preston. It contains part of Longridge.

DILWYN, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Weobly, and 5½ S. of Leominster. It contains Church Dilwyn and Dilwyn Sollars. The surface is diversified with hills, in which several small streams take their rise. The village is agricultural, and the land nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £381, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old stone structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and contains a font, and monuments to the Phillips and Lambe families. The charities amount to £35 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel at Church Dilwyn, a quarter of a mile from here. There is a National school for both sexes. Captain Peploe is lord of the manor.

DIMLINGTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Easington, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles E. of Patrington.

DIMMER, a hmlt. in the par. of Castle-Cary, in the co. of Somerset, near Castle-Cary.

DINAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, in the co. of Merioneth, 4 miles S.W. of Corwen.

DINAN, a rivulet in the cos. of Carlow and Kilkenny, Ireland. It runs into the river Nore, about 4 miles above Kilkenny.

DINART, a river in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It rises in Loch Dowl, and runs for about 12 miles to Durness Bay, passing through Strathdinart

DINAS, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, 2½ miles N.W of Newport. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £136, in the patron. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. There are also several villages of the same name in other parts of Wales: one in the co.

of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.W. of Llantrisaint; another in the co. of Brecon, near Llanwrtyd; and a third in the co. of Carnarvon, 4 miles S.W. of Carnarvon.

DINAS DINLLE, a hmlt. in the co. of Carnarvon, 5 miles S.E. of Carnarvon, near Llanlynfi, a Roman camp. Coins have been found here.

DINAS GADFEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llannefydd, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles N.W. of Denbigh.

DINAS-MOWDDWY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, in the co. of Merioneth, 8 miles S.E. of Dolgelly. It is situated in a picturesque spot among the Mowddwy and other mountains, on Craig-y-Dinas, at the junction of the rivers Dovey and Cerris. Copper, lead, slate, and blue ochre, are found here, and there is a mineral spring.

DINAS PLAS, a vil. in the par. of Mallwyd, in the co. of Merioneth, near Dinas-Mowddwy. A market is held here weekly, on Saturday, and fairs on the Friday before Palm Sunday, 2nd June, 10th September, 22nd October, and 13th November, for cattle, &c.

DINAS-POWIS, a hund. in the co. of Glamorgan, contains the pars. of St. Andrew, Bonvilston, Barry, St. Bride, Cogan, Cadoxton-justa-Barry, St. George, St. Faggan, Lavernock, Highlight, Llancarvan, Leckwith, Llan-dough-juxta-Penarth, Llantrithyd, Llan-illterne, St. Lythan, Llanvithian, Michaelstone-le-Pit, Merthyr-Dovan, St. Nicholas, Michaelstone-super-Ely, Penmark, Penarth, Porth-Kerry, Sully, Peterstone-super-Ely, and Wenvoe.

DINAS POWYS, or DENIS POWIS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2½ miles S. of Llandough. Here are ruins of a castle named after a daughter of the Prince of Powis.

DINBREN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, in the co. of Denbigh, near Llangollen.

DINCHOPE, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Halford, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles S. of Church Stretton.

DINDER, a par. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles W. of Shepton Mallet, and 2 E. of Wells. It is situated on the river Bure. The vil. is small, and wholly agricultural. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £184, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Saints, consists of nave, chancel, N. aisle, porch, and square tower. It contains an ornamental font and stone pulpit, also some monuments to the Somerville family and others. There are a few small charities, and a school endowed with £8 per annum. Curtis Somerville, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DINDRYSAL, a tythg. in the par. of Aberffraw, in the co. of Anglesea, near Aberffraw.

DINEDOR, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 3½ miles S.E. of Hereford. It is situated on the bank of the river Wye, and the greater part of the land is under tillage. A fine view is commanded from Dinedor Hill, on the summit of which is a camp made by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £315, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Part of the rectorial tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and part to the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

DINERTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles N.E. of Conway. It is situated on the coast near Little Orme's Head.

DINGESTOW, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 2½ miles S.W. of Monmouth, by the Monmouth branch of the West Midland railway, on which it is a station. It is situate on the river Trothy, and contains Grace-Dieu Park. The parish is well wooded, and the surface diversified with hills. The soil is a stiff clay, and half arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Tregare, £244, in the patron. of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £3 per annum.

DINGINDONOVAN. *See* DANGANDONOVAN, Ireland.

DINGLE, a par., market town, and seaport, in the bar. of Corkaquiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 28 miles W.S.W. of Killarney, and 220 from Dublin. It is situated on the N. side of Dingle Bay, and is the extreme westerly point of the British Isles. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The town, formerly called Dingle-I-Couch, is of Spanish origin. It is a borough by charter of James I., and sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is governed by a sovereign and twelve burgesses. There are coastguard and police stations; and petty sessions are held in the town, which contains several branch banks, a bridewell, barracks, newsroom, corn-mills, and a dispensary, within the Tralee Poor-law Union. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £46 (impropriate), in the patron. of Lord Ventry. The church, which occupies the site of the original structure, was built in 1807 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ventry and some others. There are National and other schools. Burham House, situated on the shores of the harbour, is the seat of Lord Ventry. Other seats are—Monaree, Grove, Farinikilla, and Balintagart. A monastery formerly stood here, being a cell of Killagh Abbey. A castle also stood here founded by the Husseys, afterwards possessed by the Ormonds and Knights of Kerry. Many of the houses are very ancient, and exhibit evidence of their Spanish origin. Saturday is market day.

DINGLE BAY, a large bay on the W. shores of the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 18 miles wide between the heads Bray and Dunmore, and extends inland to Castlemayne harbour. Being open to the Atlantic, it is subject to heavy seas. Its inlets are Dingle harbour, Valentia harbour, and Ventry harbour. It has a good average depth of water. At Brayhead is Skellig rock and lighthouse.

DINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles E. of Market-Harborough, and 8½ N. of Kettering. It is situated on the river Welland, by which it is bounded on the N.W. The scenery around is fine. The greater part of the parish is fine grazing land, with 150 acres of woodland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £340, in the patron. of H. H. Hungerford, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £1 per annum. Dingley Hall stands on the site of the preceptory founded in the reign of Stephen. It belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

DINGWALL, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, in the co. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It contains a royal burgh of the same name, and is bounded on the E. by the par. of Kiltearn, on the N. by Benwyvis, and on the W. and S. by the par. of Fodderty. The soil is in general rich and fertile, and the surface undulating and well cultivated. The Cromarty Firth at high water washes a considerable part of the S.E. of the parish, but at low water recedes to a distance of some miles, leaving a broad expanse of mud, a considerable part of which might be reclaimed. The road from Inverness to the N. traverses the parish, and the Great North of Scotland and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway has its terminus at the town of Dingwall. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Ross, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £300. There is a Free church, with a large attendance, and also an Episcopal chapel.—The town of Dingwall, the political capital of the co. of Ross and Cromarty, and of the Ferintosh district of Nairn, is situated at the head of the Cromarty Firth, and at the mouth of the valley of Strathpeffer, 13 miles N.W. of Inverness, in a straight line, and 19 by the road. In 1861 it consisted of 325 houses, inhabited by a population of 2,084, against 1,990 in 1851, showing an increase in the decennial period of 94. The number of children at school in 1861, between the ages of five and fifteen, was 337. It has a neat and pleasant appearance, although its site is low and damp, being not more than 4 feet above high-water mark. The castellated edifice containing the courthouse, county-rooms, and prison, is the most remarkable. The townhouse is an old-fashioned building furnished with a spire. A small vestige of the ancient castle of the earls of Ross exists near the shore, but a modern building now occupies the site of the castle. The earls of Ross were among the most powerful of the northern barons, many Ross-shire families holding their lands from them. This town has no manufactures, and its commerce is confined to the importation of the requisites, and the exportation of the productions, of the surrounding agricultural district. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water can lie alongside two wharves on the Peffer, which constitute the harbour. The town reaps considerable advantage in summer from the visitors to the neighbouring mineral wells at Strathpeffer, the waters of which are similar to those of Harrowgate. This town was made a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1227. James IV. and James VI. confirmed to it "all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the burgh of Inverness." It is governed by a provost and 15 councillors, and joins with Tain, Darnoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. The greater part of the landed property of the burgh (which was formerly considerable) was alienated, more than fifty years ago, in favour of persons connected with the burgh, so that the revenue derived from that source is now small. The functions of the magistrates as judges have passed for the most part into the hands of the sheriff, who holds a court here every Friday during session, and a small-debt court every Friday. There are evidences, from the discovery of causeways and foundations of houses, that this town was anciently more extensive than at present. Dingwall gave the title of baron in 1609 to the family of Preston, but the title became extinct in 1716 on the attainder of James, second Duke of Ormond. A weekly corn market is held on Saturday, and fairs, chiefly for cattle and country produce, are held in January, February, June, July, September, November, and December. A railway connecting Dingwall with the south was formed about two years ago. The line has since been completed northwards as far as Invergordon, and will soon be completed as far as Bonar Bridge, on the border of the county of Sutherland.

DINHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanvair-Discoed, upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, 3½ miles S.W. of Chepstow.

DINISH, or DINSH, a small island in the par. of Kilcrohane, bar. of Dunkerron, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, one of the islands of the Hog group. It lies between the estuary of the Kenmare river and Ballinskelligs Bay, near the Hog's Head.

DINKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles N. of Blackburn. It is situated on the river Ribble.

DINLABYRE, a chplry. in the par. of Castletown, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated near the river Liddell, 4 miles N.E. of Castletown.

DINLAEN, a hund. in the co. of Carnarvon, contains the borough of Nevin, and the pars. of Bodvean, Aber-Erch, Ceidio, Llandwdwen, Edeyrn, Pistill, Llan-iestyn, Tydweiliog, and part of Llannor.

DINMORE, an ext. par. place, in the Bishops Castle div. of the hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 7½ miles N.W. of Ludlow.

DINMORE PRECEPTORY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 8 miles N.W. of Hereford, by the Shrewsbury and Hereford Joint line, on which it is a station, and 2 from Wellington, its post town. It is situated under Dinmore Hill, on which, in Henry II.'s reign, stood a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The chapel, in which divine service is held, is a spacious old stone structure, recently restored at the expense of the St. John family, who own the property.

DINNINGTON, a par. in the W. div. of the Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5½ miles N.W. of Newcastle, its nearest railway station and post town, and 10 S.W. of Morpeth. It contains Brenkley, Dinnington, Mason, Prestwick, and three other townships. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £160, in the patron. of M. Bell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is in the Norman style of architecture, and contains a font and four stained-glass windows. There is a free school for both sexes. Admiral R. Mitford is lord of the manor.

DINNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Chard, and 4 N.W. of Crewkerne. It is situated near the Chard canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, annexed to the rect.* of Seavington St. Michael. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small stone structure. Earl Poulett is lord of the manor.

DINNINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles S.E. of Rotherham, and 7 N.W. of Worksop. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £103, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. John C. Athorpe, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1778.

DINORBEN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. George, in the co. of Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Abergele. It gives the title of baron to the Hughes family, of Kinmel Park.

DINORWIC, or DINORWIG, PORT, in the par. of Llanfair-is-Gear, in the co. of Carnarvon, 2½ miles N.E. of Carnarvon. It is situated on the Menai Straits. The slate quarry, 9 miles by railway from the Straits, employs 1,000 men.

DINSDALE, LOW, a par. in the S.W. div. of the ward of Stockton, in the co. of Durham, 5½ miles S.E. of Darlington, and 7 N.W. of Stockton-on-Tees. It has a joint station with Middleton on the Stockton and Darlington and South Durham and Lancashire Union railway. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground near the bank of the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. There is a platform bridge across the river, and a hill in the vicinity commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £224, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an old structure. The charities amount to £6 per annum. There is a National school. At Dinsdale Spa are sulphur springs, and hot and cold baths for the accommodation of visitors. Below the village there is a productive salmon fishery, the property of the Earl of Durham. H. G. Surtees, Esq., S. R. Ward, Esq., A. W. Cocks, Esq., W. Grey, Esq., and Miss Hoare, are lords and lady of the manor. Francis Place, the painter, was born here.

DINSDALE, OVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Sockburn, wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 8½ miles N. of Northallerton, and 2 from Middleton and Dinsdale railway station. It is situated near the river Tees, opposite Lower Dinsdale.

DINTHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Alkmond, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It is joined to Preston.

DINTING, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 9 miles N.W. of Chapel-le-Frith. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It takes its name from Dinting, a tributary of the Etherow, and has some calico printing works.

DINTON, a par. in the hunds. of Aylesbury, Ashendon, and Desborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 4 miles S.W. of Aylesbury, and 6 N.E. of Thame. It contains a petrifying spring called Holywell. The surface is undulating, and the low grounds are watered by the river Thame. The subsoil is chiefly limestone and ironstone, covered by a rich loam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £529, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient edifice, with a curious arch at the S. entrance, and contains an old font. Sir Simon Mayne, one of the judges of King Charles I., lies buried here. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a National school. Dinton Hall, the seat of Mrs. R. Goodall, is an object of much interest, from its historical associations. A variety of fossils and geological specimens are found here, chiefly of the *Cardium* and *Buccinum* genera. Remains of a castle surrounded by fir-trees are in the neighbourhood.

DINTON, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, in the co. of Wilts, 4½ miles W. of Wilton, and 9 W. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Nadder, and is a station on the London, Yeovil, and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway, and is a meet for the South Wilts hounds. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of Teffont-Magna, £410, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a decorated chancel, and a good Norman font. There is a Dissenting chapel and a parochial school. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the vicarial for £360. The Dean and Canons of Windsor receive a rent-charge of £84 10*s*. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was born here.

DINWOODIE, a chplry. in the par. of Applegarth, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Wamphray. It is a station on the Caledonian railway.

DIPPENHALL, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crondall, in the co. of Hants, 1¼ mile W. of Farnham.

DIPPLE, a par. joined to Speymouth, Elgin, Scotland.

DIPTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Totnes. It is situated on the river Avon, and near the road from Exeter to Plymouth. Slate for roofing is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £532, in the patron. of Miss C. Taylor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £53 per annum. There is a parochial school. Diptford is a meet for the South Devon harriers. A fair is held in June.

DIPTON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Collierley, par. of Lanchester, in the co. of Durham, 7 miles S.W. of Gateshead.

DIRHAM-CUM-HINTON, a par. in the lower div, of the hund. of Grumbalds-Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Marshfield, and 7 N. of Bath station. It is situated on the river Boyd. This was the scene of a battle between Ceawlin, the Saxon, and the Britons, in which the latter were defeated, and two of their kings slain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £520, in the patron. of Colonel Blathwayt. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old structure with square tower, in the early English style of architecture. There is an endowed school for boys and girls. There are remains of what is supposed to have been a Saxon camp in the neighbourhood, called Barhill Camp.

DIRLETON, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Dirleton, Gulane, Kingston, and Fenton. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the Firth of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Aberlady, North Berwick, and Athelstanford. It has an extreme length from E. to W. of 5½ miles, with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles. The surface consists of flat sandy links lying between the sandy beach on the coast and the cultivated land. Towards Gulane Point the coast is rocky, and encroachments have been made on the cultivated land by the drifting of the sand. Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson is the proprietor of about two-thirds of the lands of the parish, and the superior of nearly the whole. Her residence of Archerfield is the only mansion. The road from Edinburgh to North Berwick traverses The parish, as does also the North Berwick branch of the North British railway, which has a station in the village. In 1298 the garrison of Dirleton Castle greatly harassed the march of the English army under Edward I., and surrendered, after a determined resistance, to Antony Beck, Bishop of Durham. This castle remained from the 12th century till the end of the 14th century in the possession of the family of De Vaux. Sir Walter Halyburton, who had succeeded his father in the estate of Dirleton in 1392, was created Lord Dirleton in 1440. In 1506 the title and estate passed into the family of Ruthven, but after the Gowrie conspiracy it was bestowed on Sir Thomas Erskine, then created Baron Dirleton, who had rendered active assistance against the conspirators. During the civil wars in 1650, Monk besieged and took a party of moss-troopers in Dirleton Castle. After the Restoration the castle became the property of Sir John Nisbet, and his male heirs being extinct in the late Mr. Nisbet, of Dirleton, it is now held by his daughter, Mrs. Ferguson, of Raith. This parish is in the presb. of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of Mrs. Ferguson. The minister has a stipend of £336. There is also a Free church. The ruins of the old parish church are still existing at Gulane, or Golyn as anciently spelt, and as the parish was originally named. The vil. of Dirleton stands on the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, 7 miles N. of Haddington. It has been almost entirely rebuilt by Mrs. Ferguson, and the cottages, each surrounded by its own garden, occupy two sides of the village green, the third side being filled by the gardens and ruins of the castle.

DIRPATRICK. *See* DERRYPATRICK, Ireland.

DISCOVE, or DISCHOVE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bruton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S. of Bruton. It is written *Dinescove* in Domesday, at which time it belonged to Harding, the Saxon. In 1711 a Roman tesselated pavement was discovered here.

DISCOYD, or DISCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteign, hund. of Radnor, in the co. of Radnor, 2½ miles W. of Presteign. It is situated on the river Lug and Offa's Dyke. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, annexed to the rect.* of Presteign. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

DISERT. *See* DESERT, also KELLS.

DISEWORTH, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Loughborough. The vil. is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £197, in the patron. of the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital, alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities amount to £27, of which £10 goes to Lane's school. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. There is a free school for boys, and an endowment for the education of nine girls. The astronomer Lilly was born here in 1602.

DISGARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwym, in the co. of Denbigh, 6 miles W. of Corwen.

DISHCOMB, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 2½ miles E. of Oakhampton.

DISHFORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles N. of Boroughbridge, and 2½ from Topcliffe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Topcliffe. The church is a stone structure. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, also an endowed school. Colonel George Wyndham is lord of the manor.

DISHLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Thorpacre, hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles N.W. of Loughborough, near the Midland railway. It is situated on the river Soar and Loughborough canal. The living is a don. cur. united with Thorpacre. There is an ancient chapel. Bakewell the agriculturist was a native of this place.

DISLEY or DISTLEY-STANLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 6½ miles S.E. of Stockport. It is a station on the Buxton line. The vil. is situated near the Peak Forest canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £117, in the patron. of H. Leigh, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1558. It contains several stained-glass windows. The charities amount to £7 per annum. Lord Somers is lord of the manor.

DISS, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk, contains Burston, Bressingham, Diss, Dickleburgh, Fersfield, Frenze, Roydon, Gissing, Shelfanger, Scole, Shimpling, Thorpe-Parva, Thelveton, St. Mary and St. Margaret, Tivetshall, and Winfarthing, comprising 25,450 acres.

DISS, a par. and market town in the hund. of Diss, in the co. of Norfolk, 21 miles S.W. of Norwich, and 94½ from London by the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Wavency, and contains Westbrook Green, Diss, Heywood, and Walcot Green. It was a royal manor, formerly called *Disce*, or *Dice*, and was given by Edward I. to the Fitzwalters. There are many good houses in the town, which consists of several broad streets, macadamised and lighted with gas. It is well supplied with water, and has a thriving appearance. Some of the inhabitants are weavers of drabbets, sheeting, coarse cloth, and sacking, and there are two large breweries. There is a handsome corn exchange, Attached to it is the corn hall, a fine structure, 77 feet by 42, and 27 in height, containing a library of from 2,000 to 3,000 volumes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £715, in the patron. of the Rev. C. R. Manning. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handsome building, with square tower containing eight bells and chimes. In the interior are several monuments, a fine stone font and oak pulpit, and some stained-glass windows. The charities amount to £187 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and Quakers have chapels. There are National schools for boys and girls, an industrial school for girls, and denominational schools for Baptists and Wesleyans. A well, supplying one of the breweries, is said to be bored to the depth of 615 feet. The Earl of Albemarle is lord of the manor. Ralph de Diceto and Friar Walter of Diss were natives, as also John Shelton, poet-laureate to Henry VIII., and also Rector of Diss. Nearly in the centre of the parish is a mere of about 5 acres in extent, abounding in eels. A cattle fair is held on the 8th November, and a statute fair on the third Friday in September. Market day is Friday, when much business is transacted in corn.

DISSERTH, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, in the co. of Radnor, 4½ miles N.W. of Builth. It is situated on the river Wye, and contains Howey and Trecoed. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the rect. of Bettws-Disserth, £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cewydd. The charities amount to £2 per annum.

DISSINGTON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is situated on the river Pont, and was the seat of the Delavels. There was formerly a chapel here.

DISSINGTON, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile from North Dissington. Dissington Hall is the seat of the Collingwood family.

DISTINGTON, or DISSINGTON, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Whitehaven, and 4 S. of Workington. It is situated near the coast, and contains coal-pits and quarries of limestone. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of linen, thread, hats, and edge tools. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £301, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is an old structure. The charities amount to £3 per annum. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans, also a parish school. The ruins of Hayes Castle, formerly the residence of the Moresby family, are near the village.

DISTLEY. *See* Disley Stanley, co. Chester.

DITCHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of South Burcombe and Wilton, in the co. of Wilts, near Wilton. It is situated on the river Wiley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, has been pulled down.

DITCHBURN, EAST AND WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, N. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5½ miles N.W. of Alnwick. There was anciently a fortified tower here. The property once belonged to Admiral Lord Collingwood. R. Dand, Esq., is lord of the manor of East, and J. F. Carr, Esq., of West, Ditchburn.

DITCHEAT, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 4½ miles S. of Shepton-Mallet, and 2½ N.W. of Castle Cary station. It is situated on the river Brue, and contains Lottisham, Alhampton, and Wraxall. A silk-mill employs more than 50 persons. The old Roman Fosse Way skirts the parish on the N.W. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £775, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Leir. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is in the early English style of architectupe, and is built of blue lias stone. It consists of nave, transept, aisles, porch, and tower with six bells and a clock. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school for both sexes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £775. There is a petrifying spring near this place. A farmer, named Williams, was born here in 1765 without arms; he dressed, wrote, cut his hay, &c., with his feet.

DITCHELLING, or DITCHLING, a par. in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 7 miles N. of Brighton, and 1¼ mile from Hassock's Gate station. It is situated near a British camp, on the Roman way to Pevensey, and was formerly a market town of some note. It is now an inconsiderable village, containing several curious old houses of timber and plaster. On the common is a small pottery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Unitarians have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The charities amount to about £46 per annum. Ditchelling Beacon, the most elevated ridge of the South Downs, is 858 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a view over the English Channel and the Isle of Wight. Fairs are held on the 5th August and 12th October.

DITCHES WITH LOWE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile N.W. of Wem.

DITCHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stamfordshoe, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles from Wellingborough. It is situated near the river Nen, and is a station on the Peterborough section of the London and North-Western railway.

DITCHFORD, or LOWER DITCHFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Stretton-on-the-Foss, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Shipston-on-Stour. It is situated near the Roman Fosse Way, and was the site of a friary. Before 1642 it formed a separate parish, but the church having fallen into decay, it was demolished, and the living annexed to the neighbouring parish of Stretton.

DITCHFORD, or HIGHER DITCHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and 4 S.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

DITCHINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Loddon, and 12 S.E. of Norwich. It is situated near the river Waveney. More than half of the inhabitants are employed in a silk-mill, the rest in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £482, in the patron. of Lord H. Howard's executors. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains two old brasses and a stained-glass window. The charities amount to £109 per annum. There are National and infant schools. The Duke of Norfolk and J. Bedingfield, Esq., are lords of the manor.

DITCHLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Spelsbury, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Woodstock. There is a fine collection of paintings and marbles at Ditchley Park, the seat of Viscount Dillon. William, Lord Rochester, was born at Ditchley.

DITCHLING. *See* Ditchelling, co. of Sussex.

DITCHMARSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorne, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 25 miles S.S.E. of York.

DITTERIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Chippenham, and 6½ N.E. of Bath. It is situated near the Great Western railway. There is no village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £131, in the patron. of W. Northey, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is very ancient. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £86 13*s*.

DITTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Dartmouth, its post town. It is situated on the river Dart, which is here navigable, and contains the hmlt. of Capton. The greater part of the land is arable, but there are extensive apple orchards. Building stone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £444, in the patron. of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. In the interior is a stone pulpit of elegant workmanship. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. Sir H. P. Seale is lord of the manor.

DITTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke Poges, hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles N. of Slough. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Mary.

DITTON, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile S.E. of Larkfield, and 4 miles N.W. of Maidstone, its post town and railway station on the North Kent line. Hops are extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. There is a mansion close by, which is said to have been formerly an abbey founded by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William Rufus. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £298, in the patron. of the Earl of Aylesford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure, with tower at the western end. It has been recently repaired and enlarged. Here is a National school. E. L. Betts, Esq., is lord of the manor. The charities amount to £4 per annum.

DITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile N.W. of Runcorn, and 5½ miles S.E. of Prescot. It is a station on the Manchester, Warrington, and Garston section of the London and North-Western railway. It contains the hmlt. of Haigh Green. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of watch tools and watch-works.

DITTON, or DITCHTON FEN, a par. in the hund. of Flendish, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles N.E. of Cambridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Cam, and the railway to Ely passes through the parish. This was formerly a market town, by virtue of a charter granted to the bishops of Ely in 1270. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £404, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. An almshouse for six widows was built in 1665 by one of the Willeys family.

DITTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Kingston, in co. of Surrey, 2½ miles S.W. of Kingston-upon-Thames, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Talworth. The South-Western railway passes near the village, and the Lambeth water-works are situated partly in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £474, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is a modern brick structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The Earl of Lovelace is lord of the manor.

DITTON PRIORS, a par. partly within the liberty of Wenlock borough, and partly in the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Ludlow. It is situated to the E. of the Brown Clee hills, and contains the tnshps. of Middleton-with-Netchwood Common and Ruthall-with-Ashfield, also the hmlts. of Great Hudwick, Powkesmoor, Oakwood, and Derrington. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £147, in the patron. of R. Canning, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with tower, wooden spire, and four bells. It contains an ancient font, a brass, and some monuments of very old date. The charities amount to £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Philip Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. Fairs are held on the 10th May and 15th October for cattle, &c.

DITTON, or DITCHTON WOOD, a par. in the hund. of Cheveley, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles S. of Newmarket. An old trench, called the Devil's Ditch, passes through the parish. It includes the hmlt. of Little Ditton. The living is a vic. consolidated with the rect. of St. Mary, Newmarket. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1813. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

DIXTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Alderton, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Winchcomb. There are some remains of an ancient chapel. Dixton House is the principal residence.

DIXTON-HADNOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Dixton-Newton, as below.

DIXTON-NEWTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, in the co. of Monmouth, 1 mile N.E. of Monmouth. It is situated on the river Wye, and contains the hmlts. of Dixton-Hadnock and Wyesham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £223, in the patron. of E. Machen, Esq.

DOAGH, a grange and postal vil. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated near Sixmile Water, and is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway, and contains Ballyclare. The surface is boggy, but the arable portion good. Fishwick Lodge, close by, is a hunting-box of the Marquis of Donegal. Here is a dispensary within the Antrim Poor-law Union, and a commodious inn.

DOAHBEG, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Carrickhart. It is situated on Sheephaven Harbour.

DOBBIN HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

DOBCROSS, a chplry. united with Saddleworth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.E. of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is situated on the Huddersfield canal, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway passes through the place. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the stocking trade. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £151, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale.

DOCHART, a lake, a river, and a glen, in the N.W. corner of the co. of Perth, Scotland. The lake is about 3 miles in length, and the river, after leaving it and traversing the glen for 10 miles, passes an old castle of the Campbells, and falls into the W. end of Loch Tay.

DOCK, a suburb of the borough of Llanelly, in the hund. of Carnwallon, in the co. of Carmarthen, 13 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated at the mouth of the river Llougher, which here forms an extensive dock and floating basin, with 24 feet water, and a breakwater outside. The Llanelly railway and dock has a station here.

DOCKENFIELD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Lower Alton, in the co. of Hants, 6 miles E. of Alton.

DOCKER, a hmlt. in the par. of Whittington, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

DOCKER, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Low Gill, and 4½ N.E. of Kendal. It is situated near the river Mint, and the Carlisle railway. Lord Lonsdale is the principal landowner.

DOCKING, a par. and market town in the hund. of Smithdon, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. of Burnham Market. It is about 6 miles from the sea-coast, and includes the manor of Summerfield, which was a separate parish and town of some importance at the time of the Norman Survey. The alien priory of Docking is said by Tanner to have belonged to the abbey of Ivry, in Normandy. The old Lynn and Wells road passes through the town. It was commonly called Dry Docking on account of the bad supply of water, but the evil has been remedied by sinking three wells, upwards of 200 feet deep, by which a good supply of pure water is obtained. There are a police station and Union workhouse. Petty sessions are held here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £459, in the patron. of Eton College, on the nomination of the

Bishop of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty embattled tower. It contains a sculptured font, stained-glass windows, and monuments to the Hare family. The register commences in 1558. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools. Sir W. Ffolkes, Bart., is lord of the manor. Market day is Saturday.

DOCKINGFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Fensham, hund. of Alton, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Farnham.

DOCKLOW, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles E. by S. of Leominster, its post town and railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and 15 N.E. of Hereford. It is situated on the turnpike-road from Worcester to Leominster, on a branch of the river Wye, and contains the tnshp. of Fencott, with the hmlts. of Uphampton and Hampton Wafer. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Stone for building is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, annexed to that of Stoke Prior. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, covered with ivy. In the neighbourhood may be seen traces of a British camp. John Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOCKROYD, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 34 miles S.W. of York.

DOCKWRAY, or DOCKRAY, a constablewick, in the par. of Penrith, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles E. of Keswick. It is situated on the Airey Force Water, and commands a fine view of Ulleswater. Dockwray Hall was formerly the seat of the Docwra family.

DODBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 12 miles S. of Totnes. Kingsbridge is its post town, from which it is separated by a small brook called the Dod. Coasting vessels come up to the southern side of the town, where there is a quay. It is celebrated for "white ale," which is said to have been first brewed here by a German surgeon. The town, situated on the slope of a hill, is indifferently built, but well supplied with water. It obtained a charter from Henry III. conceding the privilege of a weekly market and an annual fair. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £183, in the patron. of the Rev. C. G. Owen. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient structure, with tower containing four bells. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The charities amount to £16 per annum. A market for cattle is held on the third Wednesday in every month, and a fair on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

DODCOTT-CUM-WILKESLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the pars. of Audlem and Wrenbury, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3½ miles S.W. of Audlem. Whitchurch is its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Burley-Dam and Wilkesley. Combermere Abbey, a monastery of the Benedictine Order, was founded here about the middle of the 12th century by Hugh de Malbank; at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £258 6*s*. 6*d*. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to an ancestor of Viscount Combermere, whose family seat, built out of the ruins of the old monastery, occupies a spot on the margin of Combermere Lake, from which he takes his title of baron. At Burlem Down is a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of Viscount Combermere, who is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the soil. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum.

DODDENHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles S. of Martley, and 7 W. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Teme, and contains the hmlts. of Easinghope, Gurnock, Devil's Leap, Hypsmoor, Holling and Newton, Hayne's Green, and Want's Green. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to the rect.* of Knightwick, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who are lords of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in the middle of the last century.

DODDERHILL, a par. partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, and partly in Droitwich borough, in the co. of Worcester, half a mile N.E. of Droitwich. It is situated on the road to Bromsgrove, and near the Midland railway, which has a station at Droitwich. The par. contains the ext. par. place of Crutch, and the hmlts. of Rashwood, Astwood, Impney, and the vil. of Wychbold. William de Dovere founded a hospital here for a master and poor brethren, *temp.* Edward I., which was called St. Augustine de Wich. It was under the government of the Prior of Worcester, and at the suppression of free chapels, in the reign of Edward VI., was valued at £21 11*s*. 8*d*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the cur. of Elmbridge annexed, £500, in the patron. of — Jackson, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a curious structure, with a tower and six bells, and contains monumental tablets to the Penrices, Amphlets, Holbeches, and other families. It was partially destroyed in the parliamentary war, but has since been rebuilt. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor.

DODDERSHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Quainton, in the co. of Bucks, 6 miles S.W. of Winslow. Doddershall Park is the principal seat.

DODDINGHURST, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles S. of Ongar, and 4 N. of Brentwood, its railway station and post town. It contains the hmlt. of Doddinghurst List. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The greater portion of the soil is a deep, rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £624, in the patron. of W. Manbey, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small edifice, with square wooden tower, shingle spire, and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, besides Pope's almshouse. There are day and Sunday schools, maintained by the rector, through whom a new school was built in 1857.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles S.W. of the Wimblington station on the Great Eastern railway, and 4 N. of Chatteris. It is situated on the main road from the latter town to March, its post town, and contains Benwick, Wimblington, and the North Witchford Union workhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the curs. of March and Benwick annexed, £7,306, in the patron. of Sir H. Peyton, Bart., who is also lord of the manor. The benefice is the richest in the kingdom. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Baptists and Methodists have each a chapel. There is an endowed free school, and a National charity school for both sexes. The charities amount to £903 per annum, which includes Walden's school.

DODDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Nantwich, its post town and railway station on the Crewe and Shrewsbury section of the London and North-Western line. Doddington was made a parliamentary garrison in the civil war of the 17th century, and was taken for the king by Lord Byron in January, 1644, but soon after surrendered. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. Near it are the ruins of Doddington Castle, built in 1364, where are preserved statues of Lord Audley and his four Cheshire squires, who distinguished themselves at the battle of Poictiers.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Teynham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Faversham station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £257, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Some years ago, whilst undergoing repairs, a full-length portrait of Henry III. in fresco was discovered on the wall, in good preservation. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Colonel Tyler is lord of the manor.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S. of the Saxilby railway station, and 6 from Lincoln, its post town. It is situated on elevated ground, and contains the tnshp. of Whisby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £180, in the patron. of Colonel Jarvis. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine Gothic structure, with tower and spire. G. K. Jarvis, Esq., is lord of the manor. Doddington Hall is a handsome mansion, formerly the seat of the Delaval family.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the E. div. of Glendale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Wooler, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Berwick. It is situated on the banks of the rivers Till and Glen, and contains the tnshps. of Doddington, Ewart, Humbleton, Nesbit, and Earl. There is a spring, yielding an abundant supply of water, called Dod Well, over which is a large stone cross 20 feet high, and in the neighbourhood are several collieries, the property of Lord Ossulstone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £180, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. The church is an ancient stone structure in the early English style of architecture. There are National and Sunday schools. Remains of a Druidical temple and Danish encampment may be seen; also some carvings on a rock, with traces of a camp, supposed to be Saxon. Lord Tankerville is lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil. It is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

DODDINGTON, DRY, formerly a par., now deemed a tnshp., in the par. of Westborough, wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 1½ mile S. of Claypole station, and 6 miles S.E. of Newark, its post town. It is situated near the river Witham, and the Great Northern railway passes through it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect. of the first mediety of Westborough, in the patron. of the Rev. Robert Hall. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, and is a chapel-of-ease to Westborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel. George Nevile, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DODDINGTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, in the co. of Northampton, 8 miles E. of Northampton, and 2½ S.W. of Wellingborough, its post town. It is pleasantly situated near the river Nen, and the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway passes through it. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £165, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a commodious stone structure, with an ancient Gothic belfry, doorway, and square tower with five bells. The charities are worth £5 per annum. There is a chapel for Independents, and a large building used as a Sunday school. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

DODDINGTREE, a hund. in the N.W. portion of Worcestershire, divided into upper and lower. The former contains the pars. of Acton-Beauchamp, King's Areley, Clifton-on-Teame, Cotheridge, Eastham, Edvin-Loach, Hanley-William, Great Kyre, Martley, Pritchard Sapey, Walsh Shelsley, Stanford-on-Teame, Suckley, Tenbury, and parts of Bockleton, Shelsley Beauchamp, and Stoke Bliss, comprising 29,920 acres. The lower contains the borough of Bewdley and pars. of Abberley, Astley, Bayton, Doddenham, Mamble, Ribbesford, Rock, Shrawley, Stockton, Great Witley, and part of Shelsley Beauchamp. The hund. comprises 38,040 acres.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Chudleigh, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Exeter It is situated on the river Teign, and is said to be rich in mineral wealth, especially manganese, but the mines have not been recently worked. It is noted for its cider, which is esteemed the finest in the country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £312, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Buckingham. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient Gothic structure, with tower containing three bells. The charities amount to £6 per annum, and there are free and Sunday schools.

DODDLESTON, a par. partly in the co. of Flint, North Wales, but chiefly in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, and partly in that of Maylor, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Chester, its post town. It contains the tnshps. of Higher and Lower Kinnerton, Doddleston, and Bodidris. The Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western railway passes through the village before entering Flint. At Balderton Bridge, in this parish, Hugh Cyvelioc, Earl of Chester, defeated the Welsh with great slaughter, and raised a rampart of the heads of the slain. Doddleston Castle, the residence of the Boydells, formerly stood here. The Hall, occupied by the Manley family, was afterwards built upon its site, and during the civil wars was made the head-quarters of the army besieging Chester. A farmhouse now stands on the spot. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £593, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient compact structure with tower, and contains a monument of Baron Ellesmere, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of James I. The charities produce about £6 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor.

DODFORD, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Daventry, 2 N.W. of Weedon, its post town and railway station, and 9 W. of Northampton. Its situation is well adapted to pasture and agriculture, lying in a narrow and well-watered valley. The soil is a deep loam. The Grand Junction canal and the London and North-Western railway pass in the neighbourhood, nearly parallel to the old Roman road, Watling Street. A spring rises here forming a tributary of the Nen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £223, in the patron. of T. R. Thornton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tower contains six bells and a clock which plays the chimes. The font is supposed to be Saxon. In the church are several brasses, one of a Knight Templar, and some curious and interesting monuments. There is an endowed charity school. Sir Charles Knightley, Bt., is lord of the manor.

DODFORD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Upper Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles N.W. of Bromsgrove. There are remains of a priory founded in the reign of King John.

DODINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Grumbalds-Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of Chipping Sodbury, its post town, and 4 S.E. of the Yate station on the Gloucester and Bristol railway. The river Frome has its source in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £199, in the patron. of Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart. The church is a modern stone structure in the form of a cross. It is dedicated to St. Mary. Lady Codrington supports a school for girls. Dodington House is the seat of Sir C. B. Codrington, lord of the manor. Roman remains have been found in the vicinity.

DODINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, ¼ mile S. of Whitchurch.

DODINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Nether Stowey, its post town, and 9½ N.W. of the Bridgwater station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. It is situated near the Quantock hills. Limestone is found in the neighbourhood. A copper mine was opened here some years back, but subsequently abandoned as unprofitable. Limestone is quarried, chiefly for burning into lime. Fine red and white madrepore is met with in the quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the Duke of Buckingham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an elegant stone structure in the later English style, with tower and clock. The register commences in 1648.

DOD LEE, a hmlt. in tho chplry. of Longwood, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles W. of Huddersfield.

DODNASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, incorporation and hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 7½ miles S.W. of Ipswich. A priory of Black Canons formerly existed here; its revenue at the Dissolution was £42 18*s*. 8*d*.

DODSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter.

DODWELL, a hmlt. united with Luddington, in the par. of Old Stratford, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

DODWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Silkstone and wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Silkstone, and 2 W. of Barnsley, its post town. It is a railway station on the Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln line. Several collieries, and some stone quarries, are in operation Linen is made here by the hand-loom. The land is fertile, and the substratum is chiefly coal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Silkstone. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern stone structure, erected in 1842 by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Pastoral Aid societies. The parochial charities amount to £6 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there are National and day schools. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor.

DOGBY LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirk-Burton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

DOGDYKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Billinghay, first div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Tattershall. It is a railway station on the Great Northern line. Boston is its post town. It is situated on the river Witham, and had a low marshy soil, but is now well drained. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

DOGGER BANK, a great flat sand, stretching across five-eighths of the North Sea, from lat. 54¼° and 55⅔°, long. 1⅓° E. to 6½°, being about 40 miles broad and 320 long, chiefly of fine sand mixed with oaze, in 7 to 30 fathoms, but generally 15 to 20. To the north, on Fisher's Bank, cod are caught; and a battle between the English and Dutch was fought here in 1781.

DOG ISLAND, in Claggan Bay, in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated 8 miles N.W. of Clifden, and is much resorted to by fishing craft.

DOGMELL'S, ST., or LLANDYDOCH, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 1 mile S.W. of Cardigan. It is situated on the river Teifi, and includes the hmlts. of Bridge-End, Cippen, and Pantygroes. It was anciently a seat of some of the Welsh princes. The village is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful, including the now scanty ruins of the once famous abbey of St. Dogmell's, founded by Martin de Tours, and second only in size and importance to Strata Florida. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. with Llantyd and Monington annexed, of £143, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas, and contains a monument to Bradshaw, to whom Henry VIII. gave the abbey and manor at the Dissolution.

DOGMERSFIELD, a par. in the middle half of the hund. of Odiham, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles N.E. of Odiham, and 2 S. of Winchfield, its railway station and post town. It is situated close to the Basingstoke canal, and was formerly a seat of the archbishops of Canterbury. The surface is undulating, and the soil varies from a light sand to a stiff clay. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £331, in the patron. of Lady Mildmay. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern stone structure. There is a lake here which covers 44 acres. Here Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., first met Catherine of Arragon on her arrival from Spain. The foundations of an ancient palace have been discovered. Dogmersfield Park contains paintings by Canaletti, Holbein, and other ancient masters.

DOGNOL, a tythg. in the par. of Donhead St. Mary, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles S. of Hindon.

DOGS-HEAD, a headland at the opening of Claggan Bay, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

DOGS, ISLE OF, a marsh in the par. of Stepney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 5 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's. It probably derives its name from the king's hounds having been originally kept here. It is formed by a bend of the river Thames, opposite Greenwich, and is 7 feet below high-water mark. It comprises about 600 acres of rich grazing land, and belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. A ship canal has been cut here, thus avoiding the great curve of the Thames between Limehouse and Blackwall. At the S.E. is a ferry to Greenwich. Seaward's steam factory is at Millwall, and there are extensive iron ship-factories and other manufactories for shipping equipments, besides mills for extracting oil from linseed and for making oil-cake. Chapel-house Farm is on the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, supposed to have been built before the 15th century. There is a place of worship for Independents.

DOGSTHORPE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of St. John Baptist, soke of Peterborough, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Peterborough. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Botolph. There is also a small chapel for Dissenters.

DOGSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S of Cashel. Cahir is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Knockgraffon, £616, in the patron. of the Marquis of Ormonde. The Roman Catholic chapel here is united to that of Knockgraffon.

DOGWELL'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles N. of Haverford-West. There are some slate-quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £71, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are lords of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Dogvael. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are some Druidical remains, and the ruins of a castle. Sealey House is the principal residence.

DOL-AC-ABERALWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales. It is situated near Corwen, and derives the affix to its name from *dôl*, a dale or meadow.

DOL-BA-DARN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanberis, hund. of Is-Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7½ miles from Carnarvon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the slate-quarries and copper-mines. The principal houses are Dol-ba-darn Inn and the Victoria Hotel, both largely frequented by visitors in the summer months. In the vicinity are the lakes of Llyn-Padarn and Llyn-Peris. At the lower end of the latter is the round tower of Dol-ba-darn, built on the site of a more ancient fort possessed by Maelgwyn Gwynedd in the 6th century. From its position at the mouth of the pass, it played an important part in defending the mountainous districts, and was besieged by the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of Edward I., having been garrisoned by Davydd, father of Llewelyn the Great. It is famed as having been for 23 years the prison of Owen Goch. It has long been in ruins, the keep only being left in Leland's time. This is 75 feet high, of rude masonry, built in a cylindrical form, of three stories, entered by a stair against the wall outside of the second stage.

DOL-BEN-MAEN, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 12 miles from Carnarvon. Copper and manganese ore are found in this district. There used to be an old fort similar to the one at Dol-ba-darn; and on the banks of tho Dwyfawr, between Llanystumdwy and Dol-ben-maen, are several cromlechs. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, annexed to the rect.* of Penmowa, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. A fair is held on the 26th August.

DOLBRYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kenarth, in the co. of Carmarthen, near Newcastle-Emlyn.

DOLDREWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandderfel, in the co. of Merioneth, 4 miles N.E. of Bala.

DOLEBANK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bishop Thornton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Ripon.

DOLFACH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Builth, in the co. of Brecon, 1½ mile from Builth. It is situated on the little river Dihonw.

DOLFORWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws, in the co. of Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Newton. It is situated on the river Severn, near the Montgomeryshire canal. There are remains of a castle built in the 11th century by Bleddyn-ap-Cynfyn, and granted to the Mortimers. The principal residence is Dolforwyn Hall.

DOLGADFAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbynmair, in the co. of Montgomery, 9 miles E. of Machynlleth.

DOLGANNED, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, in the co. of Denbigh.

DOLGARROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr-y-Cennin, in the co. of Carnarvon, 7½ miles from Conway. It is situated on the river Afon-ddu, which rises in Llyn Cwlyd, a long, narrow sheet of water about 4 miles up the mountains.

DOLGEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, in the co. of Montgomery.

DOLGELLY, a par., market town, and county town of Merionethshire, in conjunction with Bala, locally situated in the hund. of Talybout, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 16½ miles from Machynlleth, the terminus of the Newtown and Machynlleth railway, from whence access is by coach. A railway is now in course of construction. Dolgelly is situated in a beautiful valley, as its name implies, "the Dale of the Hazel Groves," between the rivers Arran and Wnion, under Cadr-Idris, the summit of which is about 6 miles distant. The par. contains Brithdir, Isaf and Uwchaf, Cefnyr-Owen, Dolgledr, Dyffrydan, and Garthgynfawr, North and South, in all, eight townships. In 1404, at Court Plâs, Owain Glyndwr is said to have held a council, in which he concluded an alliance with Charles, King of France, but archæologists seem to think that the house is not of so ancient a date as to justify the tradition, as it does not appear to be earlier than the 16th century. During the Civil War it was fortified by some royalists, who were defeated by Sir Edward Vaughan. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of the celebrated Welsh flannels, and others of a coarser kind for the American dealers; also in currying and tanning. It is a summer assize town alternately with Bala, which, together, contain about 2,500 inhabitants; and petty sessions are held here. The town itself is mean, and the grey, sombre appearance of its houses would be uninviting were it not for the exquisite beauty of its situation. Besides the county-hall, which contains a portrait of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, there are two banks, a savings-bank, townhall, market-house, county gaol, and house of correction. It is approached by a seven-arched bridge. The Poor-law Union comprises 13 parishes, with a population of about 13,000. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £500, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has tombs of Chief Baron Richards and of Meiric ab Vychan. Near the church is Moel Orthrwm, a British camp, and Cymmer Abbey. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. There is Dr. Ellis's free grammar school, and other charities which amount to about £29 per annum. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 20th February, 21st April, 11th May, 27th June, 13th August, 20th September, 9th October, 22nd November, and 16th December, for cattle, sheep, horses, cheese, &c.

DOLGLEDR, a tnshp. in the par. of Dolgelly, as above.

DOL-GWDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tref-Eglwys, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Llanidloes. It is situated in a vale, near the river Clywedog.

DOLGWYN-FELYN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dwyriew, in the co. of Montgomery, 3 miles S. of Llanfair.

DOLL, a vil. in the par. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles from Machynlleth.

DOLLA, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S. of Nenagh. It is situated on the Anglesey-road from Tipperary to Nenagh. The surface is hilly, with much bog, and is intersected by the head streams of the river Nenagh. The living is a mensal, and wholly impropriate to the see of Killaloe. This parish has neither church, chapel, nor school. Happy Grove and Trevorstown are the residences.

DOLLAR, a par. in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland. It contains a town of its own name, and is bounded by the pars. of Glendevon, Muckhart, Fossaway, Clackmannan, and Tillicoultry. It extends 3 miles in length from N. to S., with a breadth of 1¼ mile. The Ochil hills bound it on the N., and the river Devon traverses it from E. to W. The soil in the northern parts of the parish is light and sandy, while that on the banks of the Devon is more clayey. The Ochils afford excellent pasture for sheep. Coal of superior quality is extensively worked. Iron is also abundant, and copper and lead were formerly obtained in the Ochils. Pebbles of agate or chalcedony are occasionally found on a hill called the White Wisp, and silver has been found in a glen to the W. of Castle-Campbell. The chief landowners are Haig of Dollarfield, Murray of Dollarbeg, and the Globe Insurance Company. Besides the above sources of industry, there are two quarries, a bleach-field, a woollen manufactory, and two tile works. A chalybeate spring of extraordinary strength was discovered at Vicar's Bridge in 1830; it is of a brown colour, and very astringent. Its waters contain a solution of the hypersulphate and the persulphate of iron, and sulphate of soda and alumina, together with silica and common salt. The greater part of the parish formerly belonged to the Argyle family, but in 1605 the whole property was farmed out, except Castle-Campbell and two neighbouring farms. Castle-Campbell has been in ruins since 1645, when the Marquis of Montrose destroyed it. It is still a noble relic of feudal ages, surmounting a round insulated mound, bounded on both sides by a deep and wooded ravine. It is not known when, or by whom, it was first erected. The road from Stirling to Kinross traverses the parish, and there is easy access to the Tillicoultry branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. This par. is in the presb. of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the Globe Insurance Company. The minister has a stipend of £159. There is also a Free church for Dollar and Muckhart. Besides the parish school, Macnab's school, or the Dollar Institution (taught by a principal and nine masters), supplies a good education. The town of Dollar stands on the road from Stirling to Kinross, in the eastern part of the parish, 12 miles N.E. of Stirling, and the same distance S.W. of Kinross. It includes the vils. of Old Dollar and New Dollar. Fairs are held in May, June, August, and October.

DOLLARBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Manor, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Tweedsmuir.

DOLLAR-LAW, a mountain in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It lies between the pars. of Manor and Drummelzier, and attains a height of 2,840 feet, commanding an extensive view over the Lothians, Northumberland, and Berwickshire.

DOLLYMOUNT, a vil. in the par. of Clontarf, in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Dublin.

DOLPHINHOLME, a vil. in the par. of Cockerham, in the co. of Lancaster, 6 miles S. of Lancaster. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, in the patron. of R. Garnett, Esq.

DOLPHIN'S-BARN, a suburban vil. to the city of

Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the Grand canal, which is crossed here by Camae Bridge, and on the road to Crumlin.

DOLPHINSTON, a vil. in the par. of Prestonpans, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It stands 2 miles W. of Tranent, near an old castle, on the road from Edinburgh to Haddington.

DOLPHINTON, a par. in the Upper ward district of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Peeblesshire, and on the S. and W. by the pars. of Walston and Dunsyre, and is 3 miles long from E. to W., by 2½ broad. It lies at an elevation of about 700 feet above the sea, but is all arable, with the exception of Dolphinton Hill and Keir Hill. The soil is a dry sandy loam. The road from Biggar to Edinburgh intersects the parish, which is in the presb. of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of Lord Douglas. The minister has a stipend of £158. Dolphinton is believed to have taken its name from having been the property of Dolfin, eldest brother of Cospatrick, first Earl of Dunbar. Not long after it formed part of the baronial territory of Bothwell, and after that reverted to the crown, and was given by James III. in 1483 to Sir James Ramsay. In 1488 James IV. conferred it on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, the master of his household, in which family it remained until 1567, when it was forfeited along with the other possessions of the Earl of Bothwell. In 1593, on the attainder of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, it became the property of the ancestors of the present house of Douglas; but for many years, up to the middle of the last century, the greater part of the parish was owned by a family of the name of Brown, who was succeeded in 1755 by Mr. Kenneth M'Kenzie. Major Learmont, one of the soldiers of the Covenant, owned the property of Newholme in this parish, in the churchyard of which he was buried in 1693, in the 88th year of his age.

DOLPHISTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Oxnam, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated on the right bank of the Jed, 4½ miles S.E. of Jedburgh.

DOLTON, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Bideford, and 7 N.E. of Hatherleigh. Torrington is its post town. It is intersected by the new road from Exeter to Bideford, and is much frequented by different species of birds, among which are the heron, bittern, and quail. The land is chiefly arable, and there are 74 acres of orchard. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £405, in the patron. of the Rev. P. T. Johnson. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. There is a National school. Fairs were formerly held in March and October, but are at present discontinued.

DOLWAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfair.

DOLWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintfraid, co. of Montgomery, 4 miles N.E. of Llanfyllin. It is a station on the Oswestry, Llanidloes, and Newtown railway.

DOL-WYDDELAN, a par. in the hund. of Nant-Conway, in the co. of Carnarvon, 6 miles S.W. of Llanrwst. It is situated on the river Lledr, under Moel Siabod. There are still remains of the old castle in which Llewelyn the Great was born, and which afterwards descended to the Berkenets and the Gwynnes. Of the two towers which existed in Pennant's time, only one remains, with a small portion of a wall of great thickness. The village is one of the rudest and most primitive in Wales, situated in a wild and lovely valley, entirely surrounded by mountains. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £107, in the patron. of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyrelan, was built by Meredydd-ap-Jevan, who is stated to have purchased the castle in the reign of Henry VII. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. Fairs are held on the 16th April, 15th August, and 20th September.

DOL-Y-GARROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr-y-Cennin, in the co. of Carnarvon, 7 miles S. of Conway. It is pleasantly situated on the river Conway, and contains the hmlt. of Ardda.

DOMGAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, in the co. of Montgomery, 7 miles N.E. of Llanfyllin.

DOMINICK, ST., a par. in the hund. of Middle East, in the co. of Cornwall, 9 miles N.E. of Liskeard, and 2¾ S.E. of Callington. It is situated near the river Tamar, and includes the tnshp. of Halton, where Francis Rous, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the friend of Cromwell, was born in 1579. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £318, in the patron. of the Rev. F. L. Bazeley. There are remains of a Roman entrenchment in the vicinity, and of a monastery at Baber.

DON, a river in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It rises on the eastern slopes of Ben Aven, to the W. of Corgarff, at the head of Strath-Don, and among the mountains which form the south-western boundary of Aberdeenshire. It runs eastward to the N. of the Dee, and in a direction more or less parallel with that river, for a course of 62 miles, until it flows into the German Ocean, a short distance N. of Aberdeen. About a century and a half ago, the channel of the Don was altered to the northward of its former position, and has since been confined by piles to a point eastward of the new bridge of Don and the Brig of Balgownie. There is reason to believe, from the works of Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester that in ancient times the Don flowed southward along the links to the E. of the towns of Old and New Aberdeen, and joined the river Dee at its mouth before reaching the sea. This river, like its neighbour the Dee, has within the last century been subject to periodical floods or *spates* as they are called in the district. The most notable of these occurred in 1768, 1799, and 1829. They were occasioned by a rainfall of some days' duration, and, happening in the autumn when the crops were still ungathered or growing, committed great devastation on the low and flat grounds bordering the stream. Since the last catastrophe many of the *haughs*, or low grounds, have been protected by embankments. This river, like the Dee, possesses valuable salmon fishings.

DON, a river in the West Riding of the co. of York. It rises in the moors, 6 miles S.W. of Peniston, and runs about 50 miles, past Sheffield, Rotherham, Conisborough, Doncaster, and Thorne, into the river Aire at Goole, near Snaith.

DON, for names with this prefix, *see* also Dun.

DONABATE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Nethercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Swords. It is a station on the Drogheda railway. The parish is situated on the shore of the harbour of Malahide. The soil is variable, upon a basis of limestone and porphyry. The town stands on the road from Swords to Portrane, and is said to be of Danish origin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Portrane, £93, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Dublin. The church is situated on a neighbouring eminence, and contains a marble monument to Dr. Cobbe, the late Archbishop of Dublin. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Near the town is Newbridge, once the residence of the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, author of a Dictionary of Painters. Within this mansion are several valuable pictures. Here are ruins of a chapel, containing monuments of the Barnewalls, ancestors of the present Lord Trimleston, whose present seat is Turvey, in this parish.

DONACARNEY, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, 3 miles E. of Drogheda.

DONACAVEY, or DONOGHEAVY, called also FINDONAGH, a par. in the bars. of Clogher and East Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Fintona, its post town. It is situated on the road from Omagh to Enniskillin. The service is hilly and bleak, with bog and moor. The soil is of middling quality. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in linen weaving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £737, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a commodious building, erected in 1641 in place of the old one, which was destroyed during the wars. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, two meeting-houses for Presbyterians, and one for Wesleyans, also Sunday and other schools. The parish was granted to the Willoughbys as the manor of Castlemain. The principal residences are Derrybard and Ecclesville. Limestone is abundant.

DONADEA, a par. and post town in the bar. of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Clane, and 5 W. of Maynooth. It lies on the W. margin of the Bog of Allen. The surface is rather hilly and woody; the soil indifferent. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with two others, £124, in the patron. of Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart. The church was built in 1815 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It has a monument to Sir Gerald and Lady Aylmer. The nearest Roman Catholic chapel is at Balrahan. Here are two schools connected with Erasmus Smith's Charity; also other daily schools. Donadea Castle is an ancient stronghold, in 1691 it was held against an attacking party under King James II. by the lady of Sir Andrew Aylmer.

DONAGH, a par. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Carndonagh, its post town. It is situated at the head of Trabregha Bay. The surface is very mountainous and boggy; the highest ground, at Slieve Snaght, rising 2,019 feet above the sea-level. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £362, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church was built in 1769, and restored in 1813. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and the Presbyterians have a meeting-house. There are several day schools, one of which is connected with the National Board. On the side of Slieve Snaght is a picturesque cascade. Slate and limestone abound, and there are several abandoned silver mines. The remains of stone crosses and other traces of antiquity are alleged to be the vestiges of an abbey, founded by St. Patrick in 412.

DONAGH, a par. in the bar. of Trough, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Monaghan. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and contains Emyvale and Glasslough; the latter is its post town. The surface includes large tracts of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £245, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1775, and is situated at Glasslough. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Gleronin and Corraghrin, which are united. There are also Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, and many Sunday and other schools. Petty sessions are held at Emyvale. Seats—Anketell Grove, Glasslough, Fort Johnston, and Castle Leslie. Many relics of antiquity have been found on the Glasslough estate.

DONAGHADEE, a par., market town, and seaport in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Newtownards, and 22 from Belfast by the Belfast and County Down railway, which has a branch line to Donaghadee. It is situated on the shores of the Irish Channel, and is a mail-packet station, and the nearest port to Scotland. The soil is good. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the muslin embroidery trades, and in the flax-mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £362, in the patron. of the primate. The church is an ancient structure built in the form of a cross; the tower was added in 1833. The Presbyterians and Methodists have chapels, and there are National and parochial schools. The town contains police and coastguard stations, a hospital, magazine, court-house, and dispensary. Manor-courts are held here, and petty sessions every Wednesday. There is a commodious landing station. The small natural harbour has been enlarged to about 200 yards square; it is 16 feet deep, and is defended by two piers, with a steady red light, put up in 1836, which has a range of 12 miles. The principal residences are Donaghadee House, Wooburn House, and Carrowdore Castle. Near the harbour is a large rath. Fairs are held on the 13th June, 16th August, 10th October, and the second Saturday in December.

DONAGHCLONEY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Moira. Waringstown is its post town. It is situated on the road from Lurgan to Banbridge. The surface has some bog and a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated at Waringstown, and was founded by William Waring in 1680, enlarged in 1733, and again in 1830. Divine service is also held in several of the schoolrooms. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house. There are three schools assisted by the London Hibernian Society, one in connection with the National Board, and several others. The chief seat is Waringstown House, which was occupied in 1688 by a party of Irish insurgents until the following year, when they were routed by Schomberg; others are Woodville, Milltown, Rosemount Valley, &c.

DONAGHCUMPER, or DONACOMPER, a par. in the bar. of North and South Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Clondalkin is its post town. It is situated on the river Liffey, and contains Celbridge and Templeplace. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Clare. The living is partly united to Clondalkin, and partly to Kildrought, val. £430, in the patron. of the archbishop, The principal seats are St. Wolstan's, Newtown, Primrose Hill, Elin Hall, Coolfitch, and Newbridge. A substantial bridge crosses the river here. Remains of a priory, founded by Adam de Hereford in 1202, and dedicated to St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, may be seen.

DONAGHEDY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Strabane. Dunamanna is its post town. The soil is rich, with a substratum of limestone and clay-slate. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving linen and in agriculture. Loughs Ash and Moore are within this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,534, in the patron. of the Marquis of Abercorn. The church, erected in 1788, stands about half a mile from the ruins of the ancient structure. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Leckpatrick, and four Presbyterian meeting-houses. There are numerous schools within the parish, one or two of which are respectively connected with the National Board and the London Hibernian Society. This parish was granted by James I. to the Drummond family, who built a castle here. The Marquis of Abercorn, who is part owner, takes the title of Baron Mountcastle from an old seat here, in ruins, conferred on "Captain Hamilton," 6th earl, who commanded at the siege of Derry. Other seats are Thornhill, Fairview, Grangefoyle, Dullexon, and Earlsgift. There are some curious artificial caves.

DONAGHENRY, a par. in the bar. of Middle Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Stewartstown is its post town. It includes the market town of Stewartstown, part of Coal Island and Lough Roughan. The surface is hilly, but the soil good. The parish was given by James I. to Sir A. Stewart, who built a castle for its defence near Stewartstown. The forces of James II. encamped on the shores of Lake Ardpatrick, while on their route to Derry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £481, in the patron. of Robert King, Esq. The church, situated in Stewartstown, was built in 1694 and enlarged in 1822. There is a chapel-of-ease at Coal Island. The parish contains two Roman Catholic chapels, united to that of Ballyclog; also Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, and several schools. The principal seats are Donaghenry House and Anketell Lodge. Lime and building stone are abundant. At Annahone are some extensive coal-mines, now abandoned. Here are ruins of a large castle, founded by Lord-Deputy Sidney, *temp.* Elizabeth. It was occupied by the Earl of Tyrone, and again in 1641 by Sir Phelim O'Nial. In the vicinity are extensive Druidical remains.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of Ibane and Barryroe, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Clonakilty. Timoleague is its post town.

It is situated on the E. shore of Clonakilty Bay, at the head of a peninsula, and contains the headland known as Seven Heads. It has a bold coast line, open to the Atlantic, and is a coastguard station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. There is no church, but public worship is held at the coastguard barrack. Here is a hedge-school. Good slate is entensively quarried. There are remains of a rath; and a square tower and burial-place seem to indicate the site of the ancient church.

DONAGHMORE, or DONOUGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of Barretts and East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles W.N.W of Cork, on the road to Kenturk. Coachford is its post town. It is situated on the base of the Boghra mountains. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £835, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of ancient foundation. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), two Sunday and six day schools. There is a police station, manor court, and dispensary, within the Macroom Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held once a month. The principal residences are Donaghmore House and Derry. The Dripsey rivulet rises in the interior. Fairs, 12th May and 21st November.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Lifford. Castlefinn is its post town. It is situated on the river Finn. The surface is hilly and boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,669, in the patron. of the Irvings. The church, which is of ancient foundation, is situated near Castlefinn. There is a chapel-of-ease at Crossroads, and three Presbyterian meeting-houses, and three united Roman Catholic chapels are within the parish. There are several schools in the parish, many of which are assisted by charitable societies. Lismullyduff Mountain and Lough Mourne are on the borders. The principal seats are Edenmore, Summerhill, Monellan, Woodland, Mounthall, Weddingtown, and Finnlodge.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Newry. Loughbrickland is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Belfast. The surface consists of excellent soil. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in linen-weaving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £397, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built by Primate Boulter in 1741; it received the addition of a tower in 1828. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Barr and Glen (united). The Presbyterians have a meeting-house, and there are National schools, and five pay day schools. The principal seats are Beach Hill, Fivemile Hill, Sheepbridge House, Fourmile House, Drumantine, and Grove. The Dowagh, or Danes' Castle, forms part of the western boundary of this parish. In 1641, Glen, or Glynwood, was the scene of a massacre, nearly 1,300 Protestants being butchered by a party of Roman Catholics who had concealed themselves in a neighbouring copse. A curious cross in the churchyard marks the entrance to an artificial cave of some extent. Fairs are held on the first Friday in every month.

DONAGHMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of North Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Maynooth. It is situated on the Royal canal. The living is partly united to the benefice of Kildrought, and partly to that of Clondalkin, in the dioc. of Dublin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is included in the union of Celbridge. On the banks of the canal are the ruins of the old church.

DONAGHMORE. *See* BALLYRAGGET, co. Kilkenny.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Limerick, its post town. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Cork. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Cahiravalla. There is a daily school. The principal residences are South Hill, Clonlong, and Ballyseeda. The old church is now a picturesque ruin; within its walls are several tombs, including monuments of the Roches.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains part of Navan its post town. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Boyne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Navan £566, in the patron. of the crown. Here is a day school, supported by private subscriptions and the National Board. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to Navan. The principal seats are Black Castle, Ratholdron Castle, and Nevinstown. A round tower, some 100 feet high and 66 feet round, is said to mark the site of an abbey founded by St. Patrick. Over the doorway is a piece of sculpture representing the crucifixion of our Saviour.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ratoath its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Slane, and contains the townland of Robertstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ratoath, £595, in the patron. of the crown and T. L. Norman, Esq., alternately. The Roman Catholic chapel is an old building, standing in a disused burial-ground; it is united to the chapel of Creekstown, and has a school connected with it. Donaghmore House is in the vicinity.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of East Iffa and Offa and Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Fethard. It is situated on the road from thence to Clonmel. The surface has considerable tracts of reclaimable bog. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kiltigan, £202, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church is a mere ruin. The nearest place of worship is at Lisronagh. There are also some other ecclesiastical remains, and it is said that an abbey once stood here, presided over by St. Farthanan. Limestone is abundant in this locality.

DONAGHMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Clandonagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Rathdowney on the road to Roscrea, and 3 miles from the Borris station on the Southern and Western railway. It occupies a commanding position, and is traversed by a small tributary of the Nore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £462, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1822, principally by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rathdowney and Grogan. Here is a parochial school and two others. Fairs are held on the 28th March, 12th and 13th June, 31st August, and 12th December.

DONAGHMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Middle Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Dungannon, on the road from thence to Omagh. It is a station on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction railway. The par. contains the vils. of Castlecaulfield and Donaghy. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,160, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is situated at Castlecaulfield, and is a commodious building. It was erected in 1688. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Pomeroy. There are three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, a parochial school, and seven other schools. The village is a neatly-built and thriving place. It was founded about a century ago under the auspices of A. Mackenzie. Here are extensive brick-fields, bleach-grounds, and a brewery. Linen weaving gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The principal seats are Fort Edward, Springfield, Annaginnea, Beech Valley, and some others. Mullagruen was built by the Rev. G. Walker, the rector and defender of Londonderry. St. Patrick is said to have founded an abbey here with St. Columb at its head. It was subsequently possessed by the Culdees, and is mentioned in an inquisition of 33 Henry VIII. A large stone cross now standing in the town is the only vestige remaining of this abbey. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Gorey, its post town. It is situated near Cahore Point, on the coast of St. George's Channel. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, in the alternate patron. of the Treasurer of Ferns and Lady Esmonde. The church, alleged to have been a cell to Glascarrig Abbey, is very old, and fast decaying. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardamine. Here is a Sunday and two or three day schools. Donaghmore is noted as being the landing-place of Dermod MacMurrough, the last King of Leinster, on his return from England. It is recorded that a cell to the Benedictine monastery of Glascarrig existed here under St. Dogmael, afterwards granted to Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork. The chief seats are Donaghmore House, Peppard's Castle, and Johnstown Castle.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Baltinglass. Donard is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Slaney, and at the base of Brusselstown Hill. The surface is mountainous and broken, having some considerable summits and a large tract of bog. The soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £385, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was rebuilt in 1711, and had the addition of a tower in 1821. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Donard and Dunlavin. Here is a school assisted by the Erasmus charity, another connected with the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and five or six other daily schools. The principal seats are Ballinclea and Coolmoney. At Castleruddery are Druidical remains and a large Danish rath. Spear-heads and other relics have been ploughed up here.

DONAGHMOYNE, or DONAMINE, a par. in the bar. of Farney-with-Donaghmoyne, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Carrickmacross, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Monaghan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £776, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1827 from funds lent by the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Lisdownem, Taplagh, and Tullymaclinartin, which are united. There are National and other schools. Several lakes are within the limits of the parish. The principal seats are Donaghmoyne House, Longfield, Vicars-dale, and Rahans. Here are ruins of a fort, and some monastic remains.

DONAGHPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Headford, its post town. It is situated near Lough Corrib. The surface is flat, with large tracts of bog and many lakes. The road from Headford to Tuam traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Headford, £834, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Headford. The principal seats are Garrowlmore House, Mirehill House, Oldtore Lodge, and Abbeytown.

DONAGHPATRICK, a par. in the bars. of Lower Navan and Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Navan, its post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and is traversed by the road from Enniskillin to Drogheda. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £380, in the patron. of the Rev. G. Everard. The church is a neat building with ancient tower. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Kilberry and Oristown. There are several schools. The hamlet of Donaghpatrick was anciently a prosperous town, but has fallen into decay. The seats of the neighbourhood are Randlestown and Gilbstown, where is a Danish fort. An abbey is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, but was destroyed by the Danes in 994. A castle formerly stood here.

DONAGHY, a vil. in the par. of Donaghmore, in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone. prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Stewartstown. It stands on the road from Dungannon to Doneraile. Fairs are held on the 10th July and 26th August.

DONAHA, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Carrigholt.

DONALD'S MOUNTAIN, in the bar. of Kenought, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It forms part of the skreen of the Roe valley, and rises to a height of 1,315 feet.

DONAMOA HEAD, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Binghamstown. Here is a remarkable stone monument.

DONAMONA, a par. joined to Killaloe, co. Clare, Ireland.

DONAMORE. *See* DONAGHMORE.

DONAN, a small island at the head of Loch Alsh, in the S.W. corner of the co. of Ross, Scotland. It is situated at the junction of lochs Long and Durich.

DONANAGHTA, a par. in the bar. of Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the river Shannon, and contains its post town, Eyrecourt. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with several others, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. Eyrecourt is the principal residence.

DONANE, a vil. in the bar. of Slievemargy, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Carlow. It is noted for its extensive coal-fields.

DONARD, a par. in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Baltinglass, its post town. It is situated on the Little Slaney river, and on the road from Hollywood to Hacketstown. The surface is mountainous, but the soil good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Cryhelp, £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built in 1835 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dunlavin. Here are parochial, infant, and Sunday schools. The town stands at the foot of Donard Mountain, which rises 1,753 feet above sea-level. It was formerly a market town, and was burnt in 1798 by the insurgents. Here is a police station. St. Silvester is said to have been buried in Donard church, and subsequently removed to Toughboyne Monastery

DONASS, a cascade in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. This magnificent fall is on the Shannon, at a point where the river is 300 yards wide. Its length is about ½ a mile, and it is caused by huge masses of rock which lie in the river's course. Castle Connell is the neighbouring seat.

DONAT'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, in the co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. It is situated on the sea-coast near the lighthouse at Nash Point. A castle was built here by the Esterlings or Stradlings shortly after the Norman Conquest, of which there are some remains. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £131, in the patron. of T. T. Drake, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church stands in a beautiful glen, and contains several remarkable monuments of the Stradlings, whose ancestors inhabited the castle for seven centuries. In the neighbourhood may be seen part of the ruins of Castle Marcross and a cromlech. Some fossils have been discovered, and there is a large cave in the vicinity, supposed to have been inhabited by St. Donat.

DONAT'S (ST.), WELSH, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Cowbridge. It is situated at the source of the river Ely. The living is a cur. annexed to Llanblethian.

DONCASTER, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the lower div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 37 miles S.W. of York, and 162 N.N.W. of London by road, or 156¼ by the Great Northern railway, on which it is a chief station. The Midland, South Yorkshire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways also have stations in the town, which is situated on the S. bank of the river Don, here crossed by two handsome stone bridges. This river rises near Penistone, and after flowing by Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorne, joins the Ouse at Goole near its confluence with the Humber. The parish of Doncaster includes, besides the borough of Doncaster, the tnshps. of Balby-with-Hexthorp, Langthwaite-with-Tilts, and Long Sandal-with-Wheatley. By the Romans this town was called *Danum*, and afterwards successively changed into *Caer Daun*, *Donacercen*, and *Doncastre* or *Doncastle*. It was burnt by lightning in 759, and was one of the manors given by the Conqueror to Robert de Mortaigne.—The borough was first incorporated by Richard I. Under the new Act it is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, elected by the three wards—east, west, and north—into which the borough is divided. There is no borough rate, the expenses of watching, lighting, drainage, paving, and county rates, being defrayed out of the corporate fund, which is under the control of the town council, who also act as a local board of health. The town may be described generally as well laid out. The streets are for the most part straight, broad, well paved, and lighted with gas. During the past ten years the character and appearance of the town have been completely changed by the vast improvements and great increase of building, owing chiefly to the opening of the several lines of railway, which have brought it into connection with the rich coal and iron fields of South Yorkshire, and the ports of Great Grimsby and Liverpool. The Great Northern railway has also an extensive plant, employing near 1,500 skilled mechanics, who inhabit a separate suburb of the town, numbering, with their families, near 4,000 persons. The town has increased from 2,583 houses in 1851, inhabited by 12,052 persons, to 3,594 houses in 1861, inhabited by 16,406 persons. The principal public buildings are—the mansion house, situated in the centre of the town, the residence of the chief magistrate; the townhall; the covered corn and wool market; the market hall, erected on the site of the ancient townhall, a spacious building with a roof of iron: it is used by the butchers, poulterers, &c.; the union workhouse, in Hexthorpe-lane, embracing 54 townships; the Grammar, the Christ Church, National, the British, Great Northern, Plant, and ragged schools; the Deaf and Dumb Institution; St. James's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, and the borough gaol.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of St. James annexed, £315, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The new church is a magnificent building by G. G. Scott. It is built after the manner of the ancient church of St. George, which was destroyed by fire in 1853, and accommodates about 1,400 people. The church of St. James, erected in 1858, chiefly through the exertions of Edmund Denison, Esq., late M.P. for the West Riding, is an admirable piece of architecture, with a spire 120 feet high. The general design was given by E. B. Denison, Esq. (Q.C.), who, at his own expense, has recently rebuilt the spire. There are also the following district churches: Christ Church, a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of G. J. Jarratt, Esq.; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the Rev. R. J. Banks; and Loversall, a perpet. cur., val. £51, in the patron. of the Vicar of Doncaster. There is a large and elegant chapel for the Wesleyans in Priory-place; one for the Independents in Hall-gate, which has been recently renovated; and also places of worship for the Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Primitive Methodists, Quakers, and Baptists. The 3rd West York militia have their depôt at Doncaster. Here are various charities and almshouses, viz. Jarratt's Charity, founded by John Jarratt, Esq., of Doncaster; Quintin Kay's Charity, of £300 per annum; those of Martin, Copley, Elston, Saunders, &c. The Stocks's almshouses are on the road from Doncaster to Wheatley. The gift of the charity is in the hands of the mayor and vicar for the time being. The cemetery was opened in 1856; two-thirds are set apart for the interment of members of the Church, and one-third for Dissenters.—The chief attraction of Doncaster are its September races. The St. Leger is run for on a Wednesday, and brings thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. The course is circular and nearly flat, about 1 mile, 7 furlongs, and 70 yards long.—The chief manufactures of the town are flax and hemp, canvas and sacking. There are several iron and brass foundries, and also breweries and malting establishments.—Among the seats of the nobility and gentry may be mentioned Sandbeck Park, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; Sprotboro', of Sir J. Copley; Wheatley Hall, of Sir W. Cooke; Hickleton, of Sir C. Wood; Cantley, of Mr. Childers; Campsmount, of Mr. Yarborough; Owston, of Mr. Cooke, &c. Coins, urns, and other Roman remains have been dug up in various parts of the town and neighbourhood. Market day is Saturday, and a cattle market every alternate Tuesday. There are four annual fairs.

DONCASTER BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sprotbrough, wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Doncaster.

DONCASTER BRIDGE-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N. of Doncaster.

DONCASTER SOKE, in the West Riding of the co of York, includes the pars. of Loversall and Rossington, with parts of Doncaster and Finningley, all within the jurisdiction of Doncaster.

DONEGAL, a maritime co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Ulster. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Lough Foyle, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and on the S. by Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Leitrim. It lies between 54° 28' and 55° 20' N. lat., and 6° 48' and 8° 40' W. long., comprising a surface of 1,865 square miles, or 1,193,443 acres, of which 393,191 are under cultivation, 769,587 uncultivated, bog, mountain, &c., 7,079 in plantations, 23,107 water, &c., and the remaining 479 occupied by towns. The greatest length is from N.E. to S.W., 85 miles; the greatest breadth, S.E. to N.W., 41 miles. In the time of Ptolemy, Donegal was inhabited by the two tribes of *Venicnii* and *Rhobogdii*. It subsequently formed part of the district of *Eircael*, or *Eargal*, and was the seat of the sept of the O'Donells, who were descended from Conal Golban, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. From him the county was named *Tyr-Conall*, until the plantation of Ulster by James I. in 1612. There were several other septs in *Tyrconnel* subject to the O'Donells, and descended from the common ancestor, Conal Golban. The chief of these were the O'Dohertys, O'Boyles, O'Donaghs, O'Gallaghers, O'Clerys, MacWards, and MacSuibhne, or Sweeneys. In the early part of the 15th century, Nial Garbb, the chief of the sept, was engaged in war with the English, which terminated in his capture and death. The district was erected into a county under its present name in 1584, and Hugh Roe O'Donell, then chieftain, was entrapped by Sir John Perrot, and detained as a hostage for the peaceable behaviour of his sept. After three years' confinement he escaped, and devised a plan for a rebellion in concert with Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, in whose favour he compelled Tirlogh Luineagh O'Neil to resign the title of O'Neil. An English force was sent against them in 1592, and the convent of Donegal and a few castles were seized, but soon recovered by the Irish. In company with Tyrone, O'Donell was present at the battle of Blackwater, and Maguire and O'Rourke, two of his partisans, defeated Sir Conyers Clifford in a pass of the Carlow mountains. This encouraged him to make an expedition into Thomond and other parts more immediately under English rule, but in his absence Sir Henry Docura, Governor of Loch Foyle, landed in Innishowen, and took the castles of Culmore, Derry, and Dunnalong, and soon afterwards that of Donegal also. At this time O'Donell's cousin, Nial Gaw O'Donell, and his brothers, were persuaded to join the English and to give up the town of Lifford, when Docura set up Nial in his place as chief. In 1601 Tyrone and O'Donell marched to the relief of the Spanish forces sent to their assistance by Philip III., who were blockaded at Kinsale. Here they were totally defeated, and O'Donell in consequence sailed to Spain, to solicit further aid in men and money, but after spending a year and a half to no purpose, died at Valladolid. He was the last chief acknowledged by the whole sept as "The O'Donell." As Nial Gaw did not prove so subservient to the English as was thought desirable, Rory O'Donell was promoted to the chieftain-ship, and also created Earl of Tyrone. In 1607 he was accused of a conspiracy, with other lords, all of whom fled the country, and the year after Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, chief of the sept of that name, broke out into rebellion, and took Culmore and Derry. He then fortified the rock of Doune, where the O'Donells had been crowned for many centuries, and was besieged there for five months, being, at the expiration of that time, shot while leaning over the edge of the rock. In 1612 O'Donell and his fellow-conspirators were attainted of high treason, and Donegal and five other counties in Ulster escheated to the king. The survey taken at the time gives the area of the "profitable land" in the county as 110,700 acres. Of these the termon lands, 9,160 acres, were assigned to the see of Raphoe ; 3,680 acres were assigned as the bishop's mensal lands; 6,600 acres as glebe-land for 87 parishes; 9,224 acres of monastery land to the college of Dublin; 300 acres to Culmore Fort: 1,000 to Ballyshannon; and 1,024 to Sir Ralph Bingley. Other "undertakers" were Sir John Kingsmill, John Murray, Sir John Stewart, Sir James Cunningham, Sir George Marburie, &c. Muff, in Innishowen, was granted to the Grocers' Company. In 1798 the French fleet was captured by Sir John Warren off Tory Island, and in the same year his Majesty's ship *Saldanah* was lost close to the Fannet Light.—The surface of Donegal is mostly covered with mountains, rivers, and lakes, affording grand and picturesque scenery. The midland district, however, from the liberty of Londonderry westward to Letterkenny and Rathmelton, and southward along the Foyle to Lifford and Castle Finn, is comparatively flat, and suitable for cultivation. The country round Ballyshannon and Donegal to the S. of the county, and round Buncrana and Dunfanaghy to the N., is of the same character; but with these exceptions the county consists of mountain and moorland, interspersed with fertile valleys. The general direction of the mountain chains is from S.W. to N.E. In the N.E. of the county, between loughs Swilly and Foyle, are the mountains of Slieve Snaght, 2,019 feet in height, and Knockalla, 1,196 feet. To the W. of Sheephaven is Muckish, 2,190 feet, and near the Bloody Foreland, Cartreena, 1,396 feet. In the chain which runs to the S. of these mountains, the highest points are Errigal, 2,463 feet, and Dovish, 2,143 feet; and again, S. of these, Bluestack, 2,213 feet, and Silverhill, 1,967 feet. Other considerable mountains are Knockroe, 2,202 feet; Agla, 1,953 feet; Gangin, 1,859 feet; and Croaghnagur, 1,793 feet.—The rivers in the county are numerous but small, the most important being the Foyle. This river rises in Lough Finn, in the Branagh hills, to the N. of Aghla, passes Stranorlar and Lifford, and enters the sea through Lough Foyle, on which Londonderry is situated. The river is called the Finn from its source to Lifford, where it is joined on the E. by the Strule, into which the Derg, rising in Lough Derg, flows, after a course of about 20 miles. On the W. the Deele flows from Lough Deele, nearly parallel to the Finn, joining the Foyle below Lifford. The Swilly flows into the head of Lough Swilly, after a course of not more than 15 miles. Letterkenny stands on the Swilly, about 4 miles from its entrance into the lough. The Deannan also flows into the lough near Rathmelton. Other smaller rivers are the Lackagh, flowing into Sheephaven; the Clady and Gweedore, into Gweedore Bay; the Gweebarra, at the mouth of which stands Ballinacarrick ; the Owenea, which discharges itself into Loughrussmore Bay; the Eask, on which Donegal stands; and the Erne, flowing from Lough Erne, with Ballyshannon at its mouth.—The southern part of the county is chiefly limestone, covered with a deep and rich soil. N. of the Barnesmore mountains, the formation is igneous, excepting a tract of transition formation along the course of the river Foyle. The Derrynaght range consists chiefly of mica-slate, topped with granite; and Horn Head is entirely composed of trap, greenstone, and porphyry. Limestone of various colours occurs in the mountain districts, and the marble of Dunlewry is considered equal to that from Carrara. Lead ore has been discovered at Boylagh, Loughna-Broden, on the Derryveagh mountains, and at Kieldrum, in Kilmacrenan. Copper and iron pyrites are found at Errigal, Muckish, and Horn Head. There is a thin seam of coal at Dromore, near Lough Swilly, and also in Innishowen, but it has not yet been worked. A very peculiar steatite is found near Convoy, on the Deele, which is used by the people in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. Pipe and potters' clay are frequently found, but not much used. Considerable quantities of siliceous sand are exported from Lough Salt for the glass manufacture. On the western side of Horn Head there is a natural perforation in a cliff overhanging the sea, through which the water is driven during gales from the N.W. to a considerable height, and the noise thus produced is audible for several miles. It is known as MacSwiney's Gun. Near Bundoran there is a similar orifice called the Fairy Gun. At Brown Hall there is a subterranean river, possessing a very strong power of petrifaction.—The climate is cold and damp, as the country is exposed along its whole coast-line to the north-western gales, but the improvements in the draining of late years have much increased both the salubrity of the atmosphere and the fertility of the soil. The S.E. portion of the county is by far the most fertile, the limestone formation between Ballyshannon and Donegal being covered with a warm friable soil. From Dunkaneely to Kellybegs and Tellen Head, the soil is light and gravelly in the lowlands, and in the mountain sides consists of peat overlying quartz gravel. A light clay, suitable for potatoes, flax, oats, and barley, covers the transition formation, and, along the Foyle and Finn, is sufficient to produce abundance of wheat. In the N. of the county, near Fannet Head, the dales consist of brown gravelly mould, but most of the land on the N. coast is spoiled by the sand which is incessantly blown up from the sea. Rosapenna House, built by Lord Boyne on Rossguill Point, between Sheephaven and Mulroy Bay, has been entirely buried by the sand, with the exception of the extremities of the chimneys. In addition to the grains, flax, and potatoes, which have already been mentioned, turnips, vetches, and mangold-wurzel are now common. The agriculture of the county has been much improved by the exertions of the agricultural societies established in Raphoe and Tyrhugh baronies at the commencement of the present century. The fertile champaign districts afford good grass for feeding sheep, young cattle, and milch cows, but oxen do not fatten readily in any part of the county. In the mountainous districts, where the grass is principally rushes and coarse herbage, the cattle are subject to a sort of ague, known as the "cruppan," cured only by removal to better pasture; but even this change, if persisted in too long, induces another equally severe disease called the "galar." The breed of cattle which seems to thrive best is a cross between the Limerick and old Leicester, crossed again with the Devon or Hereford. The breed of pigs has been much improved, and great numbers are fattened for the Strabane and Londonderry markets. Eggs and fowls are largely exported. Wood is scarce, except in the parks of the gentry.—Donegal is divided into 6 baronies—Bannagh, in the S.W. of the county; Boylagh, W.; Innishowen, East and West, N.E.; Kilmacrenan, N.; Raphoe, North and South, E.; and Tyrhugh, S. The parishes number 50, and parts of 2 others are also in the county. Of these Inniskeel is the largest, containing 100,068 acres. There are 12 market towns—Lifford, the county, assize, sessions, and election town; Donegal and Letterkenny, sessions towns; Ballyshannon, Stranorlar, Rathmelton, Carndonagh, Buncrana (a sessions town), Raphoe, Moville, St. Johnstown, and Killybegs. Donegal and the three following towns, with Dunfanaghy, Glenties, and Milford, are Poor-law Unions; the property rated to the poor being £276,884. Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Rathmelton, and the three following towns have police district stations. The population of the county in 1861 was 236,859, being a decrease of 59,589 since 1841, when the number of persons in the county was 296,448. Two members are sent to the imperial parliament for the county, but before the

Union two members were sent to the Irish parliament in addition by each of the disfranchised boroughs of Lifford, Donegal, Ballyshannon, and St. Johnstown. The local government is carried on by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, 22 deputy-lieutenants, custos, high sheriff, and about 80 magistrates. Donegal is in the north-western circuit, and the north, or Belfast, military district. Quarter sessions are held quarterly at Donegal, half-yearly at Letterkenny, and once a year at Lifford and Buncrana. There are 29 constabulary stations, and the force in connection with them consists of 1 stipendiary magistrate, 7 chief constables, 20 subordinates, and 116 men. A force of infantry is maintained in the barracks of Ballyshannon and Lifford, and a small number of artillery are distributed among the forts of Rathmullen, Knockalla, Macomish, Dunree, Inch, and Red Point, on Lough Swilly, and Greencastle, on Lough Foyle.—There is a lighthouse, with a revolving light, on Innistrahul Island, N. of Malin Head, and fixed lights on Tory Island, Fannet Point, Rathlin, O'Beirne's Island, and St. John's Point, Killybegs. The county infirmary is at Lifford, and the district lunatic asylum at Londonderry, to which Donegal sends 85 patients. There are fever hospitals at Letterkenny, Rathmullen, and Dunfanaghy, and dispensaries at Raphoe, Taughboyne, Killybegs, Moville, Clonmany, Killygawan, Dunkaneely, Kilmacrenan, Kilcar, Letterkenny, Donegal, Muff, Culdaff, Stranorlar, Rutland, Donagh, Killygorden, Ramelton, Buncrana, Careygart, Ballyshannon, Dunfanaghy, and Mount Charles. They are maintained by voluntary subscriptions and grand jury presentments. Donegal contains the diocese of Raphoe and portions of the dioceses of Derry and Clogher.—The population of Donegal is chiefly engaged in agriculture, but manufacture is much on the increase. The chief articles manufactured are linen cloth, worked muslin, and stockings. The neighbourhoods of Raphoe, Lifford, and Ballyshannon are much occupied with the growth of flax and its conversion into linen, for which the chief markets are at Strabane, Londonderry, and Letterkenny. The woollen stockings made in Beylagh find a ready sale in most parts of the island, and the demand for them is increasing. A large number of the female population are engaged in the worked muslin trade. Bleach-greens are numerous near Stranorlar. Innishowen is celebrated for the quality of its whisky. Some years ago private distillation was carried on to a large extent, but it has lately been checked by the vigilance of the Excise officers. On the coast the inhabitants are engaged in making kelp from seaweed, and in the fisheries. The kelp is sent principally to Glasgow. Since 1830 the herring fishery has revived, but before that time the shoals had quite deserted the coast. In addition to herring, cod, ling, haddocks, turbot, and other flat fish are caught. Salmon run up the Erne, and loughs Swilly and Foyle.—Donegal contains many objects of great interest to the antiquary, as well mediæval remains as relics of the earliest periods of Irish history. Near the junction of the county with Fermanagh, there is a cave, the walls and ceiling formed of large blocks of unhewn stone, known as the "Giant's Grave." Another remarkable relic of mediæval superstition is St. Patrick's Purgatory, on an island in Lough Derg. It consists of a cave and building for the reception of the pilgrims, who still visit the place in great numbers, and for the celebration of Divine service. The time for the pilgrimage is from the 1st June to the 15th August, and during that period from 10,000 to 20,000 pilgrims from all parts of Ireland, England, and even America, visit the place, and perform the penances enjoined by the priest. These consist of fasting, prayer, and a vigil of 24 hours in a vault called "the prison." Nothing is allowed to be eaten except oat-cake and water. The latter, when boiled in a large cauldron kept on the island, is supposed to possess many virtues. The place has been repeatedly destroyed, and as many times repaired. The first demolition took place in 1497 by order of Pope Alexander VI.; the second in 1632, by Sir James Balfour and Sir William Stewart, who were commissioned for that purpose by the Irish Government. During the reign of James II. the cave was reopened, but closed again in 1780. It has, however, been since re-established, but on a different island, farther from the shore than the one on which the Purgatory was anciently situated. The remains of an ancient palace called "the Grianan of Aileach," are visible on the summit of a mountain, 802 feet in height, between loughs Swilly and Foyle. Eochy Ollahir, one of the earliest of the kings of Northern Ireland, is supposed to have built it, and it was inhabited by his successors till the 12th century. The top of the mountain is encircled by three walls of earth and uncemented stones. Within these is a fortress, the walls of which vary from 15 feet to 11 feet in thickness; the stones of which they are composed are mostly polygonal, about 2 feet in length, and piled up without any attempt at chiseling or arrangement in courses. The whole space covered is about 5½ acres. The palace was demolished in 1101 by Murtagh O'Brien, King of Munster. Another instance of this early architecture exists in the shape of a round tower on Tory Island, where are also the ruins of seven churches and two stone crosses. A Druid temple stands on Battony Hill, near Raphoe. There are remains of cathedrals at Raphoe and Lynsfort, and traces of more than thirty religious houses, mostly founded by St. Columb, who was born at Gartan, near Kilmacrenan, have been noticed in the county. The most interesting of these are Astrath, near Ballyshannon, Bally MacSwiney, Donegal, Kilmacrenan, Lough Derg, Tory Island, Rathmullen, Killybegs, Kilbaron, and Drumshane. A singular relic of St. Columb belongs to the O'Donell family. It is a small box, known as the "Caah," containing a Psalter written by him. Near Derry is the stone on which the ancient Irish kings were crowned, and at Donne the rock where the O'Donells were inaugurated. The castles now remaining are—Kilbaron, Killybegs, Donegal, Castle MacSwiney, Dungloe, Ballyshannon, Fort Stewart, Burt, Doe, and Green Castle, at the mouth of Lough Foyle. In Drumkellin bog, in the parish of Moer, a wooden house with a flat roof was found 16 feet below the surface of the ground.—No railways have as yet been constructed in this county, but the Irish North-Western skirts the eastern boundary, and is intended to have branch lines to Letterkenny, Ballybofey, and Donegal. An extension of the Midland Great Western line, from Sligo to Donegal, is also in contemplation. The roads which intersect the county are the following:—From Lifford to Derry, 13 miles; Muff, 19; Buncrana, 25; Carrowkeel, 24; and Moville, 31. From Lifford to Raphoe, 6 miles; Letterkenny, 15; Rathmelton or Ramelton, 22; Kilmacrenan, 21; Lough Salt, 25; and Carrickhart, 32: or over the mountains to Kilmacrenan, Lough Beagh, 28; Lough Nagan, under Erigal, 36; and Gweedore Bay, 44. From Lifford to Castlefinn, 5 miles; Stranorlar, 13; Barnes Gap, 23; Donegal, 31; Ballyshannon, 43; and Bundara, 48 miles.—The chief seats are, Baron's Court, Marquis of Abercorn; Mount Charles, Marquis of Conyngham; Fort Stewart, Stewart, Bart.; Drumboe Castle, Hayes, Bart., M.P.; Cloghan Lodge, Style, Bart.; Greenhills, Fenwick, Esq.; Cliff, Conolly, Esq., M.P.; Brownhall, Hamilton, Esq.; Ballymacool, Boyd, Esq.; Malin Hall, Harvey, Esq.; Convoy House, Montgomery, Esq.; Buncrana Castle, Todd, Esq.

DONEGAL, a par., seaport, market town, and extinct borough, in Bannagh and Tyrhugh bars., Donegal co., prov. of Ulster, 28 miles S.W. of Lifford, and 143 N.W. by N. from Dublin. It is situated in 54° 8' N. lat. and 8° 1' W. long. at the mouth of the river Eask, in Donegal Bay. On the landward side it is nearly surrounded by hills. The town and neighbourhood were in the possession of the O'Donell family from a very early period. A castle was built by them in the 12th century, and a Franciscan monastery was founded in 1474 by Hugh O'Donell, Prince of Tyrconnel, and his wife, Fiongala, daughter of O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. During the reign of Elizabeth, the O'Donells were continually in a state of insurrection. In 1592 the town was occupied by English troops, who were soon after repulsed by the young O'Donell; but during his absence, in 1600, the English gained possession of the town and monastery. In 1798 the town was threatened by three French men-of-war; but as the militia were called out, and preparations made for defence, no attempt to land was made.—Donegal consists of a large triangular market-place and three streets. It contains a bridewell, a sessions-house, a dispensary, and constabulary station. The harbour, on the E. side of the peninsula of Durin, about 2 miles from the town, contains over 12 feet of water at low tide, and there is also a market quay, with about 9 feet of water, built by the Earl of Arran. Near the town a pump-room and bath have been erected over a sulphur spring. Donegal was incorporated as a borough on the 27th February, 1612, and returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the corporation became extinct. A manor was erected in 1639, by grant, to Henry Brooke, with the right of holding a court-lect and a court-baron. The manorial court is still held monthly, petty sessions fortnightly, and the general sessions quarterly, in March, June, October, and December. The Poor-law Union contains 11 electoral divisions, and an area of 157,841 acres. The population of the town, according to the census of 1861, was 1,516, of whom 191 belonged to the Established Church, 1,166 were Roman Catholics, 95 Presbyterians, 55 Methodists, 8 Independents, and 3 Baptists.—The living is a vic., val. £255, in the patron. of the Bishop of Raphoe, to which diocese it belongs. The church was built in 1825, and the glebe-house rebuilt in 1816, both by the assistance of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in the town, and another at Townawilly. Their parish coincides with that of the English church. The Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans have also places of worship. The schools include the parochial schools, built on land presented by the Earl of Arran; one on Erasmus Smith's foundation; one built in accordance with the bequest of Colonel Robertson, who died towards the end of the 18th century; three Sunday-schools, and four or five smaller day schools.—The antiquities of the town consist of the ruins of the castle and monastery already mentioned. The cloister of the latter remains, and is composed of a row of small arches on coupled pillars. It contains two narrow passages about 7 feet high by 10 in length and 4 in width, probably used as places of safety for the treasures of the convent in time of danger. The chronicle of Donegal, known as the "Annals of the Four Masters," was compiled here. The Hall, within 3 miles of the town, is the residence of the Conyagham family; Lough Eask House is occupied by T. Brook, Esq.; and St. Ernan's by J. Hamilton, Esq. The Chichesters derive the titles of marquis and earl from the town of Donegal. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and a fair on the second Friday in every month.

DONEGAL BAY, in the provs. of Connaught and Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Donegal on the N. and E., and by those of Leitrim and Sligo on the S. Its width from Tellin Head to Rinoran Point is 20 miles. It is screened on the S. side by the Ballyconnel rocks and Milkhaven and Mullaghmore road. There are coastguard stations at the latter point, and at Doorin, Killybegs, Mucross, and St. John's points. There is a light on Rotten Island, and the Innismurray and Bohahinshi rocks lie at the entrance. The numerous inlets and harbours worthy of notice will be found described under their respective heads.

DONEGORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Antrim. Doagh is its post town. The surface is mountainous, and it contains the vils. of Parkgate and Fourmile-burn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with two others, £295, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1659. Here is also a Presbyterian meeting-house, and several Sunday and day schools.

DONERAILE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 24 miles N.E. of Youghall, and 124 S.W. of Dublin, near the Great Southern and Western railway. There is some upland and bog, but the arable portion consists of good soil. The river Awbeg—Spenser's "Gentle Mulla"—is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The town is situated at the foot of the Galtee mountains. It consists of one principal street, and contains a dispensary, loan fund, police station, and barracks. It was a parliamentary borough before the Union. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with another, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1816 by loan from the Board of First Fruits, and a gift from John Hamilton, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templeroan. There are several daily schools. Petty sessions and a manor court are held at intervals within the town. Prominent among the numerous seats are—Doneraile Park, the seat of the proprietor, Viscount Doneraile, a descendant of the St. Leger family; and Criagh Castle. Kilcoleman Castle, now a ruin, was the house of the poet Spenser at the time he wrote the "Faëry Queen." There are also remains of other castles in the vicinity.

DONHEAD ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Shaftesbury, and 16 W. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Don, near Castle Kingcamp, and contains the small hmlt. of Easton Bassett. The Semley station on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway is about 2½ miles N. Green sandstone, of which the church is built, is found in abundance in this district. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £814, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Dansey. The church is in the perpendicular style of architecture, with embattled tower and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and, with the school-house, stands in a vale. The register commences in 1645. Here is a National school for 100 children, with an endowment of £10 10*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Some remains of an old castle are to be seen here. It is a meet for Mr. Farquharson's hounds. Fern House and Donhead Lodge are the principal residences. Lord Arundel of Wardour is lord of the manor.

DONHEAD ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, ½ mile E. of Donhead St. Andrew, and 3½ miles N.E. of Shaftesbury, its post town. It contains the tythgs. of Charlton, Dognal, and Haystone. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Don. Most of the houses are built of green sandstone, which is largely quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of Charlton annexed, £928, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, with western tower and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and stands on a hill, known as St. Mary's. At Charlton there is a chapel-of-ease and a National school. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship, and there are National and British schools. The Society of Friends have a place of interment, but it has not been used for more than a century. In the neighbourhood are some remains of a Roman encampment. Sir Godfrey Kneller formerly resided at Donhead Hall. Charlton House and Wincombe Park are the principal residences. Lord Arundel of Wardour is lord of the manor.

DONIFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile E. of Watchet. It is situated on the coast.

DONINGTON, a par. and market town in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles S. of the Swineshead station on the Great Northern railway. It contains the hmlt. of Northorpe and the market town of Donington, which is a polling place for the parts of Kesteven and Holland. It is situated in the fen district, the greater part of which is now drained and cultivated. A battle was fought here in 1643 between the royalists, under Colonel Cavendish, and the parliamentarians, in which the former gained a signal victory. The town, which has a clean and cheerful appearance, consists principally of three streets, which converge towards the market-place, and is said to have been originally founded by the Romans, who constructed the raised road, now used as the turnpike road, to Bourn and Grantham. The parish is intersected by the Hammond Beck and Blacksluice canal, and there is a port for barges which convey goods to Boston. Hemp is extensively cultivated. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £126, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Wilson. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1785. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Rood, is a large, ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, with a spire and five bells. The charities amount to £1,300 per annum, the principal part of which belongs to Cowley's free grammar school. There is also an infant school. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 26th May and 17th October for the sale of horses, cattle, and pedlery, and on the 4th September for cattle only.

DONINGTON, a par. in the Shiffnal div. of the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton, its post town, 5 S.E. of Shiffnal, and 1 mile E. of Albrighton station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The ext. par. district of Boscobel and White Ladies, regarded as within the cure of the minister of this parish, was formerly a populous hamlet, but there is now only the old house of Boscobel and the ruins of the monastery of White Ladies. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £673, in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland. The tithes were commuted for land and a rent-charge under the Enclosure Act of 1771. The church is an ancient stone structure, believed to be dedicated to St. Cuthbert; it has a fine tower containing four bells. The interior is very handsome. The charities produce £1 per annum. There is a school for the children of the parish. George Jones, Esq., is lord of the manor, and one of the principal owners. Below the rocky site on which the church stands, is a spring called St. Cuthbert's Well.

DONINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Lilleshall, hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles S.W. of Newport by the Shropshire Union railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the Shrewsbury canal, and contains the tnshp. of Donington Wood. The inhabitants are mostly coal and iron miners. The living is a cur. in tho dioc. of Lichfield, val. £197, in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland, who built the church.

DONINGTON CASTLE, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 9½ miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The village, which is considerable, takes its name from an ancient castle, the ruins of which crown a neighbouring eminence. It is a polling place for the N. division of the county. The parish, which is bounded on the N.W. by the river Trent, is principally rich meadow land. John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, founded a hospital here in the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £3 13*s.* 4*d.* The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £223, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hastings. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, chiefly the bequest of Thomas Gray.

DONINGTON-UPON-BAIN, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles S.W. of Louth, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 10 N. of Horncastle. It is situated on the river Bain, and contains the hmlt. of Welsdale Bottom. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The Bain affords good salmon and trout fishing. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £173, in the patron. of Lord Monson. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient structure, with tower containing three bells. The charities amount to £42 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Free and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship. There are National and Wesleyan schools. Robert Martin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DONISTHORPE, a hmlt. and district par., partly in the par. of Nether Seal, hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, and partly in the pars. of Church Gresley and Measham, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile from the Gresley station on the Midland Counties line, and 4 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town. This district was erected into a parish in 1838, including Donisthorpe, Oakthorpe, and Moira. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £145, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure. There are National and infant schools.

DONNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Shaw, hund. of Faircross, in the co. of Berks, 1 mile N. of Newbury. It is situated on the river Kennet, and is joined to Shaw. On the heath are the gateway and remains of a castle, built by the Adderburys, from whom it descended, through the poet Chaucer, the De la Poles, Brandons, and Parkers, to the Hartleys. In the Civil War the castle was garrisoned for Charles I., and withstood two sieges, in the first of which three of its towers were demolished, but was relinquished in 1644, after the second battle of Newbury. The Priory, the Castle, and the Grove, built by Andrews, the historian, are the principal seats. The hospital, called God's House, was originally founded in 1392 by Richard de Adderbury, and rebuilt in 1570, at the petition of the Earl of Nottingham, when its name was changed to Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, for a minister and twelve poor brethren.

DONNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stow-on-the-Wold, upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 1½ mile N. of Stow. In 1645 the royalists under Lord Aston were defeated here by Colonel Morgan, which victory occasioned the surrender of the king's garrison at Oxford.

DONNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles S. of Ledbury, and 6 N. of Newent. It is situated on the road from Gloucester to Ledbury, close to the Gloucester canal. The parish is well wooded, and comprises several large apple orchards for the making of cider. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £209, in the patron. of R. Webb, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, and has a wooden tower with two bells. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. There is a school chiefly supported by the rector.

DONNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wroxeter, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Wellington.

DONNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles S. of Chichester, its post town and railway station on the South Coast line. The village, which is very small, is situated close to the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, on the road from Chichester to Selsey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £284, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is in the early English style of architecture. It is very old, and has a square tower containing three bells. There is a mortuary chapel, belonging to the Page and Crosbie families, annexed to the N. aisle. A small parochial school is supported by subscription.

DONNINGTON-WITH-HUGGLESCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Ibstock, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Ibstock. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

DONNYBROOK, or ST. MARY'S, a par. and post town in the bars. of Dublin, Rathdown, and Uppercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Dodder, which is crossed here by Anglesea Bridge, and on the Kingstown and Dublin railway. It contains the vils. of East and West Donnybrook, Ringsend, Clonskeag, Baggotrath, Ballsbridge, Irishtown, Beggarsbush, Merrion, and Sandymount. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with another, £145, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church is situated at Simmon's Court, and was rebuilt in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a commodious structure in the early English style, and has tombs to the Fitzwilliam family and Archbishop King. There are Roman Catholic chapels in the village of Donnybrook, at Sandymount, and Irishtown, which are united. There are also Wesleyan and Presbyterian meeting-houses, and several schools, one of which is attached to the nunnery, and another supported by Erasmus Smith's Charity. Donnybrook contains the hospital for incurables, formerly the Lock hospital for Dublin, a lunatic asylum, police station, and a dispensary within the South Dublin Poor-law Union. The residences of the neighbourhood are Mount Errol, Annefield, Montrose, Swanbrook, and several others. At Sandymount was held the far-famed Donnybrook fair. This fair was granted by King John to be held for fifteen days, from the Monday before the 26th August, and was intended for the sale of cattle, but became so disorderly that it was suppressed by the authorities. Chief-Justice Downes was a native of Donnybrook.

DONOGHEAVEY. *See* Donacavey, co. Tyrone.

DONOGHMORE. *See* Donaghmore, Ireland.

DONOHILL, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Tipperary, on the road from thence to Nenagh. The parish is mountainous, and nearly divided by a strip of Aghcrew. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Anacarthy. There are several schools, one of which is under the National Board. The police station is at Anacarthy, which village gives name to a small stream passing through the parish. Mount Bam rises 1,188 feet above the sea-level. Copper ore is found in the northern districts. The principal seats are Philipstown and Greenfield. Here are ruins of Ballysheedy Castle, and some traces of the ancient church.

DONORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Drogheda, which is a station on the Navan line. It is situated on the banks of the river Boyne, close to the famous battle-field. This par. is in the dioc. of Meath, but the living is not provided for, and is partly impropriate to the Marquis of Drogheda. The nearest church is at Duleek. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rossnaree (Knockcommon). There is a day school, assisted by the National Board. Donore was anciently the property of Mellifont Abbey. An obelisk in memory of the battle of the Boyne is erected in a neighbouring glen. From a hill, on which stands the ruins of the old church, James II. is said to have watched the action. The principal seat is Oldbridge, which was occupied by William III.'s forces; and within the demesne Schomberg is said to have been buried.

DONORE, a quondam bar. in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland.

DONOWNEY. *See* Doonooney, co. Wexford.

DONYATT, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles S.W. of Ilminster, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Chard. It is situated on the river Ile, which is here crossed by four bridges. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the potteries and woollen-mills. A third of the parish is comprised within the limits of Donyatt Park. The village is small, and the land chiefly pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £197, in the patron. of R. T. Combe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and clock. The interior has recently been restored. Dunster's almshouse is endowed with £48 per annum. The register commences in 1669. There are village and Sunday schools.

DONYLAND, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Colchester, its post town. It is situated near where the river Roman unites with the Colne. There are some excellent oyster beds, which employ a considerable number of fishing boats. The fishing village of Rowhedge is in this parish, on the W. side of the river Colne. It is a member of the port of Sandwich. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in ship-building, malting, and brewing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £209, in the patron. of P. Havens, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an octagonal structure, after the style of the chapter-house of York Cathedral. It contains a monument to one of the Grays, whose seat was formerly here. A National school has recently been built at Rowhedge by the rector. The charities amount to about £10 per annum. Roman Hill is the principal residence. The Essex and Suffolk hounds meet here.

DONYLAND, WEST, or BERECHURCH, is in the borough of Colchester, and distant 2 miles N.W. of the above.

DOOISH, there are two mountains bearing this name; one in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. of Donegal, and the other in the bar. of Omagh, co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The former rises 2,143 feet, on the borders of Lough Veagh; the height of the latter is 1,119 feet.

DOOLAGH, ST., a par. and vil. in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Dublin.

DOOLIN, a postal vil. in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Ennistimon. It is situated on the bay of its own name. The coast-line between the bay and Hugg's Head is noted for the grandeur of its cliffs. Doolin Castle is the neighbouring seat.

DOON, a par. partly in the bars. of Coonagh and Owneybeg, in the co. of Limerick, and partly in the bar. of Upper Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Pallasgreen, its post town. The parish lies at the foot of the Slieve Phelim mountains. The surface is very boggy, and subject to floodings by the rivers Mulcairn and Dead. Freestone is quarried here and largely exported. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. £678, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt by the late Board of First Fruits in 1800. In the burial-ground lies the notorious Robin Hood of Ireland, Emun-a-knock, or Ned of the Hills. The parish contains a Roman Catholic chapel, three hedge-schools, and a police office. The seats are Toomaline House, occupying the site of a cell to Inchenemeo Abbey, of which there are yet traces; Castle Guard, formerly of the Desmonds; Bilboa House, and Glengare. Fairs were held at Bilboa on the 12th May and August.

DOON, a castle and demesne in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It was the old castle of the O'Mooney's, and now is the property of F. E. Mooney, Esq.

DOON, a lough in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It encroaches on the pars. of Clonlea, Kilfuran, and Kilseely, and is about 2 miles in length. The residences, Doon House, Kilderry, and Woodford, are seated on its shores.

DOON, a promontory on the E. side of Rathlin Island, in the bar. of Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5½ miles N.E. of Ballycastle. It is formed of polygonal columns of basalt, and forms a natural pier. For a further description of this peculiar formation, see Giant's Causeway.

DOON, a river, and a lake from which the river flows, partly in the co. of Kirkcudbright, and partly in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. The waters of the lake, which sometimes used to flood the lowlands bordering the river, are now under control, having been lowered by two tunnels cut in the rock, and also by the erection of sluices. The river, the "banks and braes" of which have been rendered classic by Burns, flows between banks of great beauty, and during the whole of its course through the county of Ayr forms the boundary between the districts of Carrick and Kyle.

DOON, a castle in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the W. coast of the barony, and is said to have been a retreat of Grana Nile, the female pirate. It was nearly destroyed a few years ago from the effects of an accidental fire which occurred against its walls.

DOONANE, a vil. in the par. of Rathaspeck, in the bar. of Slievemargy, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6½ miles N.W. of Carlow. It stands on the road from Dublin to Kilkenny. Here are extensive coal-fields, which give employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. A dispensary is within the Carlow Poor-law Union.

DOONBEG, a vil. in the bar. of Ibrickane, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Kilrush. It is situated on the bay and rivulet bearing its name, and has a pier. Here is a coastguard station, and an old castle formerly of the O'Brien family. Fairs are held on the 2nd May, 26th July, 8th October, and 16th December.

DOONDONNELL, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Rathkeale, its post town. It is situated on the left bank of the river Deel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Rathkeale, £1,027, in the patron. of the bishop. There are some slight vestiges of the old church remaining. Riddlestown is the principal seat.

DOONFEENY, or DUNFEENEY, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Killala, its post town. It is situated on the N. coast of the county, and on the road from Killala to Belmullet. The surface is broken by considerable tracts of bog and lofty hills. Maumakeogh, the principal summit, rises 1,243 feet above sea-level. Limestone, slate, and copper ore are worked. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Kilbride, £196, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1810 by means of a loan granted by the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Methodist meeting-house, two daily schools assisted by the London Hibernian Society, two by the Baptist Society, and four or five others. Mount Glynne and Glynne Castle are the principal residences.

DOONHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Dalrymple, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Ayr.

DOONKEEHAN, a fishing vil. in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Belmullet. It stands on Broadhaven Bay, and has a pier. It is a coastguard station.

DOONOONEY, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Taghmon, its post town. It is situated on the road from Enniscarthy to Duncannon Fort. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with one other, £362, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are some Druidical remains.

DOORA, or DOWRY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Ennis, its post town. It is situated on the road from Clare to Spancel Hill. The surface is boggy and hilly. The river Quin, a tributary to the Fergus, passes along its eastern boundary. It contains the hmlts. of Dowry and Ballaghboy, and the bog of Doora, from which large quantities of turf are obtained. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Ogashin, £371, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Quin and Cloney. Moreisk is the seat of Lord Fitzgerald. Other residences are Castlefergus, Maryfield, and Kilbrekanbeg.

DOORNANE, a vil. in the par. of Pollrone, bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Piltown.

DORCHESTER, the county town of Dorsetshire, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town in the hund. of George, 120 S.W. by W. from London by the old mail-coach road, but 140¼ by the London and South-Western railway, which, as well as the Great Western, has a station in the town. Dorchester is situated on a slight elevation on the right bank of the Frome, about 20 miles from its mouth. On the S. and W. the country consists of open downs, and the town is almost surrounded by avenues of sycamore, lime, chestnut, and elm trees. Its shape is an irregular quadrangle. The three principal streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. The name by which the town was called by its British inhabitants was *Caer Dori.* The Romans speak of it under various names, as, *Durinum*, *Dunium*, and *Durnovaria*, *Varia* being the ancient name of the Frome. To distinguish it from Dorchester, Oxon, it was called *Villa Regalis*, the other being known as *Villa Episcopalis.* As it commanded the *Via Iceniana*, or Icknield Street, the Romans surrounded it with a wall, and kept it in a posture of defence against the yet unsubdued *Damnonii* in Devon and Cornwall. During the Saxon dominion it progressed in importance, and Athelstan established two mints there, and improved the fortifications. The town was then known as *Dorn Ceaster*, whence our modern name. In 1003 it was besieged and burnt by the Danes under Sweyn. The plague committed great ravages in 1595, and in the following century the town was twice nearly destroyed by fire. On the former occasion, in 1613, 300 houses and Trinity and All Saints churches were burnt. The latter fire, in 1662, was not so extensive. Dorchester was strongly fortified by the parliamentary party during the Civil War, but surrendered to the Earl of Carnarvon in 1643, when he dismantled the defences. Cromwell subsequently gained possession of the town, but was defeated in the neighbourhood, by Goring, in 1645. Judge Jeffreys held assizes here after the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, 1685, when thirteen persons were executed for taking part in the movement.—The public buildings in the town comprise the shire-hall, a building of Portland stone, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held; the town-hall and market-house, rebuilt on the old site, in the Elizabethan style, in 1848; the gaol, house of correction, and penitentiary, erected on the site of the ancient castle, on the N. of the town, in 1793. The building consists of four wings, and the governor's house in the centre, with which they communicate by means of iron bridges. The executions take place on the flat roof of the lodge. The sleeping cells number 140, and there are three treadmills. In addition to the above-mentioned buildings, there are a museum, theatre, three banks, the union workhouse, and cavalry barracks, which are situated outside the town.—The chief trade is in beer. In the 17th century the cloth trade was considerable, but it has now declined. The butter for which the county is famous comes to the metropolis through Dorchester.—The town is a borough by prescription, but has charters dating as early as Edward II. It is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the style of the "mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses, of the borough of Dorchester." The manor in Henry IV.'s reign was the king's demesne borough, but by the succeeding monarch was granted to the burgesses at a fee-farm rent of £20. It is now paid to the Hardwicke family. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. The municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, and contain 572 acres, the revenue being £327. The number of houses in 1851 was 960, inhabited by 6,394 persons. In 1861 the numbers were 6,823 persons, residing in 1,030 houses. A county court is held here, the high steward for which is appointed for life. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union and an excise collection.—Dorchester is a deanery in the archdeac. of Dorset and dioc. of Salisbury. The town contains four parishes — All Saints, St. Peter's, Holy Trinity, and Fordington. All Saints is a rect., val. £84, in the patron. of the corporation. The church was rebuilt in 1845. St. Peter's is a rect., val. £164, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is very old, and contains some interesting monuments. The tower, furnished with eight bells, is 90 feet high. Trinity, with Frome Whitfield attached, is a rect., val. £500, in the patron. of the trustees of the free schools and almshouses. The church contains tombs of Williams, of Herringstone, who rebuilt it, and of Denzil, Lord Hollis; also effigies of members of the Chidiock family. Fordington is a vic., val. £225, in the patron. of the Prebend of Fordington. The church was originally in the form of a cross, and the S. porch is surmounted by a carving of St. George, to whom the building is dedicated. Christ Church, half a mile N.W. of the town, is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Vicar of Fordington. The church was erected in 1840. There are also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Unitarians. Hardy's free grammar school, founded in 1569, is situated in South-street. It has an exhibition of £10 to St. John's College, Cambridge, and another of £5 to either university. There is another endowed school, refounded in 1623, for clothing and educating boys; it stands in Trinity churchyard. National and British schools have also been established. The charities comprise the Dorset County Hospital, founded in 1841, and relieving above fifty in-door patients. It stands in a healthy situation on the S. side of the town. "Napper's Mite" is an almshouse founded by Sir Robert Napper, or Napier, in 1615 for the support of ten poor men. It stands in South-street, and possesses a handsome clock. Chubb's almshouses, founded in 1619, support nine poor women, and Whetstone's four aged couples.—The whole neighbourhood abounds in Roman antiquities. The town at that time covered about 80 acres, and portions of the wall, of the construction known as "herring-bone," are still visible. Maiden Castle, about 2 miles S.W. of the town, is one of the strongest Roman fortifications in England. Poundbury, another encampment surrounded with earthworks, is by some considered to be Roman work, while others ascribe it to the Danes. A little S. of the town the most perfect amphitheatre in England exists. It is known as Maumbury Ring, and is formed of mounds enclosing a space whose diameter is about 340 feet. It was constructed during the stay of Agricola in this island. In 1705 Mary Channing was publicly burnt alive, for poisoning, in the centre of the Ring, and on that occasion 10,000 persons looked on from the amphitheatre. There are Roman roads, N. and S. of the river, leading to Monmouth and Henbury. Coins of Antoninus Pius, Constantine, and other emperors of Rome, fragments of pottery, pavement, &c., have been dug up at various places round the town. A bronze Mercury, with a large fragment of pavement, was discovered in the garden of Hardy's school. Lawrence and Conquer barrows are probably the work of the aborigines before the Roman invasion. They both are in the S.E. of the town. There were anciently in the town a hospital of St. John, a leper hospital, and a Grey friary. Dorchester gave the title of marquis to the dukes of Kingston. The *Dorset County Chronicle* is published here. Markets are held on Wednesdays, and fairs on Candlemas Day, Trinity Monday, St. John Baptist's and St. James's days. Races take place in September.

DORCHESTER, a hund. in the co. of Oxford, is bounded on the N. by Bullington hundred, on the E. by Ewelme hundred, and on the S. and W. by the river Thames. It contains the pars. of Chiselhampton, Clifton-Hampton, Culham, Dorchester, Drayton, Stadhampton, South Stoke, and part of Bensington comprising 11,280 acres.

DORCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, and co. of Oxford, 8 miles S.E. of Oxford, and 4 N.W. of Wallingford Road station. It is situated on the rivers Thame and Thames, across which is a handsome stone bridge, and contains the hmlts. of Overy and Burcott. It was once a market town. By the Britons it was called *Dwrceastre*. The Romans built a wall round it, and named it *Durocina*, and it afterwards received the name of *Dorcesceastre* from the Saxons, by whom it was made the seat of a bishopric under St. Birinus; but in 1086 the see was removed to Lincoln. Athelstan held a wittenagemote here in 958. It still retains many evidences of its former importance, but is now only an inconsiderable village, having rapidly declined after the removal of the see to Lincoln. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rev. H. W. Burrows. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a very spacious structure, greatly dilapidated, part of it only being used for divine service. It was originally the cathedral of the see of Dorchester. Its architecture partakes of the Norman style, with additions of a later date. It has stone stalls, and magnificent windows; also a handsome embattled tower with six bells. It contains numerous monuments and effigies of knights and bishops, and one of a lady, and four brasses of ancient date. Here is also the celebrated Jesse window, representing the genealogy of our Saviour; a curious lead font, supposed to be Saxon; a stone cross; some Saxon paintings, and other remains of antiquity. The charities amount to £40 per annum. The Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have chapels. There are endowed and National schools for both sexes. At a place in the neighbourhood of the town called Dyke Hill there are remains of a Roman camp. Coins of Cunobeline, Carausius, and of the Lower Empire, have been dug up, as also a Roman altar, and a vast number of other relics of early date. Dorchester gives the title of baron to the Carleton family. Lord Abingdon is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Easter Tuesday.

DORDON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Polesworth, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Atherstone. It is situated near the Coventry canal.

DORE, a chplry. in the par. of Dronfield, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Sheffield, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Chesterfield. It is situated near the river Sheaf, and, with the tnshp. of Totley, forms an ecclesiastical district. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of saw and scythe handles, in brick-making, and in the preparation of copperas. There are stone-quarries and a small colliery. The moorlands abound in game. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £90, in the patron. of Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is a modern stone edifice with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, of which £33 goes to Turie and Dewre's school. The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Middleton are lords of the manor.

DORE ABBEY. *See* ABBEY DORE, co. Hereford.

DOREHOLM, one of the Shetland islands, forming part of the par. of Northmaven. On the W. side is an arch, 70 feet high, made by the sea.

DORES, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It contains a village of its own name, and is bounded on the W. by Loch Ness, and on the other sides by the pars. of Inverness, Daviot, and Boleskine. It extends in length about 20 miles along the E. side of Loch Ness, with a breadth of 3 or 4 miles. The soil is light, and but little of it is arable, the greater part, consisting of the mountain slopes bordering on the loch, being fit only for sheep pasture. The principal landowners are Lords Lovat and Saltoun. The mansions are Aldourie, Eregie, and Gortleg. The vil. of Dores is 8 miles S. of Inverness, on the road from that town to Fort Augustus. This parish is in the presb. of Inverness and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the Earl of Cawdor. The minister has a stipend of £141. There is also a preaching station at Forness, in Stratherrick, and there is a Free church for Dores and Bona. Sir James Macintosh was a native of this parish. There are the remains of a fort at Castell Dunriachan, and of Drumashi cairn, where Ashi, the Norseman, was killed by Fingal.

DORINCH, one of the principal islets of Clew Bay, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Westport.

DORKING, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Wotton, in the co. of Surrey, 12 miles from Guildford, and 29 by rail from London. It is a station on the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate railway. According to the census of 1861, it contains a population of 7,000. The town is placed in an agreeable and healthy situation, in the valley on the S. side of the North Downs, near the river Mole. It has a neat and clean appearance. The streets are well laid out, lighted with gas, and paved. Many good shops and houses have lately been built. Dorking is chiefly remarkable for poultry. Its principal trade is in flour, corn, and lime. It was a crown-manor, granted by the Conqueror to Earl Fitzwarren: it afterwards came to the Fitzalans and Howards. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Surrey, is lord of the manor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £480, in the patron. of the Duke of Norfolk. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. It was rebuilt in 1837, except the tower, to which a spire was added. In the chancel are tho tombs of Abraham Tucker and Jeremiah Markland. The Roman road runs under the churchyard. There are also the following district churches: — St. Paul's, a perpet. cur.: the church is a new Gothic building, accommodating 1,000 persons; Holmwood, a perpet. cur., and Westcott, a perpet. cur. At Raumese Common, near Denbies, a new church, called St. Barnabas, has been built—a handsome cruciform stone building in the early English style of architecture, with a spire 150 feet high. The Quakers and Independents have meeting-houses here; and a Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1850. There are infant, National, and British schools, and eighteen almshouses. Dorking possesses an old town-hall, two savings-banks, and union poorhouse. It is a polling place for West Surrey. From the eminences of Box Hill and Leith Hill very extensive prospects over a varied and beautiful country are obtained. The county court is held here every two months. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, including silver coins of Tiberius and Antoninus. Amongst the seats of the nobility and gentry are, Betchworth, Right Hon. H. Goulburn; Denbies, Lord Londesborough; Bury Hill, C. Barclay, Esq.; Chert, Sir G. Talbot, Bart.; Deepdene, Mrs. Hope; Sondes Place, Earl of Verulam; Shrub Hill, Earl of Rothes. The Rookery was the birthplace of Malthus. Market day is on Thursday, and there is a fair for cattle on the day before Holy Thursday.

DORMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, in the co of Hereford, 5½ miles S.E. of Hereford, its post town and railway station, and 9 N.W. of Ledbury. It is situated on the river Frome, and contains the chplry. of Bartestree. Part of the parish is in hops. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the perpet. cur. of Bartestree annexed, £284, in the patron. of E. F. Foley, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with tower and two bells. The charities amount to £5 per annum. Lady Emily Foley is lady of the manor. Dormington Court is the principal residence.

DORMSDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Barking, hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles S.E. of Needham-Market.

DORMSTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 11 miles E. of Worcester, its post town, and 6 S E. of Droitwich station. It is situated near Dormston Hill. The parish is of small extent, and the soil a stiff blue clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £53, in the patron. of William Laslett, Esq. The church is a plain stone structure, with tower and three bells.

DORNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 1½ mile N. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Roman and British coins, accompanying ancient foundations, have here been met with.

DORNEY, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Windsor, and 2 W. by N. of Eton, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, by which it is bounded on the S. and W The soil is rich, resting on a substratum of gravel. The view of Windsor Castle, and the ruins of Burnham Abbey, form a charming landscape. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Palmer. The church, which is dedicated to St. James, has a handsome tower. The charities amount to £18 per annum.

DORNFORD, or DUNSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesterton, in the co. of Huntingdon, 5 miles S.W. of Peterborough. It is situated at the ferry, S. of the river Nen, to which the Roman road leads straight from Huntingdon. It was the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus, on Ermine Street, as evidenced by the Roman remains and coins which have been found.

DORNIE, a vil. with Bundaloch, in the par. of Kintail, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 13 miles N. of Ullapool.

DORNOCH, a par. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It contains the royal burgh of Dornoch, and the vils. of Clashmore and Embo, in the south-eastern corner of Sutherlandshire. The name Dornoch is said to be derived from the Gaelic words *Dorn Eich*, meaning a horse's foot or hoof, according to a tradition which asserts that in 1259 a Danish leader was slain by William, Thane of Sutherland, by means of a horse's leg which he made use of when disarmed. A horse-shoe is still retained as the arms of the burgh. The parish extends 9 miles along the Firth of Dornoch, and 15 miles from S.E. to N.W. It is bounded on the N. by Rogart and the Loch of Fleet, on the E. and S. by the Dornoch Firth, and on the W. by Criech. The district of Kinauld and Rhimusaig is situated N. of the Fleet, and is separated from the rest of the parish, being surrounded by the parishes of Golspie and Rogart. The surface is flat and sandy near the coast, but is loamy inland as it approaches the hilly districts towards the N. and W. Whinstone and freestone are quarried. Near the Earl's Cross (erected in memory of the encounter mentioned above) a woman was burned in 1722 for witchcraft. This was the last instance in which such a punishment was inflicted in the N. of Scotland, that in the S. of Scotland being at Paisley in 1697. The ruins of the castle of Skelbo, demolished in the last century, are picturesquely situated on an eminence near the Little Ferry; it was a seat of the noble family of Sutherland. A little to the N. of the Meikle Ferry is Skibo Castle, once the residence of the bishops of Caithness and Sutherland. The famous Marquis of Montrose was confined in it for two nights on his way to Edinburgh after his capture in Assynt. The principal landowners are the Duke of Sutherland, Dempster of Skibo, and two others. The road from Inverness to Wich traverses the parish.—This par. is in the presb. of Dornoch, and synod of Caithness and Sutherland, and in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland. The minister has a stipend of £267. The parish church is a restoration of the old cathedral of Dornoch, made more than twenty years ago by the Duchess of Sutherland, at an expense of £6,000. There is also a Free church, with a large attendance —The town of Dornoch, erected into a royal burgh by charter of Charles I. in 1628, is the political capital of Sutherlandshire, and stands on the N. coast of the Dornoch Firth, 1 mile E. of the Great North road, 6 miles N. of Tain, and 12 W. of Tarbetness. It is situated among hillocks of sand in front of a high gravel terrace, the base of which was evidently in former times washed by the sea. The streets are wide, regular, and remarkably clean, the houses being built of a yellow freestone. The court-house, prison, record-room, and county meeting-room occupy the site of the castle and palace of Dornoch, which continued in ruins from 1570 to 1813. The high western tower alone remains. The cathedral was built in the 13th century by Bishop Gilbert de Moravia, and after having experienced many fortunes it now, as restored, consists of a chancel, nave, transepts, and central tower. Sixteen earls of Sutherland are said to be buried in the S. transept, and the whole chancel is now appropriated as a tomb for that family. The date of the erection of the see of Caithness and Sutherland is unknown, but Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, was bishop here in 1150, having witnessed a donation by David I. to the abbey of Dunfermline. Gilbert Moray was consecrated bishop here in 1222.—Dornoch is a place of little trade, owing to a bar of sand stretching across the mouth of the Firth, and rendering the navigation difficult. The burgh is governed by a provost (the Duke of Sutherland), 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 6 councillors. It unites in sending a member to parliament along with Tain, Dingwall, Wich, Cromarty, and Kirkwall. There are no burgesses. Population in 1851, 599; in 1861, 647. Houses in 1851, 109; in 1861, 138. Children at school between the ages of 5 and 15, 481. Fairs are held in February, March, November, and December.

DORNOCH FIRTH, the estuary of the river Oikell, forming the boundary between the cos. of Sutherland and Ross, Scotland. It is the ancient *Abona Aestuar.* It commences at Bonar Bridge, and extends thence 10 miles S.E. to the Meikle Ferry, with a maximum width of 1¾ mile, and then goes off to the N.E. for a distance of 13 miles from the Meikle Ferry, where it becomes identified with the North Sea between Tarbetness and Dunrobin Castle. Good harbour accommodation could be provided above the Meikle Ferry, and also below the Little Ferry at the entrance to the Loch of Fleet, but with regard to the former of these localities its usefulness is greatly impaired by the formidable sandbanks called the Geyzin Briggs, which stretch across the firth and greatly impede the navigation.

DORNOCK, a par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Dornock and Lowtherton. With the exception of a small part, lying half a mile to the N. of the main body, it is bounded on the N.E. by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, on the E. by Gretna, on the S. by the Solway Firth, and on the W. and N.W. by Annan. Its extreme length is 4 miles, with a breadth of 2½ miles. The soil is in general a fertile loam, and almost the whole surface is enclosed and well cultivated. Freestone is abundant. The coast is low and sandy, and large quantities of salmon and flounders are caught by means of stake-nets. The Solway is here 2 miles wide, and fordable at low water. Among the antiquities may be mentioned the remains of a Roman road, and a Druidical circle. The road from Dumfries to Carlisle, and the Glasgow and South-Western railway, traverse the parish. There is a station here on the latter, and also easy access to the Caledonian railway at the Kirkpatrick station. The village of Dornock, a small unimportant place, stands on the road from Dumfries to Carlisle, 3 miles W. of Annan. This par. is in the presb. of Annan, and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. The minister has a stipend of £208.

DORRHA, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Parsonstown, its post town. It lies between the rivers Shannon and Brosna, near Lough Derg. The surface is boggy. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £322, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Lorrha. The church was erected in 1832 by the late Board of First Fruits, the old church having been converted into a dwelling-house many years ago. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Lorrha. There are National and other schools. The principal seats are Straduff and Walsh Park.

DORRINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles N. of Sleaford, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Tattershall. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £120, in the patron. of Lord Aveland. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure. The register commences in 1666. There are remains of an ancient cross. The Earl of Harrowby is lord of the manor.

DORRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles S. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 6 N. of Church Stretton. It is a railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line. The village is situated on a branch of the river Severn, in the neighbourhood of the Lawley, Caradoc, and Longmynd hills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £127, in the patron. of T. H. Hope Edwardes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a recent structure. The charities amount to £5 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a school for girls. E. Owen, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DORRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Mucclestone, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Market Drayton, and 2 S.W. of Woore.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime co. in the S. of England, bounded on the E. by Hampshire, on the N. by Wiltshire, on the N.W. by Somersetshire, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the S. by the English Channel. Its greatest length, E. and W., from Alderholt Heath to near Stockland, in the portion of the county which is detached and lies wholly in Devon, is 58 miles. The greatest breadth N. and S., from Portland Bill to near Silton, is 40 miles. The area of the county is 632,025 acres, the circuit being about 200 miles, 75 of which are coast. It is included between 50° 30' and 51° 5' N. lat., and 1° 48' and 3° 7' W. long. Ptolemy states that it was inhabited in his time by the *Durotriges*, a Belgic tribe. Their name is said to be derived from the British words *dwr*, "water," and *trig*, "dweller." Other writers speak of this tribe as *Morini*. When subdued by the Romans, Dorset was included in *Britannia Prima*, and stations were constituted at Dorchester (*Dunium* or *Dumovaria*), and at *Vindogladia* or *Vindelia*, which is supposed to have been either at Wimborne, or else at Gussage St. Michael or Gussage All Saints, about 4 miles S.W. of Cranborne, between which two places the Icknield Road passes. There were also settlements at Wareham (*Morinio*), Charmouth (*Carca Arista*), Lyme (*Londinio*), Poole (*Boldanio*), Weymouth (*Clavinio*). In 494 the Saxons, under Cerdic, added Dorset to the kingdom of Wessex. Until the Norman Conquest, the maritime portion was much exposed to the incursions of the Danes, who were defeated by Egbert at Charmouth in 833, and by Ethelwulf in 840. In 876 a body of Danes marched across the country from Cambridgeshire, and surprised Wareham, which they held until King Alfred forced them to evacuate the town. While leaving Poole harbour, 120 of their vessels were wrecked in Studland and Swanage bays. Alfred's elder brothers, Ethelbert and Ethelbald, were buried at Sherborne, and Ethelred I. at Wimborne. In 1002 Sweyn passed through Dorset on his march from Exeter to Wilton, destroying on his way Dorchester, Sherborne, and Shaftesbury. Few occurrences of historical importance have taken place in the county. Two naval actions have taken place off Portland Bill—the second fight with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and Blake's victory over Van Tromp in 1653. In the parliamentary war the majority of the townspeople and those living near the coast took the popular side, but the gentry chiefly espoused the royal cause, and held Chideock, Sherborne, and Corfe castles for the king. Lyme Regis and Poole were fortified for the parliament, and Dorchester, Weymouth, Portland, and Wareham, were also held by the inhabitants for the same cause. Corfe Castle was defended against the parliamentary forces by Lady Bankes at the close of the year 1642, and in the March of the following year the Earl of Carnarvon raised the siege, and then proceeded to take Portland and Dorchester. Several minor engagements took place during the following years, but in 1645 the men of Dorset united with those of Somerset and Wilts to form bodies of "clubmen," whose object was to defend the counties from the inroads of the armies of either party. A body of these "clubmen" came into collision with Cromwell's army at Hamilton Hill, and were defeated, after which the remaining bodies gradually dispersed. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis when attempting to promote an insurrection against James II. in his own favour, and after the battle of Sedgmoor was taken prisoner at Shag's Heath, near Horton.—The surface of Dorset is uneven and undulating, but not mountainous, and its most characteristic feature are the open downs, which supply pasturage to some 800,000 or 1,000,000 sheep. This range of chalk hills or downs enters the county near Cranborne Chase, and runs towards Blandford, in the valley of the Stour. The eastern corner of the county from which they proceed contains a greater abundance of wood than the western and southern portions. The two isolated elevations, Hamilton and Hod hills, belong to this range. On the W. bank of the Stour the downs recommence at Okeford Hill, and proceed with one or two breaks to Beaminster, whence another range runs S.E., and on the E. side of Weymouth Bay forms a series of cliffs, which decrease at Kimmeridge Bay, and recommence at St. Alban's or St. Aldhelm's Head, the height of which is 344 feet. A branch of the same range also runs across the centre of the Isle of Purbeck, terminating at the Foreland, the eastern extremity of Ballard's Down, which separates Swanage from Studland Bay. Pillesdon Point, the highest hill in the county, W. of Beaminster, does not belong to this range, being of the greensand formation. Its height is 934 feet. The character of the coast varies considerably at different points. The Hampshire cliffs enter Dorset, but soon are replaced by sand, which extends in a tongue of about a mile in length across Poole Harbour. This harbour, which is about 5 or 6 miles either way, contains several smaller bays, as Holes Bay, Lytchet Bay, Arnes Bay, and others. The centre of the harbour is occupied by Brownsea Island, about 1 mile long. Round the Isle of Purbeck to Weymouth Bay the coast is again rocky, and forms several bays, viz. Studland, Swanage, Kimmeridge, Worbarrow, and Ringstead bays. In Weymouth Bay the coast is flat, but on the other side of the estuary to Sandsfoot Castle cliffs again rise. S. of this, Portland Isle projects from the mainland, being connected with it by the Chesil Bank, an extraordinary ridge of pebbles, commencing at Burton Castle, about 2½ miles E. of Bridport Harbour, and running for about 6 miles to near Abbotsbury. Here it is separated from the land by an arm of the sea called the Fleet, and continues in a straight line for 10 miles until it joins the Isle of Portland. The bank consists of blue clay, covered with pebbles of calcareous spar, quartz, chert, jasper, &c., to a depth varying from 4 to 6 feet. The island measures about 4 miles by 1½, and is surrounded by lofty cliffs. It contains two castles—one, very ancient, called Rufus's Castle, or Bow-and-Arrow Castle; the other, built by Henry VIII., to defend Portland Road. At the Bill two lighthouses have been erected as a protection against the dangers of Portland Race. At the W. of the isle a breakwater is in course of construction, which will convert Portland Road into a harbour of refuge. The stone employed is that quarried on the isle, and the convicts in the large prison to the E. of the isle are engaged in its construction. The pasturage is good, and the corn particularly fine, so that it is in general request for seed. The remainder of the coast of Dorset consists entirely of cliffs, remarkable for the quantity of fossils which they contain.—The chief rivers are the Stour, the Piddle or Trent, and the Frome. The Stour enters the county near Silton, passes Gillingham, Sturminster Newton, and Wimborne, leaving the county at West Parley, and falling into the sea at Christ Church. Its length is 65 miles, and as far as Sturminster Newton it is navigable. Its tributaries are—the Shreen Water, the Call, the Lidden, and the Wim. The Piddle rises near Alton, passes Piddletrenthide, Piddlehinton, and Piddletown, and falls into Poole Bay near Wareham. It is joined by a small stream which flows through Bere Regis. The length of the Piddle is 22 miles. The Frome rises N.E. of Beaminster, and passes Maiden Newton, Frampton, Stratton, Dorchester, Tincleton, Moreton, and Wareham, and after a course of 35 miles, during which it receives the Churn Bourne or Cerne, from Cerne Abbas, the South Winter Bourne, and other smaller streams, flows into Poole Bay, a short distance S. of the mouth of the Piddle. Other small rivers in Dorset are—the Lyme, at Lyme Regis; the Char, entering the sea at Charmouth; the Brit, about 9 miles, the mouth of which forms Bridport Harbour; the Bredy, 7 miles, running from Little Bredy to Burton Bradstock; the Wey, 5 miles, falling into Weymouth Bay; the Purbeck, 7 miles, from Corfe Castle to Swanage; and the Corfe from Corfe Castle to Poole Bay.—Between the chalk ranges mentioned above are the upper formations of pipe clay, potter's clay, and plastic clay, with sand, known as the Poole trough. Beneath the potter's clay in Purbeck Isle and other places, a crumbly bituminous coal is found resembling Bovey coal. In Purbeck and Portland the white formations are found, and in the S., chalk, marl, greensand, weald clay, and ironsand. In the N.W. and W. of the county greensand takes the place of chalk. No metallic ores are found, but the Portland and Purbeck stone-quarries are largely worked. In Purbeck the stone consists of argillaceous limestone, alternating with schistose marl. A variety of this is known as Purbeck marble. The Portland stone is a calcareous freestone. It is largely employed for building in London.—The soil in the W. and most other parts of the county is a rich loam, suitable for wheat and barley. The most fertile district is the Vale of Blackmore. Round Bridport and Beaminster hemp and potatoes are principally produced. Irrigation is largely practised on the meadow lands; lime and seaweed form the chief manures. Full three-fifths of the surface are pasture land. The downs are covered with sheep in the summer, which in the winter are brought down to the sheltered valleys. The South Down are largely bred. In Purbeck and near Weymouth there is a much smaller breed, resembling forest sheep. Butter and skim-milk cheese is sent up in large quantities to the London markets.—Dorset is divided into the 9 following divs., containing 34 hunds. and 22 libs.—North Blandford, containing Coombsditch, Pimperne, and Rushmore hunds., and Dewlish lib.; South Blandford, containing the boroughs of Corfe Castle and Wareham, the hunds. of Bere Regis, Hundreds Barrow, Hasilor, Rowbarrow, and Winfrith, and the libs. of Bindon, Overmoygne, and Stowborough; Bridport, containing the boroughs of Bridport and Lyme Regis, the hunds. of Beaminster, Beaminster Forum, Eggerton, Godderthorn, and Whitchurch Canonicorum, and the libs. of Broad Windsor, Frampton, Lothers, and Poorstock; Cerne, containing Buckland Newton, Cerne, and Whiteway hunds., and Alton-Pancras, Piddletrenthide, and Sydling St. Nicholas libs.; Dorchester, containing the boroughs of Dorchester and Melcomb Regis, united with Weymouth, the hunds. of Culliford-Tree, George, Tollesford, Piddletown, and Uggescombe, and the libs. of Fordington, Piddlehinton, Isle of Portland, Sutton Pointz, Wabyhouse, and Wyke Regis; East Shaftesbury or Shaston, containing Badbury, Cogdean, part of Cranborne, Knowlton, Loosebarrow, Monkton-up-Wimborne, part of Sixpenny Handley and Wimborne St. Giles hunds.; Shaftesbury, or Shaston West, containing the borough of Shaftesbury, parts of the hunds. of Cranborne and Sixpenny Handley, and the libs. of Alcester and Gillingham; Sherborne, containing Sherborne and Yetminster hunds., and Halstock and Ryme Intrinseca libs.; and Sturminster, containing Brownshall, Redlane, and Sturminster Newton Castle hunds., and the lib. of Stower or Stour Provost. The pars. number 269, exclusive of 8 in Dorchester, Wareham, and Shaftesbury. There are also parts of 2 others, and 4 ext. par. places. Cranborne is the largest par. in the co., and contains 13,730 acres. The following 19 are market towns:—Dorchester, the county town, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Blandford, Wimborne Minster, Beaminster, Sherborne, Bridport, Weymouth with Melcombe, Poole, Cerne Abbas, Sturminster, Lyme Regis, Corfe Castle, Stalbridge, Cranborne, Bere Regis, Swanage, and Milton Abbas; of these the last 4 have discontinued holding markets. The county is divided into 12 Poor-law Unions, being the first 12 of the places mentioned above. The first 5, with Bridport and Weymouth, are County Court districts. Dorset returns 14 members to parliament—3 for the county, 2 each for Dorchester, Bridport, Poole, and Weymouth with Melcombe Regis, and 1 each for Lyme Regis, Shaftesbury, and Wareham, which includes Corfe Castle. The polling places for the county are—Dorchester, Wimborne, Wareham, Blandford, Beaminster, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and Chesilton. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant and custos, high sheriff, about 60 deputy-lieutenants, and 210 magistrates The county is in the south-western military district and the western circuit, and is under the Exeter bankruptcy jurisdiction. Sherborne was formerly the assize town, but the assizes are now always held at Dorchester, where the county gaol and shire-hall are. Quarter sessions are held at Dorchester, Blandford, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and Bridport. The county lunatic asylum is at Charminster, about 1½ mile from Dorchester. It will accommodate 160 patients. The number of inhabited houses in the county in 1861 was 37,709, occupied by 188,789 persons. In 1851 the population was 184,207, showing an increase of 4,582 persons in the decennial period.—Dorsetshire constitutes an archdeaconry in the diocese of Salisbury and archbishopric of Canterbury. It is subdivided into 5 deaneries—Bridport containing 62 livings, Dorchester 53, Pimperne 38, Shaftesbury 65, and Whitchurch Canonicorum 68. During the Saxon period Dorset belonged successively to the sees of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, Winchester, and Sherborne, whence the bishopric was removed to Salisbury in the 11th century. In 1542 it was transferred to the new diocese of Bristol, but was re-transferred to Salisbury by the late Act.—The chief manufacture in the county is that of flax. At Bridport, canvas, sailcloth, rope, thread, and twine, are manufactured. There are also flax-mills at Beaminster, Burton Bradstock, Netherbury, and other places. Woollen goods are manufactured at Sturminster, Shaftesbury, and Lyme Regis, and worsted stockings at Wareham and Wimborne. The silk manufacture has also been introduced, and is carried on principally at Sherborne. Ships and yachts are built at Poole and Bridport. Shirt buttons are made largely at Shaftesbury and Blandford, and gloves at Cerne Abbas. Good ale is brewed in the county. The chief trade is from Poole, in coal, timber, and wine. The exports are Portland and Purbeck stone, clay for pottery, sheep, wool, butter, cheese, ale, cider, and mackerel.—The antiquities in the county are very numerous, both of the British and Roman periods. Of the former the most interesting are—Agglestone barrows, near Studland; the Hellstone cromlech, a circle of stones near Winterbourne St. Martin; Celtic earthworks at Sutton Walrond; cromlechs at Little Breedy and Poxwell; Badbury and Maumbury rings, and numerous barrows. As many as twenty-five Roman camps have been discovered in Dorset. The remains of a Roman amphitheatre near Dorchester are still visible. Four Roman roads traversed the county—one on each bank of the Frome, from Dorchester to Stratton, where they unite, and beyond which they cannot be traced; another from Dorchester to Melcombe Regis, and the celebrated *Via Icenia.* This road enters Dorset from Wilts, near Woodyates Inn, passes between Gussage All Saints and Gussage St. Michael's, and proceeds to Long Critchill, Badbury camp and down, Shapwick Marsh, Sturminster Marshall, and Stinford Lane, entering Dorchester on the N. of St. Peter's church. It issues from the town on the N.W. side, and, passing Eggerton and Poorstock, leaves the county, and proceeds to Exeter. In many parts the road has been destroyed for the materials. It is called by various names—Ickening or Icknield Road being the general name for the road in all the counties through which it passes. Between Woodyates and the Gussages it is known as Ackling Dike, and to the W. of Dorchester as the Ridgeway. In this county are the remains of Corfe Castle; also castle ruins at Brownsea and Portland. The religious houses in Dorset were twenty-nine in number at the Reformation. There were Benedictine and Cistercian abbeys at Bindon, Cerne, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Abbotsbury, Cranborne, Horton, and Milton; and priories at Dorchester, Bridport, Wareham, Loders, Frampton, and Spettisbury, besides others of less importance. Sherborne Abbey possessed a vineyard at the time of the compilation of Domesday Book; the hospital and cathedral church still remain. Wimborne, which, as well as Sherborne, was the seat of a bishopric, possesses a very fine old minster. Stalbridge church is a very ancient building, with an embattled tower, which has recently been repaired. In the market-place there is an old cross, on a base of three steps; it measures 30 feet in height. Affpuddle church, originally belonging to Cerne Abbey, contains some fine carving. At West Chickerell there is an early English church, which formed part of Bindon Abbey, and which contains a Norman stone font, and at the W. end two large bells suspended under stone arches. Other towns and villages possessing interesting churches are—Dewlish, Handley, Lytchett Maltravers, Maiden Newton, Piddlehinton, containing several curious brasses, Shapwick, Spettisbury, Swanage, and Wyke Regis.—The seats of the nobility and gentry are—Sherborne Castle, of Earl Digby, where Sir W. Raleigh lived; Eastbury Park, of Duke of Buckingham; Stalbridge Park, Marquis of Anglesea; Cranborne Lodge, Marquis of Salisbury; Motcombe, Marquis of Westminster; Encombe, Earl Eldon; Melbury House, Earl Ilchester; Milton Abbey, Earl Portarlington; Wimborne St. Giles, Earl Shaftesbury; Bryanstone, Lord Portman; Rushmore Lodge, Lord Rivers; Down House and Sydling, of Smith, Bart.; Gaunt's House, of Glynne, Bart.; Loder's House and Mapperton, Nepean, Bart.; Parnham House, Oglander, Bart.; Raunston House, Baker, Bart.; Sans Souci, Scott, Bart.; Rhode Hill, Admiral Talbot; Bloxworth, Pickhard; Brideheed, Williams; Charboro' Park, Drax; Critchell House, Sturt; Dewlish, Mitchell; Edmondesham, Monro; Frampton House, Sheridan; Stowborough Grange, Bond; Handford House, Seymer; Henbury, Parston; Herringstone Lodge, Williams; Kingston House, Pitt; Langton, Farquharson; Lulworth, Weld; Manston, Yeatman; Moor Critchell, Okedon; Nottington House, Steward; Strode House, Gollop; Studland, Bankes; Thornhill House, Boucher; Turnworth, Davis; Upton, Doughty; West Stafford, Floyer; Whatcombe, Pleydell; Wolveton, Trenchard; and many others. The county formerly gave the title of Marquis of Dorset to the Beauforts and the Greys, and Earl of Dorset to the Sackvilles.—The London and South-Western railway passes through Dorset, entering the county near Ringwood in Hants. The chief stations are Wimborne Minster, Wareham, and Dorchester, whence it proceeds in a north-westerly direction past Stratton and Frampton to Yeovil. There are branches from Wimborne through Blandford, Sturminster Newton, and Stalbridge; a short branch to Poole; others from Dorchester to Weymouth, and from Maiden Newton to Bridport. The Exeter line also passes through portions of Dorsetshire, and the stations of Gillingham, Sherborne, and Chardstock, are in that county. The high roads from Dorchester are as follows:—to Weycombe, 7 miles, and Portland, 11. To Owre Moyne 7; Wool, 12; Wareham, 18; Corfe Castle, 22; and Swanage Bay, 27. To Piddletown, 5; Bere Regis, 11; Poole, 22; to Bournemouth and Christchurch, 32. To Charborough, 16; Wimborne Minster, 21; and Ringwood, 30. To Cranborne, 30; and Fordingbridge, 37. Blandford, 16; Eastbury Park, 22; and Salisbury, 40. By Blandford to Shaftesbury, 31. To Cerne Abbas, 7; Mintern Magna, 9; Sherborne, 17; and Yeovil, 23. By Mintern Magna to Lydlinch, 17; Stalbridge, 20; to Sturminster Newton, 20. To Longbridge, 6; Bridport, 15; Lyme Regis, 24; and Axminster, 27. To Beaminster, 17; and Chard, 28. To Crewkerne, by Chaddington, 20. There are no canals in the county.

DORSINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of the Honeybourne station on the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, and 4 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. Long Marston is its post town. It is situated near the river Avon, and at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to Roger de Belmont, from whom it descended to the earls of Warwick. The greater part of the parish is a stiff clay, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £199, in the patron. of J. Harward, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small brick structure of the middle of the last century. The whole village with the church was destroyed by fire in 1754. There is a small charity of £1.

DORSINGTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Welford, Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles W. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is joined to Bickmersh.

DORSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles E. of Hay, its post town, and 14

W. of Hereford. It is situated on the river Dore, and contains the hmlt. of Vowmine in the Golden Vale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £446, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Prosser. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome stone structure in the Norman style of architecture, said to have been built in the 12th century by Ricardus de Brito, as an atonement for his share in the murder of Thomas-à-Becket. It has four bells, and contains several monuments of old families. The charities are £63 for Maddy's school, and about £20 for other purposes. There is a National school for both sexes. The Prosser family are lords of the manor. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a tower and some Druidical remains. Fairs are held on the 27th April, 17th May, 27th September, and 18th November, chiefly for cattle.

DORTON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Bucks, 5 miles N.W. of Thame, its post town. It is situated in a valley near Bernwood Forest, and is a watering-place, having an excellent chalybeate spring. It was called by the Britons *Dour-ton*, or "town of the waters," and appears to have been a considerable place in ancient times, from a large camp and other remains of British and Roman occupation. The spring, which contains more iron in solution than any other chalybeates in the country, rises in the upper grounds of Dorton Park. Its medicinal qualities have recently been much extolled, and a pump-room and baths have been erected, to which are attached a reading-room and a ball-room. The visitors reside in the neighbouring village of Brill, as there are only a few scattered houses in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Ashendon, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with a turret and three bells, surmounted by a wooden cross covered with lead. Dorton House, the residence of Captain C. S. Ricketts, was formerly in the possession of Sir John Aubrey, Bart.

DORTON, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Broughton, par. of Preston, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Preston.

DOSTHILL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Tamworth and Kingsbury, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles S. of Tamworth. In this hmlt. is a chapel-of-ease to the vic. of Kingsbury.

DOTHIE-CAMDDWR and DOTHIE PISCOTTWR, tnshps. in the par. of Llan-ddowi-brefi, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron. It is situated on the river Dothie.

DOTTON, an ext. par. place in the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles E. of Topsham.

DOUBLEBOIS, a hmlt. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 13 miles S.W. of Launceston, and 3 from Liskeard. It is a station on the Cornwall railway.

DOUCE, a mountain in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is one of a range of numerous summits, between the bars. of Ballincar and Rathdown, and commands a very extensive and imposing view.

DOUGHTON, a tythg. in the par. of Tetbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Tetbury.

DOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunton, hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Walsingham, and 2 W. of Fakenham. It is situated on the northern declivities of the vale of the Wensum.

DOUGLAS, a par. in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the town of Douglas and the vils. of Rigside and Addington, and is bounded on the W. by Ayrshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Lesmahagow, Carmichael, Wiston, and Crawford John. It extends from N.E. to S.W. about 12 miles, with a breadth varying from 4 to 7 miles, and is traversed throughout nearly its whole length by the river Douglas, which rises on the E. side of Cairntable, at the boundary of Ayrshire. The parish is rich in minerals. Coal is very abundant; limestone and sandstone are quarried, and ironstone occurs. Lord Douglas is proprietor of the greater part of the parish. The roads from Glasgow to Carlisle and from Edinburgh to Ayr traverse the parish. Douglas Castle is the most notable object in the parish. It was built by the last Earl of Douglas in 1760, shortly after the fire which destroyed the former castle. The spire and aisle of the old church of Douglas are of great antiquity, and are still preserved. The regiment of Cameronian Highlanders (now the 26th) was first mustered near the town of Douglas, in April, 1689, under the command of Lord Angus, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas. Upon Auchinsaugh Hill, in this parish, a formal renewal of the Solemn League and Covenant was made on the 26th July, 1712. This par. is in the presb. of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of Lord Douglas. The minister has a stipend of £307. There is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; also a Reformed Presbyterian church at Rigside.

DOUGLAS, a small post town in the par. of Douglas, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It stands on the right bank of the river Douglas, 11 miles S.S.W. of Lanark, and although now greatly decayed, was formerly a place of considerable trade and political importance. Fairs are held in February, March, June, August, and October, on the first Friday after Whit-Sunday (old style), and on the first Friday after Michaelmas.

DOUGLAS, a chplry. in the par. of Eccleston, hund. of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Ormskirk. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £76, in the patron. of the Rector of Eccleston.

DOUGLAS, a seaport, market town, and watering-place, in the pars. of Kirk Onchan and Kirk Braddan, in the Isle of Man, 11 miles N.E. of Castletown. It is situated on the S. side of a semicircular bay, on the S.E. coast of the island, of which it is the principal port. Steamers sail direct to Liverpool, Ramsey, and Whitehaven, and those from the last-named port touch here on their voyage to Dublin. It is well supplied with water from the river Blackwater, or Douglas, which rises in the hills behind the town, and falls into the bay near Douglas Head. Owing to the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air, and the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, Douglas has become a favourite summer retreat for the merchants of Liverpool, and has recently considerably increased in extent and population. The older streets of the town are narrow, dirty, and irregular, but some of the more modern are handsome and spacious. The custom-house and market-house are both handsome buildings. There are besides a court-house, Odd Fellows' hall, mechanics' institute, house of industry, dispensary, commercial and united service news-rooms, and several banks. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the linen and woollen factories, paper-mills, breweries, tan-yards, iron foundry, and in the trades connected with the shipping; there being from 200 to 300 vessels belonging to the port. The town contains four district churches—St. Matthew, St. George, St. Thomas, and St. Barnabas, all perpetual curacies. The church of St. Matthew was built at the commencement of the last century, and has occasionally the service performed in Manx. The church of St. Barnabas is a handsome building, with a spire; that of St. Thomas is in the pointed style of architecture. The several Dissenting bodies have chapels, and there is a Roman Catholic church. There are Lancastrian and National schools; also various charities, and several libraries and news-rooms.—The pier, erected by government, is 520 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, with a lighthouse at the farther end. This being the only port in the island at which goods imported were formerly allowed to be landed, has become the chief establishment of the customs' department; Derbyhaven, Peel, and Ramsey are subports. Castle Mona, built by the Duke of Atholl, has been converted into an hotel, and has tepid, hot, and cold sea-baths attached. There was formerly a priory, dedicated to St. Bridget, on the site of which stands the modern mansion called the Nunnery. A bill is now (1867) before the council to divide the parish of Braddan into three distinct parishes—namely, Braddan, and St. Thomas and St. George, Douglas; which two last will thus become parish churches. Saturday is market day.

DOUGLAS BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Ardstraw, bar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Douglas rivulet, 3 miles N.W. of Newtown Stewart.

DOUGLAS HARBOUR, situated on the S.E. coast of the Isle of Man, at the E. side of Douglas Bay, in N. lat. 54° 10′, and W. long. 4° 26′. It is sheltered by Douglas Head, on which is a fixed light 104 feet high, visible for 15 miles. The harbour is defended by a pier, 520 feet in length and 40 in breadth, having a lighthouse at its outer extremity. It is dry at low water, and the entrance rather difficult of approach in stormy weather, owing to the obstruction of St. Mary's Rock, on which the *St. George* steamer was wrecked in 1830. Vessels drawing 10 feet water may enter during neap tides, and those drawing 14 feet during spring tides.

DOUGLASTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kinnettles, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It stands on the road from Glaumies to Forfar. The village dates from 1792, when Mr. Douglas, of Brigton, and his partners, erected a large flax spinning mill here.

DOUGLAS WATER, a stream rising in the par. of Yarrow, in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland. It joins the river Yarrow at Traquair, near Douglas Crag. There is another stream of this name in the bar. of Strabane, co. of Tyrone, Ireland.

DOULOUGH, ST. *See* DOOLAGH, ST., co. Dublin.

DOULTING, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 1½ mile E. of Shepton Mallet, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Western line, and 7 miles E. of Wells. It contains the hmlts. of Prestleigh, Newman Street, and Waterlip. There are some extensive quarries of freestone, from which Wells Cathedral was built. There is a spring called St. Aldelm's Well, which is the source of the river Sheppy. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of East and West Cranmore and Downhead annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £640, in the patron. of Colonel Horner. The church is a spacious and elegant edifice in the form of a cross, with octagonal tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Aldelm, whose effigy, as well as those of SS. Peter and John, is carved in stone. An ancient cross stands in the churchyard. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The register commences in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a parochial school. A barn with a handsome carved roof is said to have belonged to Glastonbury Abbey. W. Melliar, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOUNE, a rock in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the eastern boundary of the barony, and from its peculiar and isolated position forms a natural stronghold, possessing immense advantages. Here, according to tradition, it was the custom from a remote period to elect the kings of Tyrconnel; the ceremony is described by Giraldus Cambrensis. Here in 1608 Sir Cahir O'Dogherty was shot by a Scotchman, whose whole family had been murdered by Sir Cahir.

DOUNE, a vil. in the par. of Luss, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Luss.

DOUNE, a small post town in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It stands on the left or N. bank of the Teith, at its junction with the Ardoch, midway between Stirling and Callander. The principal object of interest in the neighbourhood is the ancient castle of Doune, situated near the town, on a mound apparently more or less artificial. The Leith flows underneath its walls, and considering its age, which is at least 500 years, it is wonderfully complete. Its walls, 40 feet high and 10 feet thick, form a square, the sides of which are 96 feet in length, and there is a massive tower 80 feet high in the N.E. corner. It was successively held by the earls of Monteith, the Duke of Albany, and the Moray family. In 1745 it was occupied by the adherents of Prince Charles. The Scottish Central railway has a station here. Doune Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Moray, stands a mile N.W. of Doune. Fairs are held here in February, May, July, November, and December.

DOURA, a vil. in the par. of Kilwinning, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is connected with the extensive coal-works in its vicinity.

DOUSE, one of the Sheehy mountains, standing between Muskerry and Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

DOVASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnerley, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Oswestry. In the neighbourhood there is a place called Kynaston's Leap, after an outlaw of that name.

DOVE, formerly a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, in the co. of Tipperary, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Templemore. It is now united with Inch.

DOVE, a river rising on the borders of Derby and Stafford, near Buxton and Axedge Hill, and, after a course of 45 miles, joins the river Trent at Newton Solney. The delightful country through which it flows has been celebrated by Cotton and Izaak Walton. It comprises some of the finest rock scenery in England, skirted by rich meadows abounding in rare plants and grasses.

DOVECLIFFE, a hmlt. in the par. of Darfield, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Barnsley, and 3 from Wombwell by the South Yorkshire and Manchester and Sheffield railway, on which it is a station. It is situated near the river Dearne and the Dove canal.

DOVECOTHALL, a vil. in the S.E. of the par. of Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the print-fields of the Levern.

DOVECOTLAND, a vil. in the East Church par. of Perth, Scotland.

DOVEHILL, a vil. in the par. of Abbey Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland.

DOVESLAND, a thickly-peopled district of the par. of Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers.

DOVENBY, or DOLPHINSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Cockermouth. There is an endowed school for both sexes, founded by Sir Thomas Lamplugh in 1609. Mrs. Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, is lady of the manor.

DOVER, or DOVOR, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the lower half hund. of Bewsboro', lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 72 miles from London, 40 from Maidstone, and 15 from Canterbury. It is a terminus of the South-Eastern, and the London, Chatham, and Dover railways. This port is one of great antiquity. By the Britons it was called *Dwffyrrha*, "a steep place;" by the Romans *Dubris;* and by the Saxons *Dofra* or *Dofris.* Prince Arthur is supposed to have held his court here. It was anciently walled, both by Severus and King Widred, and had ten gates. The Cinque Ports were established by William I. Edward the Confessor granted a charter constituting a warden of ports on the coast, and Godwin, Earl of Kent, was the first warden and constable of Dover Castle. In 1296 Dover was taken by the French, who, however, were immediately driven out. During the reign of Edward III. it was appointed as the port of embarkation for pilgrims to the Continent. Owing to its situation, Dover has been famous for receiving sovereigns. Here, in 1520, Henry VIII. met Charles V; in 1625 Charles I. received his queen; in 1660 Charles II. landed; in 1814 Louis XVIII. embarked for France; and here the late Prince Consort landed in 1840.—The borough had in 1850, 2,203 registered electors, and returns two members to parliament. It possesses a population, according to the census of 1861, of 25,325, against 22,244 in 1856, showing an increase of 3,081 in the decennial period. The corporation, which is also the local board, consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Dover is situated on the coast, at the opening of a deep valley formed by a depression in the chalk hills, which causes the basin of a small stream called the Dour. The town consists of a number of good houses facing the sea, built chiefly at East Cliff, the Marine Parade, Waterloo Crescent, Esplanade, &c., for summer sea-bathing visitors: and of the old town, situated in the valley, chiefly occupied by tradespeople and mariners. It has one principal street, with many smaller streets branching off from it, all paved and lighted. Few of its public buildings are of much interest. Amongst them may be enumerated the Maison Dieu, now the townhall, lately restored at an expense of £6,000; the sessions-house, museum, custom-house, prison, the station of the South-Eastern railway, post office, and steam-packet establishments. The Castle, however, is the great attraction. It is situated on a cliff, 300 feet high, and occupies 35 acres of land. The Castle Pharos, or light-tower, is, perhaps, the most ancient relic of Roman work in England. It was originally hexagonal, although altered into an octagon in the 13th century, and is about 14 paces across; the wall at the bottom is very thick, and 40 feet high. The keep in the centre of the upper court is a fine massive structure. The towers are numerous, and some of them of Norman architecture. Among the curiosities here shown is Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, a piece of brass ordnance 24 feet in length, presented to that queen by the states of Holland. The castle is strongly fortified, and has undergone within the last century numerous improvements. In particular, various subterranean communications were formed for the reception of the soldiery, and barracks excavated in the solid rock sufficiently capacious to lodge 2,000 men. On the western heights are the barracks, communicating with the town by a curious military shaft of 3 spiral flights of 140 steps each, and a straight staircase of 59 more steps. Batteries with heavy guns have been formed on the cliff above, which are now considered the real defence of the place, the castle being commanded by these heights. Great changes will shortly be effected in the fortifications, in accordance with the New Fortifications Bill, which includes Dover, and for the carrying out of which, in 1862, £3,200,000 were voted, and a further sum of larger amount sanctioned.—The ancient town and port of Dover contained originally five parishes, but at present there are only two—those of St. James and St. Mary. The following are the churches: St. Mary in the Castle, an ancient building, lately restored by G. G. Scott, and now used as a garrison chapel: the living is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the parishioners; St. James, in St. James-street, a very ancient structure, probably Anglo-Saxon: the living is a rect., val. £245, in the patron. of the archbishop; the church of St. James, a large and handsome ragstone building, now the parish church, situated at the foot of the Castle Hill, in the Maison Dieu road, above which stands the new rectory-house; Trinity church, a perpet. cur.,* val. £180; SS. Peter and Paul, Charlton; and St. Peter, Buckland. Trinity church and Christ church are modern erections, having districts assigned to them. St. John's mariners' church is a Dissenting chapel in connection with the Sailors' Home. The Unitarians have a chapel in Adrian-street; the Friends a meeting-house in Queen-street; the Wesleyans chapels in Snargate-street and Buckland; the Independents in Russell-street; the Baptists in Biggin-street and Commercial Quay. In Elizabeth-street is the Roman Catholic church. The Jews' synagogue is in Northampton-street (newly built). There are several charity schools conducted on the National system: 35 endowed almshouses have existed here from time immemorial; they are under the management of the charity trustees. A workhouse has been erected by the Poor-law Commissioners.—Dover is the principal station and seat of government of the Cinque Ports, having for its members the corporate towns of Folkestone, Faversham, and Margate, and the parishes and places of St. John's, Birchington, and St. Peter's, in Thanet, and Kingsdown and Ringwold, near Deal; the other cinque-port towns being Hastings, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe. The Warden of the Cinque Ports is Constable of the Castle of Dover.—The trade of the town consists in ship-building, sail and rope making, paper-making, &c. What has tended greatly to the prosperity of the port is the facility it affords for continental communication. The mail-packet establishments consist generally of 12 steamers, and the foreign service is performed by private contractors, under the control of a commander of the navy. The number of packets is variable. The Ostend mail is at present carried by Belgian government boats. Dover holds considerable rank as a port, and is the grand pilot station of the Cinque Ports, with 72 pilots attached to it, under the regulations of the Trinity House. Dover imports between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of coal annually, and also carries on a considerable foreign trade. The greater number of vessels belonging to the port are engaged in fishing. The harbour is naturally small, and the entrance difficult. The Admiralty Pier was commenced as a harbour of refuge. The pier, which is a beautiful construction, acts as a breakwater and landing-place. Its entire length, now all but completed, is 1,800 feet. There will be three landing-places on the E. side, and probably two on the W. These works, when completed, will have cost above £2,500,000. The elevated walk on the western side will be the finest marine parade in the kingdom. The town is lighted with gas from the works near the Guildford Battery, and has lately undergone sanitary improvements in new drainage and an extra supply of water. In October, 1851, direct communication by electric telegraph was established between England and the Continent, by means of a submarine wire laid across the channel from Dover to Calais.—The scenery of Dover and its neighbourhood is very fine, and combines gracefully rural and marine beauties—the broad and excellent beach; the romantic view of the cliffs and the castle; the singular situation of the buildings; the extensive sea prospect, with the French coast in the distance,—all combine to render Dover one of the gayest and most fashionable places of summer resort. Shakspeare's Cliff, rising to the height of 350 feet above the sea, is situated at a little distance from the town, and is perforated by a tunnel on the South-Eastern railway. In May, 1847, a huge mass of this chalk cliff, 250 feet in height, scaled off, and fell on the beach, containing at least 50,000 tons of chalk. Shortly after, another fall of 10,000 cubic yards took place, and as the sea is continually gaining on the coast, the poet's description may at some future time be the only memorial of this magnificent mass.—The Priory, or St. Martin's the Less, founded in 1132, is now a ruin; but the chief attraction to the antiquary is the Castle, which presents some of the earliest specimens of regular masonry in the country, combining Roman, Saxon, Norman, and modern in one heterogeneous pile.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday; there was an annual fair on the 23rd November for haberdashery and wearing apparel, but the right to hold the fair was surrendered to the crown in 1847, since which it has not been held.

DOVER, STRAITS OF, called by the French *Pas de Calais*, extend on the English side from Dungeness, N.E., to the North Foreland, and on the French side from Cape Grisnez to Calais. The straits separate England from France, and are 22 miles in length, with an average breadth of 21 miles; the shortest distance across is from Dover to Cape Grisnez, only 18 miles. The straits connect the English Channel with the North Sea, and are lined on either side by steep chalk cliffs, varying in height from 300 to 600 feet, the highest being on the English coast. The Straits are shallow, being in some places only 1½ fathoms, but the average depth is from 6 to 30 fathoms. The current varies in places, owing to the meeting of the tide from both the Atlantic and German oceans.

DOVERCOURT, a par. and watering place in the borough of Harwich, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Harwich, and 69¼ from London by the Great Eastern railway, the Harwich and Manningtree branch of which passes through this place. It is situated at the mouth of the river Stour, and consists of two parts, Upper and Lower Dovercourt. The latter, commonly called Dovercourt New Town, may be regarded as a suburb of Harwich, though the town of Harwich is really a hamlet of Dovercourt, which is the municipal and parliamentary borough. This place has made rapid improvement within the last few years, and now extends more than 2 miles along the sea-coast, southwards, and nearly as much along the S. bank of the river Stour. There are a great number of handsome modern residences, crescents, and terraces; also two lighthouses. Along the sea-shore a walk has been made, called the Undercliff Walk, extending over a mile, by the late John Bagshaw, Esq., at a cost of nearly £10,000. A sea wall and a breakwater, constructed of Kentish rag, and completed for £132,000, have greatly added to the security, convenience, and beauty of the locality. Here is an excellent chalybeate spring of similar properties to the waters of Tunbridge Wells. The Spa House is a neat structure containing pump-room, saloon, library, and conservatory. From the pump-room and library windows there are extensive sea views. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the perpet. cur. of St. Nicholas annexed, £221, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain structure, very old, with tower and clock. It is dedicated to All Saints. E. W. Garland, Esq., is lord of the manor. Cliff House, situated on a hill, and having a fine sea view, is the principal residence.

DOVERDALE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles N.W. of Droitwich, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Stourport. It contains the hmlts. of Dunhampton, Cornhampton, Owlhill, Acton, and Leybridge. The soil is clay and marl, resting on a substratum of red sandstone, which is quarried for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £202, in the patron. of Mrs. Curtler. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure without tower or spire. The tithes have been commuted.

DOVERHAYS, a hmlt. in the par. of Luckham, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles W.S.W. of Minehead.

DOVERIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, S. div. of the co. of Derby, 2 miles from Uttoxeter, its post town and nearest station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 10 S.W. of Ashbourne. It is situated on the river Dove, and contains the hmlts. of Eaton, Sedall, and West Broughton. It was once a market town, and formed part of the demesne of Tutbury Priory. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £562, in the patron. of Lord Waterpark. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In the churchyard is a very ancient yew-tree, also the remains of a cross. There are several charities. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are free, National, and infant schools. Doveridge Hall is the seat of Lord Waterpark.

DOVY, or DYFI, a river which rises under Arran Fowddy, in the co. of Merioneth, and, after flowing through Montgomeryshire, falls into Cardigan Bay at Aberdovey.

DOWALLY AND DUNKELD, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, was originally a chplry. of Caputh, was made a separate par. in 1500, and is now united to Dunkeld. It is bounded on the S. by the Tay, and on the other sides by Caputh, Kirkmichael, and Logierait. A detached portion, about three-fourths of a mile long, is situated on the N. bank of the Tummel, and is separated from the main body by Logierait. The main body consists of a strip of low ground along the Tay, backed up by a range of overhanging heights. These heights are pastoral or densely clotted with forest, and abound with deer and other game. The hills of Craigie, Barns, and Craigiebenean are remarkably precipitous and picturesque. A pass between the former of these and a hill called the King's Seat, is called the King's Pass, from deer having been there driven past the Scottish monarchs, who shot at them for their amusement. The road through Dowally to Atholl has been cut along the bottom of the King's Seat, and overhangs the river at a great height. The village of Dowally stands on the Dowally Burn (which issues from the lakes of Rotmel), 4 miles N. by W. of Dunkeld. This parish, although united to Dunkeld, has its own minister, church, and schoolmaster. The minister, who is the assistant of the minister of Dunkeld, officiates both in English and Gaelic, the latter being the language spoken in the district.

DOWBIGGIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Sedbergh, in the West Riding of the co. of York.

DOWDESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath. prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Navan. Dunsoughlin is its post town. It is situated on the river Boyne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath val. with Skreen, £507, in the patron. of the crown Dowdestown House is the principal residence.

DOWDESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Cheltenham, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Andover, where an engagement took place between the troops of Charles I. and the parliamentarians. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £402, in the patron. of R. R. C. Rogers, Esq. The church is a handsome structure of the 16th century, built in the form of a cross, with tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a brass. Dowdeswell House is the principal residence. There are some remains of an ancient entrenchment.

DOWDIKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutterton, wap. of Kirton, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Swineshead, and 5 S.W. of Boston.

DOWDON, a district in the par. of Dalton-le-Dale, Easington ward, in the co. of Durham.

DOWLAIS, a chplry. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydvil, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of the town of Merthyr. The hmlts. of Heol-wermood and Garth are included in this chplry. The extensive iron-works here afford employment to most of the inhabitants. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £150, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bute. Dowlais House is the seat of Sir J. Guest, Bart., proprietor of the iron-works.

DOWLAND, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Torrington, and 8 W. of Eggesford station. Exeter is its post town. It is situated near the river Torridge, and contains the tnshp. of Upcott. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £76, in the patron. of Sir S. H. Northcote, who is lord of the manor. The church is an ancient structure in the Gothic style, with tower containing five bells. The charities amount to £3 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125.

DOWLES, a par. in the Cleobury div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Kidderminster, and three-quarters of a mile N. of Bewdley, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn. The Bewdley gas-works are here, and bricks and tiles are made in large quantities. There is a mine of excellent fire-clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £159, in the patron. of J. Taylor, Esq., and others. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure, with turret and two bells. J. A. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of nearly the whole of the soil. The tithes have been commuted.

DOWLISH-WAKE, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S. of Ilminster, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Chard. It was formerly possessed by the Wake family, and was consolidated with West Dowlish in 1828. A canal has been cut communicating with Chard and the Bristol Channel. The manufacture of silk which was formerly carried on here is discontinued. Limestone is extensively quarried. The living is a rect. with that of West Dowlish annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £356, in the patron. of W. Speke, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The gallery was erected in 1837, when the church was restored. The register commences about 1600. There are National and Sunday schools.

DOWLISH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S. of Ilminster. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Dowlish-Wake. There is no church.

DOWN, a maritime co. of the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, is bounded on the E. and S. by the Irish Sea, N. by the co. of Antrim and Carrickfergus Bay, and W. by the co. of Armagh. It extends from 54° 0′ to 54° 40′ N. lat., and from 5° 18′ to 6° 20′ W. long, and comprises an area of 612,495 acres, of which 514,180 are arable, 78,317 uncultivated, 14,385 in plantations, 2,211 in towns, and 3,432 under water. Its greatest length, N.E. and S.W., is 51 miles, and greatest breadth, N.W. and S.E., 38 miles. On the coast are Carrickfergus Bay, Lough Strangford, or Lough Conn, Killough, Dundrum, and Carlingford bays. This county, together with a small part of Antrim, was anciently known by the name of *Ulladh*, or *Ulidia*, the original of the name of Ulster. The ancient inhabitants are supposed to have been the *Voluntii* of Ptolemy; but at what period they settled in Ireland is unknown. As no other writer mentions them, they were in all probability soon incorporated with the natives, of whom the chief families were the O'Nials, Magensics, McCartanes, Slut Kellys, and McGillimores. The first settlement of the English in this part of Ulster took place in 1177, when John de Courcy, who accompanied Strongbow, rendered himself master of Downpatrick, where he made his chief residence. It was originally divided into two shires, Down and Newtown, or the Ards, to which sheriffs were regularly appointed until 1333, when the English authority was overturned throughout Ulster, owing to a revolt of the Irish at the murder of William de Burgh. By the attainder of Shane O'Neill, who was slain in the rebellion of 1567, Iveagh, Kinelarty, Castlereagh, and Lower Ards fell into the hands of the crown. The colony led over by Sir Hugh Montgomery, settled chiefly about Newtown-Ards and Grayabbey, and by their industry and enterprise soon raised that part of the county to a very flourishing condition, which rendered invaluable services in the wars subsequent to the rebellion of 1641. The forfeitures consequent on that rebellion, and the war of revolution, deprived almost all the old Irish and Anglo-Norman families of their estates.—Down is divided into 11 baronies: Lower and Upper Ards, Lower and Upper Castlereagh, Dufferin, Lower and Upper Iveagh, Kinelarty, Lecale, Mourne, and Newry Lordship. It contains 70 parishes, and possessed a population of 299,866 at the census of 1861. It comprises the following market towns: Downpatrick, the county town and seat of the bishopric of Down, Connor, and Dromore; Newtown-Ards, Banbridge, Donaghadee, Bangor, Rathfriland, Portaferry, Newry (part of which is in the county of Armagh), Comber, Dromore, Gilford, Holywood, and Warrenspoint. It is at present represented by four members; two for the county, and one each for the boroughs of Downpatrick and Newry. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, 19 deputy-lieutenants, and 120 other magistrates, and the usual county officers.—The chief feature of the country consists in its variety of charming scenery. Its mountainous district comprises all the barony of Mourne, the lordship of Newry, and a considerable portion of the barony of Iveagh. The mountains rise gradually till they terminate in the towering peak of Slieve Donard, 2,796 feet. To the N. of this nucleus is the detached group of Slieve Croob, 1,755 feet. The principal islands off the coast are Copeland Islands, Burial Island, Green Island, and Bard Island. There are other numerous smaller islands off Downpatrick, mostly uninhabited, and chiefly used for pasturage, and some are finely wooded. The coast is low, rocky, and dangerous, and almost, excepting Lough Strangford, destitute of good anchorages. Bangor, Donaghadee, Tara Bay, Lough Strangford, Killough, Dundrum, Carlingford, and Warrenspoint are the chief harbours.—The lakes are numerous but unimportant; those of Aghry, Erne, Ballyroney, Shark, and Loughbrickland, in Iveagh; Ballinahinch, in Kinelarty; and Ballydonagan, in Lecale, are the principal.—The soil of the county is productive. Its numerous hills are seldom too high to be completely cultivated, and at the same time afford excellent means of drainage. The great attention paid to tillage has brought the land to a high state of agricultural improvement, especially in the district between Moira and Lisburn. The prevailing corn crop is oats; wheat is sown in every part, and attains great perfection in Lecale and Castlereagh. Barley and flax are much cultivated; as also are turnips, potatoes, and other green crops. Owing to the inequality of the country, considerable tracts of flat pasture land are uncommon, but on the sides of the rivers are excellent and extensive meadows, annually enriched by the overflowing of their waters. Butter is made in large quantities for exportation.—The linen manufacture is the staple trade of Down. It had its first great impulse from the settlement of French refugees (in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes), who, by introducing the improved machinery of the Continent, raised the manufacture to a high degree of importance. The branches now carried on are fine linen, cambrics, damasks, and other descriptions of household linen. Cotton has latterly made great progress. Weaving is carried on in the houses of small farmers, but not for exportation. Leather tanning is practised to a large extent. Kelp was formerly made in considerable quantities along the coast. Off the coast of Bangor all kinds of flat fish, oysters, cod, and herrings are taken.—With the exception of the Upper Bann, all the rivers of Down discharge their waters into the Irish Channel. The river Lagan, for nearly half its course, has a direction nearly parallel to the Bann, turns eastward at Magheralin, and, passing by Lisburn, falls into the bay of Belfast. There are also the Newry river and the Ballinahinch, the former of which rises near Rathfriland and falls into Carlingford Bay, and the latter, bringing down the waters of several small lakes, empties itself into Lough Strangford. This county enjoys the benefit of two canals: the Newry, which connects Carlingford Bay with Lough Neagh, and admits vessels of 50 tons into the heart of Ulster; and the Lagan, which extends from the tideway at Belfast along the northern boundary of the county, and enters Lough Neagh near that portion of the shore included within its limits.—The geographical situation of Down is extremely favourable as regards its climate; for the vicinity of the sea prevents the continuance of frosts, and the insulated position of the mountainous tract confines the rains and heavier mists to that part of the county where they are least felt; while the general unevenness of the land carries off surface waters and prevents damp. Its geological features are strongly marked. Granite and clay-slate are the prevalent rocks. Towards the sea slate-quarries are common. Limestone boulders are discovered along the E. shore of the Bay of Belfast. Marl is raised in Downpatrick. Copper ore has been found in several parts; and lead at Bangor and near Dundrum. In the N.E. of the county coal has been observed. Chalybeate spas occur at Newry, Dromore, and at various places in the Ards.—Of the Pagan antiquities of Down the most remarkable is a stone cromlech, enclosed in a circular ditch, called the Giant's Ring, half-way between Lisburn and Belfast. On the summit of Slieve Croob is an extraordinary cairn, or sepulchral pile of stones, 80 yards round at the base and 50 on the top. Along the Armagh boundary of Down there extends a great earthen rampart, called the Danes' Cast. Its origin is quite unknown. Of the Anglo-Norman military antiquities of the county, Dundrum Castle is the most important; it is situated on a rock over the bay, and consists of a circular keep, with numerous outworks. It is said to have been built by De Courcy for the Knights Templars, who occupied it till their suppression in 1313. Green Castle is also a place of great note in the early history of Ulster. There are numerous remains at Ardglass. The ruins of the fortifications erected by General Monk for the defence of Scarvagh, Poynty, and Tuscan passes, into Armagh, still exist. The principal ecclesiastical remains are at Downpatrick, but others are still extant at Grayabbey, Moville, Newry, and Castlebuoy.—Down is the see of one of the chief bishoprics of Ireland, and was founded as early as the 5th century by St. Patrick. In 1442 the union of Down with the see of Connor took place, and it was still further augmented by the diocese of Dromore in the reign of William IV.—The principal seats of the nobility and gentry are Mountstewart, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, lieutenant and custos rotulorum; Ards, Cashelmore, of M‘Stewart, high sheriff; Hillsborough Castle, of Lord Arthur Hill; the castle of Lord Annesley; Castleward, of Lord Bangor; Belvoir Park, of Sir R. Bateson; Holywood, of Lord Dufferin; Tullamore Park, of Lord Roden, &c.—Down is well supplied with roads. The great northern road from Belfast to Dublin, Belfast to Donaghadee, Belfast to Downpatrick, and from Downpatrick to Newry are the most important. The Ulster railway, from Belfast to Armagh, passes through Moira in this county; another line runs from Belfast to Holywood; and a third to Downpatrick, passing through Newtown-Ards, with a projected extension to Donaghadee. These lines form part of the County Down railway.—Anniversary or commemoration days are still celebrated in this part of Ireland, both by Protestants and Catholics, with great rivalry, frequently occasioning a breach of the peace. The Eve of St. John's (or Midsummer) Day, is likewise celebrated with considerable pomp. On this night the people march to the bonfires in military array, and frequently with firearms; when arrived at the spot where the celebration is to be kept, the young people dance round the fire, and it is the practice still for the children to jump through the flames. In some districts the peasantry carry the live coals from this sacred fire, and scatter them through their corn and potato fields to prevent blight. These ceremonies are believed to be older than Christianity, and to be a remnant of the worship of Baal, or the Sun, which on this day crosses the equatorial line. At the midsummer assizes, held at Downpatrick on the 20th July, 1863, a curious case connected with this festival came before the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Hayes, who, on proceeding to pass sentence of three calendar months' imprisonment on seven Roman Catholics for attending one of these celebrations, observed, "that he did not wish to interfere with the ancient and simple amusements of the people, which might have in them something of a religious character, but he would deal with their conduct as an offence against the Processions Act, and if they had not marched to the bonfire in military array and with firearms, perhaps they would not have been indicted."

DOWN, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles S. of Farnborough, and 6 S.E. of Bromley, its post town. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £105, in the gift of the archbishop. The church is a neat building, with spire and three bells. It contains brasses, a piscina, sedilia, and monuments to the Petlee family, to whom the place formerly belonged, and who were lords of the manor from the reign of Edward III. to Henry VIII. The register commences in 1538. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are National and other schools, including Philip's school, endowed with £5 per annum. Sir Percival Dyke is lord of the manor. The principal residence is High Elms, the seat of Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart. The old mansion of the Petlees is now a farmhouse.

DOWN, a bog in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies near Philipstown, and covers 1,547 acres.

DOWN, or DOWN ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Crediton, 3 N.E. of Bow, its post town, and 1 mile from Morchard Road station. The inhabitants of the village, which is small, are employed in the weaving of serges by hand-looms, and in agriculture. The surface is hilly and sterile, except on the banks of the river Yeo. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £233, in the patron. of B. Radford, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, partly Norman, with some curious carved oak seats and ancient tiles. There is a National school for both sexes. H. C. Sturt, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of most of the soil.

DOWN, or WEST DOWN, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S. of Ilfracombe, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Barnstaple. It contains the hmlts. of Dean, Trimstone, and Willincot. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure in the form of a cross, with tower and five bells. It has some curious monuments, including one to the memory of Sir J. Stowford, a justice of the Common Pleas in 1343. There is a National school.

DOWN AMPNEY. *See* AMPNEY DOWN, co. Gloucester.

DOWN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Ilfracombe, and 6½ N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Churchill, Brockham, Clifton, Eastdown Mill, and Stonecomb. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £346, in the patron. of C. Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing four bells. Sir John P. B. Chichester, Bart., is lord of the manor. The charities amount to £5. At a place called Northcote are several stones, supposed to be a Druidical monument.

DOWN-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Minchinhampton. The living is a cur. annexed to Mangotsfield.

DOWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles N. of Ely, its post town. It is a station on the Great-Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road to Wisbeach. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,108, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient stone and brick structure, with turret and four small spires, having a vane on each. The register commences in 1720. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a free school. Downham was formerly the principal diocesan residence, but since the arrest of Bishop Wren, by order of parliament, in 1642, it has fallen into decay. The remains of the palace built by Bishop Cox are now used as barns and granaries.

DOWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles E. of Billericay, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Ingatestone station. It is situated N. of the river Crouch, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £402, in the patron. of R. B. Berens, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is situated on a hill, and has a square embattled tower at the west end. The charities produce £5 per annum. The executors of the late R. B. Berens, Esq., are the lords of the manor. There are some remains of an ancient castle.

DOWNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, upper div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Chatburn station on the Lancashire and West Yorkshire railway, and 3 N.E. of Clitheroe. The inhabitants are employed in cotton-spinning and in agriculture. Limestone and grit-stone are quarried. In the former are many curious fossils. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £129, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure in the early English style of architecture. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school with an endowment of £25 per annum, the bequest of Ralph Assheton. The charities produce about £11 per annum. William Assheton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOWNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Wymondham, hund. of Forhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile N.E. of Wymondham. There is a National school.

DOWNHAM. *See* DOWNHOLME, in the North Riding of the co. of York.

DOWNHAMFORD, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent. It contains the pars. of Adisham, Fordwich, Ickham, Littlebourn, Staple, Stodmarsh, and Wickhambreux, comprising 10,670 acres.

DOWNHAM MARKET, a par. and market town in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 11 miles S. of Lynn, and 15½ N. of Ely. It is a station on the Lynn and Ely branch of the Great Eastern railway. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, derives its name from the Saxon *dune*, a "hill," and *ham*, a "dwelling," signifying its situation on the slope of a hill about a mile E. of the navigable river Ouse. It commands a prospect of many miles over the fens to the W., and is approached by an old wooden bridge across the river. A small priory formerly stood here belonging to Ramsey Abbey, the manor forming a part of the demesne of that establishment. Edward the Confessor gave this town the privilege of a market, and it was long famous for its butter. Henry III. renewed its privileges, and granted to the abbots of Ramsey Abbey the power to try and execute felons on their gallows of Downham. The town is remarkably neat and clean, having been much improved since 1835, when a local Act was obtained for this purpose. It is well paved, and lighted with gas, and has a spacious market place. It principally consists of two streets, and contains the union workhouse, a mechanics' institute, bank, savings-bank, and a handsome modern building in which the county courts and petty sessions are held. A brewery, iron foundry, and extensive steam mills for grinding and seed crushing, give employment to many of the inhabitants. It is a polling place for the western division of the county, a petty sessions town, and the seat of a court-baron, which is held quarterly by the lord of the manor. The Poor-law Union comprises 34 parishes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £403, in the patron. of W. Franks, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient structure with low square embattled tower, supported by buttresses and adorned with quoins, &c. It has a fine peal of eight bells, and contains an ancient octangular font. The parochial charities produce about £149 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends, have places of worship. There is a spacious National school for both sexes. Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., is lord of the manor. Downham House is the principal residence. Market day is Saturday, for butter, corn, and provisions. Fairs are held on the 3rd March, first Friday in May, and second Friday in November, for cattle, horses, and other live stock; and on the Saturday fortnight previous to Old Michaelmas Day and the Saturday following there are hirings for servants.

DOWNHAM SANTON, or SANDY, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Thetford, and 2 miles N.E. of Brandon, its post town and nearest station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Ouse. In 1668 this place was nearly overwhelmed by an immense drift of sand from the Lakenheath hills, 5 miles distant. The drift covered from 1,500 to 2,000 acres, and almost choked up the river. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £59, in the patron. of Lord William Powlett, who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Downham Hall is the seat of Lord William Powlett.

DOWNHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles N. of the Cranmore station on the Great Western railway, and 5 N.E. of Shepton Mallet, its post town. It is generally considered a chplry. in the par. of Doulting, to which it is ecclesiastically annexed. The impropriate tithes, belonging to Lord Portman, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £85, and the vicarial for £114. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Doulting, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure in the perpendicular style of architecture. The register commences in 1695. There are parochial and Sunday schools. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

DOWNHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of West Camel, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Ilchester.

DOWN-HILL, an eminence rising 580 feet above the sea, on the boundary of the par. of Dunbar, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. Here the Covenanters were encamped before their defeat by Cromwell, and that engagement is sometimes called the battle of Downhill to distinguish it from the battle of Dunbar, fought in the 13th century.

DOWN HOLLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Halsall, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Ormskirk. It is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Down Holland Hall, an ancient residence, is now occupied as a farm. There is a National school for both sexes. Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOWNHOLME, or DOWNHAM, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Leyburn, and 5 S.W. of Richmond, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated near the river Swale, and contains the tnshps. of Downholme, Walburn, Staniton, and Ellerton Abbey. On the banks of the Swale are the ruins of Ellerton Nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. At the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at only £8. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £75, in the patron. of J. T. Hutton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure in the later Norman style of architecture, with belfry containing two bells. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. There is a parochial school with a small endowment. The parish comprises four manors, of which Lord Bolton is lord of the manor of Downholme; T. Hutton, Esq., of the manor of Walburn; S. T. S. Scrope, Esq., of Stainton; and J. Drax, Esq., of Ellerton Abbey.

DOWNIE, a vil. in the par. of Monikie, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Forfar.

DOWNIES, a vil. in the par. of Banchory-Devenick, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Banchory.

DOWNINGS, a par. in the bar. of Clane, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Naas, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Edenderry. The surface is flat and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Carragh, £153, in the patron. of the bishop. There are some ruins of the parish church. The Grand canal passes through the parish, and is crossed by two bridges. The chief seats are Downings House and Woodville.

DOWN, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

DOWNPATRICK, a par., city, and market town, in the bar. of Lecale, co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 74 miles N. of Dublin, and 26¾ S.S.E. of Belfast by the Belfast and County Down railway, of which it is the terminus. It is a parliamentary borough, county town, and seat of the bishopric of Down. Situate on a group of little hills, on the S.W. shore of the W. branch of Lough Conn, or Lough Strangford, it consists of four principal streets, rising with steep ascent from the market-place in the centre; the chief of which are the English and Irish streets. In the former all the business is transacted. According to ancient usage, it is divided into three districts, called respectively the English, Scotch, and Irish quarters, and contains about 900 houses, mostly well built. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 4,310. The County Down railway connects the town with Belfast and Newtownards.—It was anciently the residence of the native kings of *Ulidia*, and was originally named *Aras-Celtair* and *Rath-keltair*, one signifying the house, and the other the castle of Celtair; Ptolemy called it *Dunum*. Its present name is derived from its situation, and from having been the residence of St. Patrick. Between the years 900 and 1111 it was constantly ravaged by the Danes, who plundered and burnt it several times. In 1177 it became the residence of John de Courcy, by the defeat of McDunleve, its former possessor. Edward Bruce, in his invasion of Ulster, in 1315, marched here, and plundered and burnt part of the town. In 1538, owing to the wealthy abbots of this district having opposed the spiritual supremacy of King Henry VIII., Lord Grey, then lord-deputy, set fire to the cathedral and the town. It was again partly destroyed in 1552 by the Earl of Tyrone. In the war of 1641 the Protestants of the surrounding district having fled here for protection, it was attacked by the Irish under Colonel Brian O'Neil, who slaughtered many of the townsmen, and burnt a castle erected by Lord Okeham.—Downpatrick had a corporation at an early period, the existence of which is recognised in 1403 by letters of protection, granted to it by Henry IV., entitled to the "mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Down in Ulster." So early as 1585 this borough returned two members for the Irish parliament, which continued till the Union; since then one member only has been returned to the Imperial parliament. The petty sessions are held here on alternate Thursdays. The assizes, quarter sessions, and court-leet are also held here.—The chief object of attraction in the town is the cathedral, situated on an eminence to the W. of the town; it is a stately embattled edifice, chiefly of unhewn stone, supported externally by buttresses. It remained a ruin till 1790, when it was restored, by a grant of £1,000 from government and liberal subscriptions from the nobility and gentry of the county, to its present external condition. The interior has been handsomely restored by Dr. Woodward, the present dean. It contains the mutilated effigies of St. Patrick, its founder, St. Bridget, and St. Columbkill; a monument to the memory of Cromwell, Baron Okeham; and another to his grandson, the Earl of Ardglass. There is also a parish church, the living of which is a rect. Also a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian and two Methodist meeting-houses.—The county-hall occupies an elevated site in English-street; it is a large and handsome building, approached by a flight of stone steps. The centre of the hall is appropriated to the criminal court, the eastern wing to the civil court, and in the western are preserved the county records: it contains also a suite of assembly-rooms. The county gaol is another large erection; the internal arrangements of which are said to be excellent. Among the other principal buildings may be mentioned the barracks, the diocesan schools of Down, the infirmary and fever hospital, the Northern bank, the Ulster bank, almshouses, and widows' houses. It possesses also a public library and newsroom. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas.—There is a considerable business in brewing, tanning, soap-making, &c. A small export trade is carried on by means of vessels from Lough Strangford, which discharge at the Quoil Quay, 1 mile from the town.—There are several raths and forts in the parish; the most noted are the one near the cathedral and one at Ballykilbeg. About a mile from the town is the celebrated St. Patrick's Well, which is frequented by some for the waters, and others to perform penance. Downpatrick boasts of having been the birthplace of Duns Scotus.—The *Downpatrick Recorder* is published in the town. Market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Races are held here in July, on an excellent course, 1 mile S. of the town.

DOWNPATRICK HEAD, in the bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Ballycastle. Its height is 126 feet, and its peculiar formation renders it an object of striking interest. There are traces of fortifications, and part of the rock has a natural tunnel and shaft.

DOWNS, a vil. in the par. of Kilcoole, bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Bray. It is situated on the road from thence to Wicklow.

DOWNS, a romantic glen betweon the bar. of Newcastle, and the half bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Bray Bellcone. The adjacent demesne is a spot of extreme beauty.

DOWNS (THE), a much frequented roadstead between the North and South Foreland, off the coast of Kent. It affords a safe shelter for shipping, the Goodwin Sands forming a natural breakwater. When the wind is contrary, several hundred vessels may frequently be seen at one time opposite Ramsgate, Sandwich, and Deal.

DOWNSHAY, a vil. in the par. of Worth Matravers, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile S.E. of Corfe Castle. There was formerly a marble quarry worked here.

DOWNSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Backwell, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Bristol.

DOWNSIDE, a tythg. in the par. of Midsomer Norton, co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Shepton Mallet. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £65, in the patron. of the vicar. There is a Dissenting chapel, believed to be one of the oldest in this part of the country. St. Gregory's College is a Roman Catholic institution.

DOWNTON, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Leintwardine, its post town, and 7 W. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Teme, and is well wooded. The soil is shallow, on a substratum of rock. There are only a few scattered houses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £154, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a small ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, with belfry. It contains monuments, and a brass and font of early date. Sir William E. R. Boughton, Bart., is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil. Downton Hall is the principal residence.

DOWNTON, a hund. in the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of Bishopstone, Downton, Bishops Fonthill, Hendon, East Knoyle, Nunton, and Standlynch, comprising 23,590 acres.

DOWNTON, a par. and town in the hund. of Downton, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Salisbury, and 89 S.W. of London. It is situated in a valley on the river Avon, and contains the tythgs. of Charlton, Church, East Downton, Hamptworth, Wick, and Walton, besides Witherington and Langley Wood, ext. par. places. The town, which contains between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, consists principally of one long street, extending from E. to W. It was formerly a market town of some importance, and returned two members to parliament before the passing of the Reform Bill. It is ancient, and presents somewhat the appearance of decay, its trade having declined. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making straw-plait, malting, tanning, and brickmaking, and in lime-burning. On the river Avon, which is here divided into three channels, each crossed by a bridge, are several grist and paper mills. The living is a vic. with the cur.* of Nunton annexed, in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £571, in the patron. of Winchester College. There are also the two district churches of Charlton and Redlynch, both perpet. curs. in the gift of the vicar. The parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, recently restored. The tower has been raised 30 feet above its former elevation. It contains monuments to Lord Feversham, of Downton, and other members of the Duncombe family. The churches of All Saints and St. Mary are modern edifices, built in the ancient style, with stone belfry and spire. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and other Dissenting bodies have places of worship. The charities amount to about £50 per annum. There is a free grammar school, founded by Sir Joseph Ashe in 1679, and endowed with about £40 per annum; also National and British schools. There are a few remains of an ancient castle and an entrenched place, called Clerbury Camp, where King John's palace is believed to have stood. About 2 miles from Downton is Standlynch, or Trafalgar House, presented by the English nation to Nelson. Fairs are held on the 23rd April and 2nd October for horses, sheep, &c.

DOWNTON, a tnshp. of the par. of Stanton Lacy, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Ludlow.

DOWSBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Falkingham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Bourne station on the Great Northern railway. It contains the hmlt. of Graby, and is bounded on the E. by the South Forty-foot drain, which is navigable to Boston. The soil is very fertile. A large part of the parish has been reclaimed from the fens, and planted. Eight tumuli, near the northern end of the parish, mark the battle-field of the Saxons and Danes, who met here in 869. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £424, in the patron. of the Rev. K. Foster. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient massive structure, with embattled tower containing three bells. The charities are shared with Scothern. There is an endowed free school for both sexes. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor.

DOWTH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Slane, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Slane. Duleek is its post town. It is situated on the left bank of the river Boyne. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Duleek, £232, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. The church is in ruins. Within its walls are the tombs of the Netterville family. Castle de Lacy, now used as an orphan school and almshouses, was founded by the late Lord Netterville. This place is notable as being the scene of the principal movements in the battle of the Boyne. Dowth House is the seat of the Nettervilles; within the demesne is an extensive rath, and a tumulus, beneath which is an excavation where many relics have been discovered.

DOWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ellerby, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S. of Hornsea.

DOXEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Seighford, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Stafford.

DOXFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellingham, S. div. of Bamborough ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Belford, and 7 N. of Alnwick. It is situated on the S. bank of a stream which runs into the North Sea.

DOYNTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Langley, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S. of Chipping Sodbury, 6 N. of Bath, its post town, and 4 E. of the Mangotsfield station on the Gloucester and Bristol line. It is situated on the Boyd, a tributary of the river Avon. Two-thirds of the land is in pasture. The village is pleasantly situated on a small plain surrounded by hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £433, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Independents have a chapel. There are several charities, and an endowed free school. William H. G. Langton, Esq., is lord of the manor. On the summit of the hills, overlooking the valley of the Boyd, are entrenchments, supposed to be Roman.

DRAINAGE MARSH, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, near Swineshead station.

DRAINIE, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It contains the town of Lossiemouth and the vils. of Stotfield and Branderburgh. Soon after the Restoration this par. was formed by the union of the ancient pars. of Kinnedder and Ogston. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Urquhart, St. Andrew's Lhanbryde, Spynie, and Duffus. It extends about 4 miles in length from E. to W., with a breadth of about 2 miles. The surface is low and flat, the only two small eminences yielding freestone, which is much employed in building, The greater part of the loch of Spynie, which lies along the southern boundary, was drained in 1807, but the reclaimed land is very various in character. Lead has been worked in Coulart Hill, between Lossiemouth and Stotfield. The fisheries are valuable, and there are great facilities of communication by the branch railway to Elgin, and from the Leith and Inverness steamers, which call at Lossiemouth. This par. is in the presb. of Elgin, and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of Gordon Cumming of Altyre. The minister has a stipend of £242. There is a chapel subordinate to the parish church in Lossiemouth; there are also a Free church and an United Presbyterian church.

DRAKEHOLES, a hmlt. in the pars. of Everton and Clayworth, North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile S.E. of Everton, and 4 miles S.E. of Bawtry.

DRAKELOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Gresley, hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 2½ miles S.W. of Burton-upon-Trent, its post town and nearest railway station. It is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the river Trent. Drakelow Hall is the principal residence.

DRAKELOW, a hmlt. in the pars. of Clayworth and Everton, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles E. of Bawtry. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal, near the river Idle. It was the Roman way to Littleboro', and many ancient coins of Constantine and others were found in cutting the canal tunnel, which is 250 yards in length.

DRAKE'S, or ST. NICHOLAS, ISLAND, in Plymouth Sound, in the co. of Devon. It is situated under Mount Edgecumbe, and off Redding's Point. There is a dangerous passage between, called the Devil's Bridge.

DRAKESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Morgallion, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Kells. It is situated on the road from Navan, its post town, to Kingscourt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Castletown, where is also the parish church. There are two or three day schools.

DRANGAN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Fethard. Knocktopher is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Killenaule, £817, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is part of the Cloneen union. There are Roman Catholic chapels, three or four day schools, and a police station.

DRAPERSTOWN, a post and market town in the par. of Ballinascreen, bar. of Loughlinsholme, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Magherafelt, on the road to Dungiven. The whole of the town belongs to the Drapers' Company, and was formerly called Cross. Here are a police station, market-house, parish church, and dispensary within the Magherafelt Poor-law Union. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Friday in every month.

DRAUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Rothwell, and 10 N. of Northampton. The village is very small. There are some good quarries of freestone in this parish, which is used for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £343, in the patron. of H. Hungerford, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is in good repair. It has a square tower, with clock and four bells. The charities are about £3 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes.

DRAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, wap. of Staincliffe, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles E. of Skipton. It is situated near the river Wharfe.

DRAX, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Snaith, and 6 S.E. of Selby, its post town and nearest railway station on the North-Eastern line. It is situated W. of the river Ouse, and N. of the Aire, and contains the tnshps. of Drax, Long Drax, Camblesforth, and Newland. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York. val. £81, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £930 per annum, nearly the whole of which is the revenue of Reed's school and almshouses, founded in 1669. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Colonel Thompson is lord of the manor.

DRAX, LONG, a tnshp. in the above par. It is situated at the confluence of the river Derwent with the Ouse. It has traces of the priory of Black Canons founded by William Paganel, in the reign of Henry I.

DRAYCOT CERNE, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 3½ miles N.E. of Chippenham, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Malmesbury. It is situated on the river Avon, and is crossed by the Great Western railway. The manor was anciently held by the Cerne family, from whom the parish takes the suffix to its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £234, in the patron. of the Earl of Mornington, who is lord of the manor, and has a park and mansion at Draycot. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower. There is a free school for boys, with a small endowment. The other charities amount to about £19 per annum. Saxon arms and implements have been found here

DRAYCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles S.W. of Rugby.

DRAYCOT MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Longworth, hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 5 miles W. of Abingdon.

DRAYCOTT, a lib. and tnshp. in the par. of Wilne, hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town. Draycott is situated on the river Derwent, and is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. The Earl of Harrington is lord of the manor.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Ickford, hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles W. of Thame.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the pars. of Cheddar and Stoke Rodney, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Axbridge, and 6 N.W. of Wells.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Limington, hund. of Stone, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Ilchester.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles S.E. of Chipping-Campden, and 3½ N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. It is a meeting-place for the Beaufort hounds. Draycott House is the principal residence.

DRAYCOTT FOLIATT, a tythg. in the par. of Wilcott, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles E. of Devizes.

DRAYCOTT FOLIATT, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 4½ miles S.E. of Swindon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £165, in the patron. of A. Goddard, Esq. The church has long been destroyed, and the inhabitants attend that of the adjoining parish. Bishop Buckeridge, who wrote against Bellarmine, was a native.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-CLAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanbury, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles S.E. of Uttoxeter, 1 mile N.W. of Hanbury, its post town, and 2 miles S. of Sudbury station. It is situated near the river Dove, and contains the tnshps. of Moreton and Stubby Lane. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes, which is also licensed for Divine service.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Cheadle, its post town, and half a mile N. of Cresswell station. It is situated on the river Blyth, and contains the hmlts. of Cresswell and Totmonslow, which last was once a place of importance, and gives name to the hundred. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £452, in the patron. of Sir E. Vavasour, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with turret and five bells, and contains monuments and altar-tombs to the Draycot family. There is a pyramidal stone in the churchyard, supposed to mark the grave of a Danish hero. The charities amount to £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

DRAYCOTT-MOORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Longworth, hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 7½ miles N.E. of Great Farringdon.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Abingdon, its post town. The Berks and Wilts canal and the Great Western railway pass near it. A fire took place here in 1780, which destroyed upwards of thirty houses. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Abingdon, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower. The charities amount to £37 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Lewis Lloyd Esq., is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, a tythg. in the par. of Barton-Stacey, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles S.E. of Andover. It is situated on the river Anton. Drayton Lodge is the principal residence.

DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bringhurst, hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile N.E. of the Medbourne Road station on the London and North-Western railway, and 9½ miles N.W. of Rockingham, its post town. It is situated on the river Welland. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some remains of an ancient chapel. The Earl of Guilford is lord of the manor. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was born here in 1624.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town, and 117 from London. It is situated near the river Wensum. At a short distance from the village is an entrenched field called Bloodsdale, supposed to have been the scene of a battle in the Saxon times. The living is a rect. with that of Hellesdon annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £649, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain old structure, with square tower and thatched roof. It is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains some ancient monuments. The register commences in 1558. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old mansion called Drayton Lodge, and of an ancient cross.

DRAYTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Daventry, hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, half a mile W. of Daventry. Drayton Grange is the principal residence. A Roman pavement was discovered here in 1736.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles N.W. of Banbury, its railway station and post town. It formerly belonged to the Ardens and Grevilles, but is now possessed by Earl Delawarr and Earl Guilford of Wroxton. The parish is of small extent and hilly, with a light soil. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £316, in the patron. of Earl Delawarr, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small plain structure of the 14th century, and has a low tower. It contains monuments to the Greville family, whose old seat is the present workhouse. The charities amount to nearly £30 per annum.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles S.E. of Abingdon, and 5 N. of Wallingford, its post town. It is situated on the river Thame, about 2 miles from its confluence with the Isis. The soil is chiefly clay and gravel. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small plain edifice. The charities amount to £5 per annum. Lord Abingdon is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of the Langport station on the Bristol and Exeter line, and 8 N.E. of Ilminster. Taunton is its post town. It is situated on the river Ile, near its confluence with the Parret, and contains the hmlts. of Middleney, Burton-Pynsent, Wick, and Westover. Limestone is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £97, in the patron. of R. T. Combe, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient stone edifice with embattled tower and fine Norman porch. The register commences in 1558. The charities are of small amount. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, and a Sunday-school.

DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of the vil. of Penkridge.

DRAYTON, a hmlt. in the rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles E. of Chichester. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Stratford, hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

DRAYTON, a hmlt. in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles N.W. of Bromsgrove.

DRAYTON BASSETT, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Tamworth, its post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Wilnecote railway station. It is situated in the valley of the

Tame. The manor was formerly in the possession of the Bassets and the earls of Leicester, but is now possessed by Sir R. Peel, Bart., whose seat is Drayton Hall. The village is considerable, and some of the inhabitants are employed in cotton spinning. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes through the eastern end of the parish, and the West Midland railway within half a mile. The soil is a rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £244, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain stone structure, with tower containing a clock and four bells. The great statesman, Sir Robert Peel, was interred in the nave of this church. Here is a free school, supported by Sir Robert Peel.

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles W. of Tring, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Aylesbury. It is situated near the Wendover canal and North-Western railway. The suffix to its name is derived from the Beauchamp family, who anciently held the manor. It was subsequently granted to Thomas Cheyne, Esq., in 1368, for his services as armour-bearer to Edward III. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £275, in the patron. of W. Germey, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the early English style of architecture, and was erected in the early part of the 13th century. The font is Norman, and believed to be of a more ancient date than the church. In the chancel are finely executed monuments to William, Lord Viscount Newhaven, and his lady; also one to the Viscountess Cheyne; and a brass effigy and inscriptions to the memory of Thomas Cheyne. The handsome stained-glass window over the altar is supposed to have been executed in the 14th century. This living was the first that was held by the "judicious Hooker," in 1584. The charities amount to £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

DRAYTON, DRY, a par. in the hund. of Chesterton, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Oakington station on the Great Eastern line, and 5½ N.W. of Cambridge, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a stiff clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £321, in the the patron. of the Rev. Dr. Smith. The church is a Gothic structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains a brass of a man in armour. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under the Enclosure Act of 1809. The parochial charities amount to about £23 per annum, £13 of which goes to Haslop's free school.

DRAYTON, EAST, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 3½ miles N.W. of Dunham, and 6 S.E. of Retford. Newark is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Trent. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the curs. of Askham and Stokeham annexed, £165, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with tower and four bells. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. John Parkinson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, FEN, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles S.E. of St. Ives. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of Christ College, Cambridge, to which the impropriate tithes, amounting to £426 9*s.* 6*d.*, belong. In 1838 an Act was passed for allotting and enclosing the common lands. Drayton House is the principal residence.

DRAYTON, FENNY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles E. of Atherstone, and 6 N.W. of Hinckley. It is situated on the river Anker, near the Watling Street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £278. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The ancestors of the poet Drayton had a seat here.

DRAYTON GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ealing, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles N. of Brentford, and 1 mile W. of Ealing. The Great Western railway passes through it.

DRAYTON DIVISION, in the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, contains the pars. of Adderley, Cheswardine, Childs Ercall, Hinstock, Moreton Sea, Norton-in-Hales, Stoke-upon-Tern, and parts of Drayton-in-Hales, Hodnet, and Muckleston, comprising 55,980 acres.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or MARKET-DRAYTON, a par. and market town, partly in the Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, and partly in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 19 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, and 153 N.W. by N. from London. The par. is divided into four quarters, and contains the tnshps. of Drayton Magna, Drayton Parva, Almington, Blore-in-Tyrley, and Hales, and the hmlts. of Hook Gate, Sandy Lane, Betton, and Longslow; besides the market town of Drayton-in-Hales. This last is situated on the north-western bank of the river Tern. The houses are old, but the streets are well paved and present a neat appearance. It is supposed to have been one of the principal cities of the Britons, named *Caer-Draithon*, and was the Roman station *Mediolanum*. In Domesday Book it is written *Draitune*, and belonged to Combermere Abbey. In 1246 it received the grant of a market and fair, and in 1459 the sanguinary encounter of Blore Heath took place, in which 5,000 Yorkists under the Earl of Salisbury defeated 10,000 Lancastrians under Lord Audley. During the parliamentary war Prince Rupert here gained an advantage over Sir Thomas Fairfax. Hair-cloth is manufactured, and paper has declined. St. Mary's is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £280, in the patron. of Richard Corbet, Esq. There are also two district churches: one at Little Drayton a perpet. cur.,* val. £155, in the patron. of the vicar; the other, at Hales, also a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of the Rev. A. H. Buchanan, was consecrated in 1856. The charities amount to £271 per annum. The Dissenters have three chapels, and there is a National school for both sexes. Peter Stray Broughton, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday, the 22nd June, 19th September, and 24th October.

DRAYTON MAGNA, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Drayton, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop.

DRAYTON PARSLOW, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 5 miles E. of Winslow, and 7 N.W. of Leighton Buzzard. Bletchley is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated about 2 miles from the Birmingham road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400, in the patron. of the Rev. B. Spurrell. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a square tower with three bells. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The Primitive Methodists and Baptists have each a chapel. Lord Carrington is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON PARVA, or LITTLE DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Drayton, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Whitmore station on the London and North-Western railway, and 18 N.E. of Shrewsbury. Market Drayton is its post town. It is situated in the south-western part of the parish, and is an ecclesiastical district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £95, in the gift of the vicar. The church, dedicated to Our Saviour, is a new structure in the early Gothic style of architecture, with tower, clock, and bell, and has an organ. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There was a white friary founded by Bishop Northborough. Reginald Corbet, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles S. of Uxbridge, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Hounslow. It is a railway station on the Great Western line. The village is situated near the river Colne and Grand Junction canal. It is called *Draitune* in Domesday Survey, and was in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It was bestowed by Henry VIII. upon the Pagets, to whom an old seat here belonged, and finally became the property of the De Burghs. The mills and brick-making give employment to many of the inhabitants, and there are ovens for making coke for the supply of the engines. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Harmondsworth, in the dioc. of London. The church is a neat structure in the Norman style of architecture, with embattled tower, and clock. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and contains a curiously carved octangular font, two brasses, and monuments to the Pagets and De Burghs. The parochial charities amount to £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. West Drayton House is the principal residence.

DRAYTON, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2½ miles N.W. of Tuxford, and 4 S. of East Retford, its post town. It is situated on the river Mann, and contains the hmlt. of Houghton Park. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of East Markham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is in the Norman style of architecture. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum, which includes an endowment to Walker's school.

DRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, in the co. of Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

DREBACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles S. of Abergele.

DREBACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, in the co. of Merioneth, 2 miles N. of Corwen.

DREBLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Barden, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Skipton.

DREGHORN, a par. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is of an irregular shape, extending 8 miles in length from S.W. to N.E., with a breadth varying from three-quarters of a mile to 2 miles. It is bounded on the E. by Kilmaurs, on the S. by Dundonald, on the W. and N.W. by Irvine and Stewarton, and on the N.E. by Fenwick. It includes the ancient pars. of Dreghorn and Peirston, which were united in 1668. At the S.W. end, which is only a mile from the sea, the surface is flat, but rises inland. The soil is fertile, and the whole parish is well cultivated and enclosed. Coal and limestone are worked, and freestone is found. The chief mansions are Annock Lodge, Peirston, Warwickhill, Cunninghamhead, and Righouse. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and by the road from Irvine to Kilmarnock, and from Irvine to Glasgow. The vil. of Dreghorn is at the S.W. end of the par., on an eminence overlooking the Firth of Clyde and the coast of Ayrshire. It is 2 miles from Irvine, on the road to Kilmarnock. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the Earl of Eglinton. The minister has a stipend of £260. There is a Free church at Peirston.

DREGOCH, a tnshp. united with Aberwheeler, in the co. of Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Denbigh.

DREHIDTARSNA, a par. in the bars. of Upper Connello and Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Adare, its post town. It is situated on the left bank of the river Maig. The surface consists of excellent soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £132, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Munchin's. The church was built in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. It is a small building with tower. There is a parish school, assisted by Earl Dunraven.

DREM, a vil. in the par. of Athelstaneford, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It is situated 4 miles N. of Haddington, at the point of departure of the North Berwick branch of the North British railway. Here is a railway station serving for Athelstaneford and Aberlady. The remains of a strongly fortified Pictish town are visible S. of the village.

DREVAH, a vil. in the par. of Stobo, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 1½ mile E. of Broughton. It has an old beacon tower.

DREVOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, in the hund. of Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Newtown.

DREWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Glascomb, hund. of Colwyn, in the co. of Radnor, 6 miles S.W. of Radnor.

DREWSON, a vil. in the par. of Nolton, in the co. of Pembroke, 5 miles W. of Haverfordwest.

DREWSTEIGNTON, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 9 miles S.E. of Okehampton, and 5 N.W. of Moreton Hampstead, its post town. It is situated near the river Teign, in the midst of fine rocky scenery, and contains the hmlt. of Teignholt and the village of Crockernwell. It is believed to have been a seat of the Druids. It is written *Taintone* in Domesday Survey, at which time it belonged to Baldwin, the sheriff, from whom it came to the De Teigns, D'Abernons, and Carews. Limestone quarries are worked here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £776, in the patron. of Messrs. Ponsford.

DREWTON WITH EVERTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of North Cave, Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile N.W. of South Cave, and 6 miles N. of Brough station.

DRIBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Alford, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 6 N. of Spilsby. A range of chalk hills skirts the eastern side of the parish. There are only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of South Ormsby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure, with a turret and one bell. The trustees of the late C. B. Massingberd, Esq., are lords of the manor, and owners of the whole of the soil. Driby is a meet for the South Wolds hounds.

DRIFFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Cirencester, its post town and nearest railway station, and 5 S.E. of Cricklade. It is situated near the Thames and Severn canal. The land is equally divided between arable and pasture, with 60 acres of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £270, in the patron. of the Rev. R. M. Ashe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure. There is a free school, with an endowment of £12 per annum. Colonel Vansittart is lord of the manor.

DRIFFIELD, a par. and market town, in the Bainton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles S.W. of Bridlington, 13 N. of Beverley, and 196 from London by the North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the river Hull, under the Wolds, and is the Saxon *Driffelda.* The par. contains the tnshps. of Great and Little Driffield; the hmlts. of Buckton Parva, Emswell, and Kellythorpe, and several small outlying places. The town is of considerable size, clean, and well lighted with gas. The corn exchange, a neat stone-fronted structure, is the principal public edifice. There is a county court. The Board of Guardians hold their meetings, and the magistrates their sittings here. A mechanics' institute, with a good library, has been in existence several years. The woollen and cotton manufactures, the various mills, foundries, and other establishments, give employment to great numbers of the people. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Little Driffield annexed, £154, in the patron. of the Prebendaries of York Cathedral. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower, clock, and three bells. It has an organ, a modern font, two piscinas, and a very old register. The charities are £1 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists have each places of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. In the neighbourhood there have been found some tumuli, and many remains of the early British, Anglo-Saxon, and Danish periods. In 1784 the remains of Alfred, King of Northumbria, who died in 705, were found here entire in a stone coffin. Viscount Downe is lord of the manor and owner of most of the soil. Thursday is market day, and there is a cattle market every alternate Wednesday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the 26th August, and the 19th September, for horses, beasts, and sheep.

DRIGG, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Ravenglass, its post town, and 17 S.E. of Whitehaven. It is situated on the river Irt, and contains the tnshp. of Carleton, with the hmlt. of Carleton Hall. The Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway has a station about half a mile from Drigg. Here is a chalybeate spring, and an hotel near the railway station. This parish derives its name from the Celtic word *Derigh*, or *Dergh*, signifying an "oak," which trees in former times grew here in large quantities. The soil is sandy, and produces large quantities of potatoes. The village is small; in the vicinity are several modern residences. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £88, in the patron. of S. Ireton, Esq. The church is a modern stone structure, erected on the site of the old one. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a handsome stained-glass window at the E. end, representing an angel with a scroll, having the words "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." There is also a memorial window in the chancel to William Porter, R.N. It contains a handsomely carved stone font. The parochial charities amount to about £16 per annum. There is a school for boys and girls, with an endowment of £40 per annum; also a Sunday-school.

DRIGHLINGTON, a tnshp. or chplry. in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.E. of Bradford, and 6 S.W. of Leeds, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Adwalton. The Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway has stations both at Drighlington and Adwalton. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, near the junction of the Leeds and Wakefield roads. There are malting, worsted, spinning, and cloth manufactories. The land is chiefly in pasture, and there are several collieries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £84, in the patron. of J. Hague, Esq. The charities consist of an endowment of £60 per annum to the free school, founded by Archbishop Margetson, in 1678, who was a native of this place. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. John Hague, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs at Adwalton are held on the 6th February, 9th March, 5th November, 23rd December, and on the Thursday in Easter and Whitsun weeks, mostly for cattle.

DRIMA, a bog in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its area is about 952 acres, and it is crossed by a bed of limestone. It is also called Drummin and Ballinville.

DRIMMITORMONT, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DRIMNAGH, a par. or chplry. in the bar. of Uppercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the Grand canal, and the road from Dublin to Naas. The living together with several others forms the union of Clondalkin, in the dioc. of Dublin. The church is a mere ruin. Drimnagh Castle was formerly the mansion of the Barnewalls; it is now the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DRIMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Broadwinsor, Bridport div. of the hund. of Broadwinsor, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Beaminster.

DRIMVARCK, a vil. in the district of Lorn, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, near Loch Etive.

DRINAAN, a bog in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It covers an extent of 1,231 acres. The surface is broken by numerous piers of good land, which stretch into the interior of the bog. Adjoining is the bog of Killoran.

DRINAGH, a par. in the bars. of East and West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Dunmanway, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Clonakilty. The surface is rocky and mountainous, with much bog, and includes several lakes, the principal of which is Drinagh Lough The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £151, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1818 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drimoleague. There are several daily schools. The Knights Templars built a church here, of which the ruins still remain.

DRINAGH, a par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Wexford, its post town. It is situated on the S. side of Wexford Harbour, and on the road to St. Margaret's. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Patrick's, Wexford, £493, in the patron. of the bishop. The ruins of the church and burial-ground are yet remaining. The seats of the locality are Summerseat, Hermitage, and Rowesmont. Limestone is plentiful near the coast.

DRINGHOE, with Upton and Brough, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipsea, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles S.W. of Bridlington, and 11 S.E. of Great Driffield. Lord Westbury is lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. Here is a meet for the Holderness hounds.

DRINGHOUSES, a tnshp. in the pars. of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, and Acomb, York Ainsty, in the co. of York, 1 mile S.E. of York. It is situated on the York and Tadcaster road. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in brick and tile making. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £100, in the patron. of Dr. Wilkinson, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. It is a meet for the York Ainsty hounds.

DRINKSTONE, a par. in the hund of Thedwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Elmswell station on the Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway, and 8 S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's. Woolpit is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £669, in the patron. of G. E. Rust, Esq. The church is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £110 per annum, £33 of which is Moseley's, for educational purposes. There is a day school, with endowment; also a Sunday-school. Drinkstone Park and Drinkstone House are the principal residences.

DRIPSEY, UPPER and LOWER, vils. in the par. of Inniscarra, bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Stuarke. It is situated on a rivulet bearing the same name.

DRISHANE, a par. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Millstreet, within the parish, is its post town. It is situated on the road from Cork to Killarney. The surface is for the most part upland and mountainous, with much bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with another, £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Millstreet, and is a commodious building, erected in 1796. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Nohoval-daly. There are two National schools within the parish. The river Blackwater traverses the northern portion; and the principal summit is Clara Hill, one of the Kerry range. The seats are Mount Leader, Coole House, Rathduane, Coomlagane, Coole and Drishane Castle, which was forfeited in 1641 by Donagh M'Carthy, a descendant of Dermot M'Carthy, who founded it in 1436. In the grounds are the ruins of the old church, and in the neighbourhood are the remains of Kilmeedy Castle, also built by the M'Carthys in 1445. Limestone and slate are quarried here.

DROGHEDA, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the cos. of Louth and Meath, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 26 miles N. of Dublin, with which city it is connected by railway. It comprises an area of 5,780 acres, extending along both banks of the Boyne, about 4 miles from its embouchure into the Irish Sea. This place is supposed to have derived its name from *Droighad Atha*, signifying in the Irish language "a bridge," from the erection of a bridge over the Boyne. At a very early period a monastery was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine. In 1229 and 1247 Henry III. granted charters conferring on the town the same privileges as Dublin; and thirty years later the burgesses of Drogheda were empowered to elect a mayor, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction. This town was always considered, in municipal privileges and political importance, as on an equality with Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick; and some of the most remarkable parliaments assembled by the lords-deputies were held here. The two boroughs, situated on the opposite banks of the river, were separately governed under their respective charters, until the time of Henry IV., who, in 1412, united both boroughs under one corporation, and erected the town and suburbs into a county of itself. This was done to prevent the dissensions which were continually occurring between the two corporations; and since then the united borough has been governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 23 aldermen, common councilmen, and other officers. In 1641 it was besieged by Sir Phelim O'Nial, but ineffectually; and in 1649 Cromwell, on landing at Dublin, marched against the town, which, after a vigorous resistance, was forced to succumb, when the whole garrison was put to the sword. In the revolutionary war the town was garrisoned by the forces of James II., and in its immediate vicinity the battle of the Boyne was fought on the 30th June, 1609. The town then fell into the hands of William III.—Drogheda is advantageously situated on the great N. road from Dublin to Belfast. The river Boyne divides the town in two unequal portions. The streets are regular, and the houses well built; especially those in the chief street and on the quay. The town returns one member to parliament. The assizes, quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held here. The principal public buildings are three Protestant churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, one of which is the cathedral of the diocese of Armagh; three friaries, four nunneries, the mansion-house, an endowed school, town prison, linen-hall, custom-house, inland revenue office, corn-market, savings-bank, and infantry barracks.—The town has been divided into three wards—Westgate, Fairgate, and Lawrencegate; the rural portion into baronies, and transferred to the adjoining counties: the portion N. of the Boyne to Louth, and S. to Meath.—The chief manufactures are coarse linen, leather, soap, and candles. There are also several iron foundries, salt-works, breweries, and corn-mills. The port carries on a very extensive trade with Liverpool, Canada, and Nova Scotia. Its exports are corn, linen, cattle, butter, cloth, &c. The harbour is very advantageous for commerce, enabling vessels of 400 tons to moor; and at its entrance are three lighthouses. The inland trade is greatly facilitated by the Boyne navigation to Navan.—The town comprises the parishes of St. Peter, St. Mary, and part of that of Ballymakenny. The living of each is a vic. The Roman Catholic parish of St. Peter is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; St. Mary's comprises the parishes of Colpe and Kilsharvan. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are three friaries, dedicated respectively to St. Francis, St. Augustine, and St. Dominick; and also two nunneries, both devoted to religious instruction. There are here also one of the classical schools under the trustees of Erasmus Smith, an institution for the widows of Protestant clergymen, an almshouse called the Poorhouse of St. John, and an infirmary. The religious foundations of this place were anciently very numerous, and of several there are still some remains. On the N. side of the river are those of the Augustinian priory supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick. Near the town is a stone called Clough Patrick, or St. Patrick's Stone. Some remains of the old church of St. Mary and of the Dominican abbey are still existing. Various remains of earthworks and traces of military operations are still to be seen at several of the stations occupied by Cromwell. Of the ancient walls, beyond which the present town extends, the most curious and perfect portion is the gate of St. Lawrence.—Fairs are held every other month, and markets on Thursday and Saturday.

DROINTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Stowe and Colwich, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Abbots Bromley.

DROITWICH, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and capital of East Worcestershire, in the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 6 miles N.E. of Worcester. It has stations on the West Midland, and Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railways. The limits of the parliamentary borough are more extensive than the municipal; the former comprising, according to the census of 1861, 1,504 houses, inhabited by a population of 7,086, while the latter contains only 663 houses, with a population of 3,124. It returns one member to parliament.—This town is one of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been the *Salina* of the Romans, on the Ryknield, or Salt-way; and Roman urns, tesselated pavements, coins, Roman rings, and other relics have been found here. Droitwich was frequently in Anglo-Saxon times called *Salt-wich*, or *Wich* only, and the prefix "Droit" was added in later times in allusion to the right possessed by the Saxon kings of levying certain dues at the salt-pans, or at the spring's mouth, upon the waggons as they stood, and upon the load being placed in them. These dues, which are mentioned in the charter of Æthelred, Duke of Mercia, printed in the Codex Diplomaticus, were respectively called the *wænscilling*, or wain-shilling, and the *seampenning*, or load-penny. Mr. Kemble, in his "Saxons in England," observes that the peculiar qualities of salt, which make it a necessary of life to man, have always given a special character to the springs and soils which contain it. The German pagans considered the salt springs holy, and waged wars of extermination for their possession; and it is not improbable that they may generally have been the exclusive property of the priesthood.—Droitwich was a flourishing town in the days of the Conqueror, and many succeeding monarchs had great property here, the royal forest of Feckenham running up to it. King John granted it a charter, which was confirmed by Henry III. In the time of Charles I., it was distinguished for its loyalty.—The town consists of three or four principal streets, of rather straggling conformation, and comprises the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, which are consolidated; St. Peter, and a part of Dodderhill, called the In liberties. The livings of the three first named are rects. of the united val. of £330, in the patron. of the lord chancellor; the living of St. Peter is a vic., val. £160, in the patron. of Earl Somers.—The chief public buildings are St. Andrew's church, built partly of stone and partly of brick, with a tower containing eight bells; St. Peter's, an ancient structure in the form of a cross, with a tower and three bells; the townhall, where the petty sessions are held; the union workhouse; the Wesleyan chapel, in Queen-street; and the National and infant schools. Here are the following benefactions: Coventry charity, consisting of eighteen almshouses, a residence for the governor, and schools for 50 boys and 50 girls, who are well placed out. The income is £1,100 per annum. The charities of Miss Talbot, Giles Trimmel, Talbot Barker, Joseph Bates, Mrs. Hickman, and Miss Smithene.—The town is governed by a corporation of 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who elect a mayor.—The staple trade here is salt, of which 60,000 tons are yearly made. Though there are many salt springs in England, none are of equal strength with those of Droitwich, which contain, in solution, about 40 per cent. of their own weight in salt. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the salt trade. In 1837 salt-water baths were here established for patients. The commerce of the town is greatly facilitated by the canal from Droitwich to the Severn, navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen. The air is salubrious, and the country for some distance round is well cultivated and fertile, ornamented with parks and pleasure-grounds. At Dodderhill was once a hospital for a master and brethren, and a house of Augus tine friars. The Corporation, Earl Shrewsbury, and Lord Somers are lords of the manor. Westwood Park, the seat of the Pakingtons, is within 2 miles of the town. Market day is Friday, and fairs are held three times a year.

DROM—for names with this prefix, see also Drum.

DROM, or DROMSPERANE, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Templemore, on the road to Cashel. Littleton is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Borrisleagh, £905, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Inch. There are two private day schools, and one connected with the National Board. A police office is stationed in the village. The principal residences are Clonismullon, Rathleasy, and Brookley.

DROMAGH, a vil. in the par. of Drumtariff, bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kanturk. Here are extensive coal-fields, potteries, distillery, and bolting-mills. Dromagh Castle, built by the O'Keiffs, is the seat of Mr. Leader. Fairs were held on the 20th May, August, and November.

DROMANA, a demesne in the par of Affane, bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a most picturesque spot, situated on the banks of the Blackwater. The famous Countess of Desmond was born here, who

> " Lived to the age of a hundred and ten,
> And died by a fall from a cherry-tree then."

It is said that Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the potato here, and a choice species of cherry, while the guest of Sir James Fitzgerald. The original mansion of Dromana was destroyed by the Irish.

DROMANBY, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Cleveland, W. div. of the hund. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Stokesley.

DROMARAGH, or ANNESBOROUGH, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Kinelarty, Lower Iveagh, and Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Dromore. It lies at the base of the Slieve Croom mountains, and the surface is rocky and broken. The road from Bambridge to Ballynahinch, and the head-streams of the Lagan, pass through its interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £620, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1811 by local subscription. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Finnis, and is a handsome building, erected in 1833. There are also a Presbyterian meeting-house, eight Sunday and several public day schools. Part of this parish was granted in 1585 to the Magennises, and forfeited by that family in 1641. The principal seats are Woodford, Dromaragh House, and Moydalgen. Petty sessions are held monthly in the village. On Slieve Croom there are several cairns, and at Ennis is a large artificial cavern. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Friday in February, May, August, and November.

DROMARD, a par. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Collooney, its post town. It is situated on the road from Sligo to Ballina, near Ardnaglass Harbour. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £232, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by an ancestor of Colonel Irwin, and was enlarged in 1818. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (one out of use), a day-school connected with the Erasmus Smith charity, and a National school. Longford Castle was the point of two unsuccessful attacks by Major Vaughan, *temp.* William III., and in the vicinity human bones and other relics are frequently brought to the surface. Dromard was taken by Cromwell, who burnt the old bawn of Tanragoe. The residences of note are Tanragoe, the seat of Col. Irwin, and Longford House, of Sir J. Crofton. Near St. Patrick's Well stand the ruins of the old church; there are also church ruins in the vicinity of the Ballinlay river. An excellent kind of granite is quarried here, as is also limestone.

DROMCOLLIHER, a par. and post town in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles S.E. of Newcastle, on the road to that town from Charleville. The living is a vic. with Corcomohide, in the dioc. of Limerick. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killaliathane. There is a day school for boys and girls, and a police station. Limestone is quarried, and coal exists in some parts of the parish. Fairs are held on the 15th March, 2nd May, 17th June, 24th August, 5th November, and 3rd December.

DROMDALEAGUE, or DRIMOLEAGUE, a par. and post town in the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Bantry. It is situated on the river Ilen. The surface is wild, mountainous, and boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £403, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1790 by local subscription. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drinagh. There are several day schools, one of which is in connection with the National Board, and one Sunday-school. Dromdaleague House is the seat of the rector, near which is a medicinal spring. The par. includes the vil. of Butler's-Gift, and the Murdering-Glen. Here are the ruins of Castle Donovan, named after its founder, in the time of Henry IV.

DROMDEELY. *See* Tomdeely, co. Limerick.

DROMDOWNEY, a par. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Mallow, its post town. It lies near the Kanturk road. The living is united to the vic. of Ballyclough, val. £361, in the patron. of the bishop. Drumdowney Wood takes up a large portion of the parish. Limestone is abundant.

DROMGOOLESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Stabannon, bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castle Bellingham.

DROMIN, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Bruff, its post town. It is situated on the road from Kilmallock to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Athlacca, £478, in the patron. of J. Croker, Esq. The nearest church is at Athlacca. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and two hedge-schools within the parish. Here are the ruins of Meadstown Castle, built in the 15th century by the O'Hanlons, and reduced by Cromwell in 1654. There are ruins of Dromin church.

DROMIN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Dunleer. Stabannon is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dunleer to Ardee. The living is a rect. with Collon, in the dioc. of Armagh, in the patron. of the Vicar of Collon. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Dunleer and Mosstown. A day-school is supported by the rector. Richardstown House is the principal residence. Here are the ruins of the old church, and remains of a large rath, near the chapel.

DROMINAGH, extensive coal-fields in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near the Dromagh mining district.

DROMINEER, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Nenagh, its post town. It is situated on the eastern side of Lough Derg, and on the S. bank of the river Nenagh. The living is a rect. with Ballinaclough, in the dioc. of Killaloe, in the patron. of the crown. Here are two schools, one of which is endowed by the Countess of Farnham. The principal residences are Annabeg, Hazlepoint, and Shannon Vale. This place is a chief station of the Shannon Navigation Company. Here are the ruins of Dromineer Castle, and a Danish rath, within its moat numerous relics have been found. A very handsome shell marble is quarried here.

DROMISKIN, a par. in the bar. and co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Castle Bellingham, its post town. It lies along the S. bank of the river Fane, and at the head of Dundalk Bay. It includes the vil. of its own name and the post town of

Lurgan Green. The road from Dublin to Belfast traverses the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £491, in the patron. of the primate. The church is a fine edifice, rebuilt in 1821 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Darver. There is a day school in connection with the National Board, and one other. The residences worthy of note are Dromiskin House and Milltown Grange. Near the church are ruins of a round tower, now used as a belfry. At Milltown is an embattled tower, and near it a subterraneous passage, supposed to have formerly communicated with the castle.

DROMKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Pallasgreen, its post town. It is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. The parish is situated on the road from Limerick to Tipperary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Kilcoran, £480, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an elegant cruciform structure, built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. Near it stands the Roman Catholic chapel. The principal residences are Dromkeen House, once the family residence of the Burghs, and Williamsfort. Near the first-named demesne are the remains of an old church, with memorials to the Burgh family. Limestone is quarried here.

DROMOD, a par. and post town in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Cahersiveen, its post town, and 11 from Longford by the Sligo branch of the Midland Great Western railway. It is situated near the embouchure of the river Inny into Ballinaskelligs Bay, with Lough Curran on the right. The surface is for the greater part waste, upland, and bog. The living is united to that of Prior, in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £260, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a ruin, but service is held in one of the schoolhouses. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, and one at Prior. The endowed school was founded by James O'Connell, Esq., and there are parochial and other schools within the parish. The residences are Waterville and Dromod Lodge. Lough Curran abounds with fish, and large quantities of salmon are annually sent to London. Numerous islets stud its surface; among them is Church Island, with interesting church ruins, supposed to be part of an abbey founded in honour of St. Finian. There is a medicinal spring at Waterville. Large quantities of seaweed from the bay are used as manure. Good building stone is quarried.

DROMORE, a vil. in the par. of Kilnaboy, bar. of Inchiquin, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Ennis, and near a lough bearing the same name. Fairs are held on the 17th June and 26th September.

DROMORE, a par., market and post town, and seat of a dioc., in the bar. of Lower Iveagh (lower part), in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 19 miles N.W. of Downpatrick, and 84 from Dublin. At Dromore Road is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. The parish is traversed by the river Lagan, and the road from Dublin to Belfast. It was desolated by the Danes in the 10th century. In 1641 it was nearly destroyed by the insurgents, and in 1688 was the scene of a sharp action between some of the followers of James II. and the Protestants. William III. passed through the town when marching to the Boyne. In the 14th century two English judges, Sir John Holt and Sir Robert Belknapp, who had declared Richard II. to be a traitor and above the law, were condemned to death, but were afterwards sentenced to banishment to the "village of Dromore in Ireland."—The town, nominally a city, stands on the Lagan, which is here crossed by two bridges, on one of which is a memorial to Bishop Percy. Its position is on the rise of a hill, hence its name from *Druim-mor*, the "great ridge." It chiefly consists of five divergent streets from a central square. It contains barracks, a police station, Masonic lodge, dispensary in the Bambridge Poor-law Union, hospital for clergymen's widows, inland revenue office, mechanics' institute, sheriff's-office, stamp-office, sessions and market houses. The principal staple of the town is the manufacture of linen.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £680, in the patron. of the bishop. The cathedral church stands near the town, on the banks of the Lagan; it was restored and considerably altered in 1808, having been burnt in 1641. Within its walls lies Jeremy Taylor, its founder, and other bishops of the see. Here are Roman Catholic and Unitarian chapels, two Presbyterian, three Methodist, and two Covenanters' meeting-houses; twelve Sunday, nine or ten National, and several day schools. The principal seats are Gillhall, Islanderry House, Clanmurry, Altafort, Quilly House, and The Villa. An abbey is said to have been founded here by St. Colman, which became the cathedral of the bishopric. It is also alleged that a Franciscan friary existed. To the N.E. of the town is a large Danish rath, and just without its limits is a medicinal spring.—The diocese of Dromore is united to Down and Connor. It comprises a large portion of the county of Down, and parts of Armagh and Antrim. Its area is 155,850 acres, including 27 churches, 45 Presbyterian meeting-houses, 34 Roman Catholic chapels, 19 Protestant meeting-houses, and the liberty of Newry, which contains the Roman Catholic chapter. A dean, archdeacon, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, prebendary, and registrar constitute the chapter of Dromore. Market day is Saturday, and Wednesday for corn. Fairs are held on the first Saturday in March, August, and October, the 12th May, and the Saturday before Christmas Day.

DROMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of East Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Omagh, on the road to Enniskillin. The surface is hilly and boggy, with a stream falling into lower Lough Erne, passing along the western boundary; the river Onreagh, a tributary to the Foyle, effects the drainage to the N. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £908, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain building erected in 1694. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, two Sunday-schools, two day schools in connection with the National Board, two with the London Irish Society, and four or five other schools. There is a police station and dispensary within the Omagh Poor-law Union. In 1641, during the rebellion, the church was burnt, and many of the inhabitants killed. Fairy Hill is a neighbouring seat. Ruins of ancient forts, &c., are visible. Fairs are held on the 1st February, 17th March, Easter and Whit Mondays, 1st May, 24th June, 1st August, 29th September, 1st November, and 26th December.

DROMORE LOUGH and HOUSE, on the boundary between the cos. of Cavan and Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Cootehill.

DROMORE, WEST, a post town, in the par. of Kilmacshalgan, bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles S.W. of Sligo. It is situated on the banks of Lough Easkry, and on the road from Sligo to Bellina. Dromore House is the neighbouring residence. Fairs are held on the 6th April, 6th June, and 29th December.

DROMTARIFF, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kanturk, its post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Roskeen Bridge to Castle Island. The surface is very mountainous, with extensive tracts of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with two others, £580, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Dromagh; it is a neat building erected in 1822 by the late Board of First Fruits, on the site of the old one, destroyed in 1652 by troops under Lord Broghill, on his way to Knockbrack, where he defeated Lord Muskerry. It has been recently enlarged by the addition of a chancel, in which is a triple lancet window of stained glass, the gift of Mrs. Leader. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilmeen and Cullen. There are three day schools in the parish. The principal seats are Nashville, Minchill, and the Glebe House. Limestone is abundant.

At Dromagh and Disert are extensive collieries, in full operation. Here are remains of a rath, and of Dromagh Castle, formerly belonging to the O'Keefes. Fairs are held on the 6th April, 6th June, and 29th December.

DRON, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, stretching along the Ochills, in Strathearn. It is bounded on the S.E. by Fifeshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Arngask, Forgandenny, Dunbarnie, and Abernethy. It extends between 3 and 4 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of 3 miles. The surface is well cultivated, one-third being pasture, and the remainder, except 400 acres under wood, arable. The principal seats are Balmanno Castle and Glenearn House. The road from Perth to Edinburgh traverses the parish, and there is easy access to the Scottish Central railway, and the Perth fork of the Edinburgh and Northern railway. This par. is in the presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £167.

DRONFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles S. of Sheffield, and 6 N.W. of Chesterfield, its post town and nearest railway station on the Midland Counties line. It is situated in a pleasant valley. The old road from Chesterfield to Sheffield passes through it. The tnshps. of Dronfield, Holmesfield, Unstone, Coal Aston, and Little Barlow are in this parish. In Domesday Book it is written *Dranefield*, and at that time was a market town. Enclosure Acts were obtained in 1839 and 1840. There is a sulphur spring. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of hardware. There are also large iron foundries and cotton-mills. The collieries are extensively wrought. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £224, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. There are two district churches—Dore, a perpet. cur., val. £90, in the patron. of Earl Fitzwilliam; and Holmesfield, a perpet. cur.,* val. £97, in the gift of C. Cawton, Esq. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious structure in the early Gothic style of architecture, with lofty tower and spire, and contains two brasses. The parochial charities produce upwards of £350 per annum, of which £208 go to Fanshawe's grammar school. The Independents and Methodists have each a chapel. The trustees of the Cecil Estate are lords of the manor. A fair is held on the 25th April for cattle, and one on the 3rd November for hiring servants.

DRONGAN, an estate, a vil., and coal-works, in the par. of Stair, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Cummock.

DRONLEY, a vil. in the par. of Aughterhouse, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It is a station on the Dundee and Newtyle section of the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction railway. It stands at the junction of the burn of Aughterhouse with the burn of Dronley, where they unite to form Dighty Water.

DROPE, a vil. in the par. of St. George, in the co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Llandaff.

DROUGHLANE, a lough in the bar. of Clonkee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Shircock.

DROXFORD, a div. of the co. of Southampton; it contains the hunds. of Bishop's Waltham, Hambledon, and Meonstoke, comprising 49,960 acres.

DROXFORD, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Bishop's Waltham, Droxford div., in the co. of Southampton, 3½ miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham, and 8 N.E. of Botley station. It is situated on a small stream, and contains the hmlts. of Swanmore and Midlington, and the tythg. of Droxford Street. The village is considerable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £744, in the patron. of the bishop. There are also two district churches—Shidfield, val. £100, and Swanmore, val. £149, both of them perpet. curs.,* and in the gift of the rector. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure in the early Norman style of architecture, with square tower, clock, and four bells. There is a National school. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

DROXFORD STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Droxford, as above.

DROYLSDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 4 E. of Manchester. It has stations on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. It is situated on the Rochdale canal, and contains the hmlts. of Little Droylsden, Fairfield, and Clayton. The inhabitants are, for the most part, employed in the cotton factories. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a Moravian settlement at Fairfield.

DRUCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Dorchester.

DRUM—for names with this prefix, see also DROM.

DRUM, a par. in the bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Castlebar. It is situated on the river Miranda. The surface is broken and rocky, with bog, having Lough Cloonagh on the N., and those of Lakeland and Walshpool on the E. The living is a rect. wholly impropriate to the vicars-choral of Dublin. The church stands in the vil. of Balcarra. It is a handsome building, erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Curate of Balla performs the duties of the church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Balla. There are one free and two day schools. The residences are Bridgemount and Ballinafad, which latter place was taken by a party of French who landed at Kilcummin in 1798. Hard by is Donomona, the ancient demesne of the Blake family, and on the banks of the river are the ruins of a castle and burial-ground. Good limestone is quarried. The river abounds with fine pike.

DRUM, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Athlone. Ballinasloe is its post town. It is situated on the river Shannon and at the lower end of Lough Ree. The surface is flat, with some bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Moore, £227, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of St. Peter's of Athlone. There are four daily and one National school. An abbey is alleged to have stood here, of which no traces remain. The seats are Thomastown, Johnstown, Ardkenan, Summer Hill, and White House.

DRUM, a post and market vil. in the par. of Currin, bar. of Dartry, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Cootehill, on the road from Dublin to Clones. There is a police station and a dispensary within the Cootehill Poor-law Union. Here are also a chapel-of-ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month.

DRUM, a hmlt. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 10 miles from Aberdeen by the Deeside railway. It is situated near Drumoak, close to Drum Loch and the river Dee.

DRUMACHOSE, a par. in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Roe, near Lough Foyle, and contains Newtownlimavaddy, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £442, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, situated at Newtown, is a handsome structure rebuilt in 1750. It was enlarged in 1822 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, united to those of Balteagh and Tamlaghfinlagan, two Presbyterian, a Methodist, Covenanters', Remonstrants', and Original Burgher meeting-houses, four Sunday, and fourteen day schools. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. The greater part of this parish was granted by James I. to the Haberdashers' Company, and part to Sir T. Philips, who founded a castle here, and the town of Newtownlimavaddy. It suffered much by war in 1641, and again in 1688. The chief residences are—Fruit Hill, Roe Park, Streeve Hill, and Bridge House.

There are two bleach-greens, distilleries, and breweries. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving. Good building-stone is procured in large quantities. There are interesting church ruins near Fruit Hill, and the O'Cahans had a castle here.

DRUMACOO, a par., including several islands, in the bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Oranmore. Kilcolgan is its post town. It is situated on Galway Bay. The surface is rocky, with a light soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and four day schools. Tyrone House is the seat of the family of St. George.

DRUMADOON, a vil. in the par. of Ramoan, bar. of Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Ballycastle. Fairs are held here on the 9th June and 28th November.

DRUMAHAIRE, a bar. in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Tho bars. of Rossclogher and Leitrim bound it on the N. and S.; the cos. of Fermanagh, Cavan, and Sligo, on the E. and W. Its length is 12 miles; its breadth nearly the same. It contains the pars. of Drumlease, Cloonlogher, Killanummery, Ennismagrath, Killarga, and parts of Drumreilly and Cloonclare, besides the vils. of Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, and the town of Manor Hamilton. Loughs Allen, Gilly, and Macnean, are partially, and those of Clare and Clean wholly within its limits. The barony comprises 117,088 acres of hilly country.

DRUMAHAIRE, a post and market town in the par. of Drumlease, bar. of Drumahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Manor Hamilton. It is picturesquely situated on the river Bonnet, which flows into Lough Gilly. Here are the parish church, police station, and dispensary. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The staple of the town is in grain. There are potteries and two large mills. Here are remains of a castle belonging to the Villiers, who held lands by grant dated 1626; also ruins of a monastery founded in 1508 by the O'Rourkes. In the neighbourhood are the remains of Creevelea Abbey and Harrison's Castle. The town is the property of G. L. Fox, Esq., who has contributed much to its improvement. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in every month.

DRUMATEMPLE, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the cos. of Galway and Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Castlereagh. Frenchpark is its post town. It is situated on the river Suck. The surface consists of a good soil, and has a large proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Oran, £137, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Ballymoe, and was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1832, where is also the Roman Catholic chapel. Here are five day schools. Petty sessions are held occasionally. The principal are—Dundermott, Laragh, Tennypark, Leabeg, Currisdoona, and Bopeep. Limestone is quarried, and there is an iron mine in the parish. There is a Danish rath and a mineral spring at Cloonadera. A fair is held on the 1st February.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh (lower part), in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies along the western bank of the river Bann, and includes part of its post town, Rathfriland. The surface consists of a good soil, with some bog, and comprises Loughs Ballyrooney and Hunshigo. The Mourne mountains rise on the S.E. frontier. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £391, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is neatly built, and was erected by the late Board of First Fruits in 1800. In the Roman Catholic arrangement, the parish is united to Annaghlone, and the chapel is at Diamond. Here are four Sunday and ten day schools. Seafin Castle is an interesting ruin on the banks of the river. It belonged to the Magennises. There are traces of other strongholds in this parish.

DRUMBEG, a par. in the bars. of Upper Belfast and Upper Castlereagh, in the cos. of Down and Antrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Lisburne, its post town, which is a station on the Ulster railway. It is situated on the river Lagan, and contains the vil. of Dunmurry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £267, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1795 by the late Board of First Fruits. The tower was blown down in 1831, but was re-erected by J. Charley, Esq. Here are two Presbyterian meeting-houses and two day schools, one of which is assisted by the Erasmus Smith Charity. This parish has been enlarged by the addition of a part of Drumboe. The principal seats are Lakefield and Belvedere.

DRUMBLADE, a par. in the district of Strathbogie, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Huntly, Forgue, Insch, and Gartly, and has a length from N. to S. of about 6, and a breadth of about 5 miles. The surface is composed of small hills and valleys. The soil in the valleys is deep and fertile. One-fifth of the parish is pastoral or waste, the remainder being arable. One-half the rental belongs to the Duke of Richmond, while the rest is distributed among four proprietors. Limestone and freestone are abundant, and also a fine yellowish clay used as manure. Huntly is 4 miles W. of the parish church, by which there is ready access to the Great North of Scotland railway. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the Earl of Kintore. The minister has a stipend of £160. There is also a Free church.

DRUMBO, a par. in the bar. of Upper Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Lisburne, its post town. It is situated on the river Lagan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £389, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1788, by means of subscription and donations from Mr. Hull, the Marquis of Downshire, and the late Board of First Fruits. The tower has a copper roof. There are Presbyterian and Covenanters' meeting-houses, and nine day schools; one assisted by the Erasmus Smith Charity, and one by the National Board. Eight townlands were taken from this parish and added to that of Drumbeg. The seats are Belvedere, Edenderry, and Purdysbury. Many of the inhabitants are employed in linen weaving. Near the church is an entrenchment called the Giant's Ring, with a large Druidical altar in the centre. St. Patrick is said to have founded a monastery here. There are several raths and earthworks, and ruins of a round tower, beneath which human bones have been discovered.

DRUMBOE, the seat of Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart., M.P. It is situated in the Finn valley, in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Ballybofin.

DRUMBRATTAN, a fishing station in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster Ireland. It stands on a small cove near Annestown, and has a pier.

DRUMBURGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowness, ward and co. of Cumberland, 3½ miles S.E. of Bowness, and 8½ from Carlisle by the Carlisle and Silloth branch of the North British railway, on which it is a station. It is the site of the Roman station *Gabrosentum*, the seventeenth or last station but one on Severus's wall. The fort is about 110 yards square, and is surrounded by a deep ditch and high ramparts. The site is now an orchard and garden to Drumburgh Castle, which was built from the ruins of the fort and wall. Some altars and inscriptions here were brought from another spot. There is a school endowed with £7 per annum.

DRUMBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Newabbey, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

DRUMCANNON, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere and Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Waterford. Tramore is its post town. It is situated on Tramore Bay. The surface consists of a poor soil, and includes the Carriglong and Picardstown hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. £416, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church is at Tramore. It is a small building erected in 1809. There is a Methodist meeting-house; a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to that of Corbally; and a Sunday and five day schools. Here are almshouses for twelve poor men and twelve women, a legacy of the late Mrs. Katharine Walsh. J. Power, Esq., also bequeathed £3,000 for charitable purposes to this parish. The residences are Ballydrishane, Rosemount, and some others. Turf is plentiful, and building stone is extensively quarried.

DRUMCAR, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Dunleer, its post town. It is situated on the river Glyde, and contains the vil. of Annagasson. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £250, in the patron. of the primate. The church is an interesting ruin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish forms part of the union of Dysart. There are two schools, one supported by the M'Clintocks, and another by Mr. Thompson. Petty sessions are occasionally held here. An abbey is alleged to have existed in the early part of the ninth century. The river, which here becomes confluent with the Dee, is well stocked with salmon. Drumcar House is the seat of the M'Clintock family.

DRUMCLIFF, a par. in the bar. of Islands, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Fergus, and contains Ennis, its post town. The surface is broken and hilly, and the soil variable. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others, £575, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church is in ruins. The present one is at Ennis. There are three Roman Catholic chapels within the parish, four public, and several private schools. Numerous seats surround the neighbourhood, the principal of which is Stamerpark. Near the church stands a round tower 50 feet high, with door and windows. There is a mineral spring at Inch.

DRUMCLIFFE, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles (English) N.W. of Sligo. It is bounded on the N. by the lofty mountain Ben Bulben, on the E. by the co. of Leitrim, on the S. by the bay of Sligo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The bay of Drumcliffe, an inlet of the bay of Sligo, intersects the parish. The surface of the parochial district is generally hilly, and without much bog. The benefice is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, of the gross val. of £350 a year, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in the year 1811, by money raised off the parish by vestry cess. It is a fine structure, with a very handsome tower. In the parish there are two other churches, being chapels of ease for the parochial districts of Lissadell and Rosses, and a licensed house of worship for the district of Kilsella. There are also a Methodist meeting-house, and two Roman Catholic chapels. There are five good scriptural day-schools, supported by Sir Robert Gore Booth, and the Right Hon. John Wynne, with assistance for two of them from the London Ladies' Hibernian School Society, and the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools. There are also three large Sunday-schools, and three day schools, under the Irish National Board of Education. Petty sessions are held at Teeson, about 2½ miles from Drumcliffe, every second Wednesday. There are four post-offices in the parish—at Drumcliffe, Ballinful, Carney, and Rosses, all sub-offices to Sligo. This place was formerly the site of a considerable town, and the seat of an abbey, whose superior was a mitred abbot, having very extensive jurisdiction. Near the church is an ancient cross, the carving on which is extremely beautiful. There is also a curious stone obelisk, and the remains of an ancient round tower. At a little distance are a Danish fort, a cromlech, and several vestiges of ancient fortifications. About 5 miles W. of Drumcliffe is Lissadell Manor House, the seat of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.; and about 2 miles farther, close to the seashore, are the ruins of Ardtarmon Castle, the ancient residence of the Gore Booth family. Of the few other gentlemen's seats in the parish, the principal are Dunally House, the seat of the late Sir William Parke; Cregg House, the residence of J. Wheatley, Esq.; the vicarage, and Lissadell parsonage—a very beautiful house, built by Sir Robert Gore Booth for the accommodation of the perpet. cur. of the church and district of Lissadell. The greater part of the beautiful valley and lake of Glencar is in the parish of Drumcliffe.

DRUMCLOG, a farm in the par. of Avondale, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. At this locality, about 2 miles E. of Loudon Hill, a small body of Covenanters, gathered together under their minister, Hamilton, defeated Graham of Claverhouse on Sunday, 1st June, 1679. Only four of the Covenanters fell, while some twenty of the dragoons were slain.

DRUMCLOGHER, a vil. in the bar. of Glenquin, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Abbeyfeale.

DRUMCOLUMB, a par. in the bar. of Tirerill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Ballymote. Boyle is its post town. It is situated on the road from that town to Sligo, and near the river Arrow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Boyle, £288, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is included in the union of Riverstown. Here is a public day school. There are church ruins standing in an ancient burial-place, which are alleged to be the remains of a monastery founded by St. Columb.

DRUMCONDRA, or DRUMCONRATH, a par. and post town in the bar. of Lower Slane, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Nobber. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The surface is hilly, with a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £394, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1766. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardagh. Here are three day schools, a police station, and dispensary, within the Ardee Poor-law Union. Near Lough Bellahoe is the scene of O'Neal's defeat by Lord-Deputy Grey in 1539. The rout of the Irish on this occasion was so complete that it proved the death-blow to the rising of the north against the Reformation. The chief residences are—Aclare House, Newstone, Ballyhoe, Aclare Lodge, Barnville, and Drumbride.

DRUMCONDRA, a postal vil. in the par. of Clontürk, bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Tola, near Annesley Bridge, and is a fashionable suburb of Dublin. Here stands the parish church, with a monument to Marmaduke Coghill. The antiquarian, Francis Grose, was interred in an adjacent burial-ground. Here is a dispensary, chapel, school, widow's retreat, penitentiary, and missionary college. Drumcondra House, the ancient family seat of the De Bathes, is now the residence of Sir H. Coghill, Bart. Marino is the seat of Earl Charlemont.

DRUMCREE, a par. in the bar. of West O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the post town of Portadown. It is situated on the river Bann. The surface is flat and cold. It is traversed by the road from Belfast to Armagh, and by the Ulster railway. The soil in some parts is excellent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,068, in the patron. of the primate. The church is of ancient foundation. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, three Methodist meeting-houses, three or four endowed schools, one connected with the National Board, and five Sunday schools. There are remains of a mansion at Battentaggart, of the Boltons, *temp.* James I. A curious old bell was discovered recently in the church.

DRUMCREE, a postal vil. in the par. of Kilcumney, bar. of Delvin, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Castletown-Delvin. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Granard. Here are the parish church and a dispensary. Drumcree House is the residence of the proprietor of the manor.

DRUMCREEHY, a par. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Corofin. Ballyvaughan is its post town. It also contains the vils. of Ballycource, Loughrask, and

Ballinacraggy. It is seated on Ballyvaughan Bay, an indentation of Galway Bay. The surface is very mountainous, rising 1,023 feet above the sea-level, on Mount Cappanavalla. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Rathbourney, £247, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. The nearest place of worship is at Rathbourney. The chief residences are Harbour Hill, Sans Souci, with some others. Here are ruins of four castles, at Muckuish, Ballynacraggy, Ballyvaughan, and Newtown; the last is of peculiar form. There are some monastic remains at Bishop's Quarter.

DRUMCRUIL, a vil. in tho par. of Durisdeer, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Penpoint.

DRUMCULLEN, a par. in the bar. of Eglish, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Frankford. Tullamore is its post town. The surface is slightly hilly, with much bog extending along the foot of the Slievebloom mountains. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Birr, and the Little Brosna river. It contains a lough and the vils. of Rath and Killion. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Fercall, £2,001, in the patron. of Sir C. Coote. The church is in ruins, and stands near Droughtville. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that at Eglish. There are several day schools and one National school. The residences are Droughtville, Thomastown, Dovehill, Cloughanmore, and some others. This parish is said to be the site of a religious house, which existed about the close of the 6th century. The remains of earthworks and fortifications are very numerous. The ruined castle on the shore of the lake was destroyed by Cromwell. Here are large limestone quarries, with fossil remains. At Ballincar and Clonbella are mineral waters.

DRUMDA, a vil. in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Boyle.

DRUMDOO, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated near Mohill.

DRUMELDRIE MUIR, a vil. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Largo.

DRUMELZIER, or DRUMELLYER, a par. in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded on the S.W. by Lanarkshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Glenholm, Stobo, Manor, Lyne, and Tweedsmuir. Its length from S.W. to N.E. is about 13 miles, with a breadth varying from 1 to 5 miles. The surface is hilly, and the brooks which drain it flow W. or N.W. into the Tweed. The parish contains much arable land, variegated with plantations. The soil in the flat bottom of the valley is a rich alluvial loam. Limestone and slate occur. Drumelzier Castle overlooks the Tweed. There are vestiges of a Roman road and of two old castles; and a tumulus at the junction of the Powsail Brook with the Tweed, is reported to be the grave of the famous wizard, Merlin. The village of Drumelzier stands on the Powsail, a quarter of a mile above its junction with the Tweed. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of Trotter of Ballendean. The minister has a stipend of £192. The present parish consists of the original Drumelzier, and the southern and larger portion of the old parish of Dawick.

DRUMFIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Campbeltown, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near Campbeltown. There is also a seat of this name in the Isle of Mull, in the co. of Argyle, near the Sound.

DRUMFIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corran, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Ballymote.

DRUMGATH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Hilltown. Rathfriland is its post town. It lies on the road from Downpatrick to Newry. The surface is hilly and broken. The parish includes part of the western skirts of the Mourne mountains and Lough Drum. The river Bann traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £298, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Rathfriland. It is a plain building, erected in 1818 by subscription and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, one Methodist, two Presbyterian, and one Quaker meeting-house. There are also four day schools, three of which are severally assisted by the National Board, the London Hibernian Society, and the Ladies' Hibernian Society. An old burial-ground, with traces of the ancient church, exists.

DRUMGLASS, a par. in the bar. of Middle Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing its post town, Dungannon. It is situated on the road from Armagh to Coleraine. The surface consists of a medium soil, intersected by tributary streams to the Blackwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £615, in the patron. of the primate. The church, situated at Dungannon, is a handsome building erected in 1790; it was enlarged in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Killyman and Tullyniskin. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a National school, a school assisted by the Erasmus Smith Charity, and fourteen other schools. Northland Park is the seat of Earl Ranfurley, the lord of the manor. The Drumglass collieries are extensive.

DRUMGLAY, or DRUMGLYE, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, in the co, of Forfar, Scotland.

DRUMGOOLAND, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Rathfriland. It is situated on the road from Castlewellan, its post town, to Banbridge. The surface is mountainous, including a portion of the Slievena-croob range, and loughs Gargarry and Ballyward. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. The living is a rect. in the patron. of the bishop. The church, built in 1822 by the late Board of First Fruits, is a handsome edifice in the early English style. There are four Roman Catholic chapels, which are united to that of Annaghclone, four Presbyterian meeting-houses, one Covenanters', three day schools in connection with the London Hibernian Society, one with the National Board, three Sunday, and several other schools. Ballyward is the principal seat. Here are some very perfect remains of Danish fortifications, and several cromlechs; also a curious old stone, which, for its better preservation, has been built up in the wall of Drumgooland school.

DRUMGOON, a par. in the bars. of Clonkee and Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Cootehill, in this parish, is its post town. It is situated on the road from Kingscourt to Clones. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £814, in the patron. of the Rev. J. K. Darley, LL.D. The church, which is a fine building, is at Cootehill. It was rebuilt in 1817 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, from which source also was erected a chapel-of-ease, about 4 miles from the church. Here are three Roman Catholic chapels (united), and meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Moravians, Wesleyans, and Quakers. There are seven schools assisted by the London Hibernian Society, one by the National Board, and two by the Kildare Place Society, besides several others. Bellamont Forest is the principal residence, and stands on the shores of a picturesque lake, near Lord Cremorne's. Lead-ore and slate are abundant. Linen weaving was formerly extensively carried on. Several Danish mounds are to be met with in the parish.

DRUMGOWER, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Ballyhaigue.

DRUM HILLS, a range of hills dividing the bars. of Decies within and without Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. They extend about 12 miles from Helwick Head to within a short distance of the Blackwater. The highest ground is about 995 feet above sea-level. Large tracts of this table-land are entirely unclaimed, and many families have selected and possessed themselves of sites which have now become their freehold.

DRUMHOME, a par. in the bar. of Tirhugh, in tho co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballyshannon. Ballintra is its post town. The par. contains the vil. of Laghy. It occupies a prominent site at the head of Donegal Bay. The surface is mountainous with bog and moor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £755, in the patron. of Trinity College. There are churches at Ballintra and Rossnowlagh; the former was erected in 1795 partly by means of a donation from the late Board of First Fruits; the latter was built in 1830 wholly by the same board. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, thirteen day schools, and eight Sunday schools. The principal seats are Coxtown and Brownhall. An abbey is said to have existed here, over which St. Ernon presided, and died in 640; within its walls were deposited the remains of Flahertach O'Maldory, King of Tyrconnell, in 1197. A large warren exists in the N.W. of the parish.

DRUMKAY, a par. in the bars. of Arklow and Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Wicklow, its post town. It is situated on the sea-coast, near the Dublin road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Wicklow, £655, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is at Wicklow. Here is a private school.

DRUMKEEN, a vil. in the par. of Killury, bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Causeway. Here is a dispensary.

DRUMKEERAN, a par. in the bar. of Lurg, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Kesh, its post town. It is situated on the N.N.E. shore of Lough Erne, and on the river Ederney, and includes part of the town of Pettigoe and several small islands. The surface is hilly, with some bog and moorland. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £581, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a gift from the governors of Vaughan's School, was built in 1774, and enlarged 50 years later, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Here are three Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting-house, two Methodist meeting-houses, a school liberally endowed by George Vaughan, and nine other schools. Clonelly is the principal residence. Lime and freestone are procurable, and some Danish raths are visible.

DRUMKEERAN, a postal vil. in the par. of Innismagrath, bar. of Dromahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Dromahaire, on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon. Petty sessions are held here, and fairs on the 27th January, second Wednesday in February, 8th March, 4th April, 27th May, 24th June, 18th July and August, 16th September, 19th October, 11th November, and 9th December.

DRUMKRIN, ST. MARY'S, co. of Monaghan, Ireland, a par. now incorporated with CURRIN, which see.

DRUMLANE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Loughtee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Belturbet, its post town. It is situated to the S. of Lower Lough Erne. The surface, which is intersected by numerous loughs, is very marshy. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £345, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Methodist meeting-house, six National and several other schools. The seats are Ashgrove, Ballyhugh, Nixon Lodge, Kilcar, Turclodge, Kilwilly, Carrighill, and Ardue. A monastery existed here, founded in the 6th century by St. Edan; within its burial-ground the Breffny chiefs were interred. Here are remains of a round tower.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, in the par. of Durisdeer, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It stands on the right or W. bank of the Nith, about 17 miles N.W. of Dumfries. It is built in the form of a hollow square, four stories high, with turrets at the angles, and was finished in 1689, having occupied ten years in building. William, first Duke of Queensberry, planned and completed it. It passed along with the Queensberry titles in 1777 to William, Earl of March, and upon his death, in 1810, it went by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch.

DRUMLARGAN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Summerhill. Maynooth is its post town. It is situated on the road from Kilcock to Dublin. The surface consists entirely of pasture-land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Raddanstown, £363, in the patron. of the crown. Lynch's Castle is an imposing ruin. There are some remains of a rath here.

DRUMLEASE, a par. in the bar. of Drumahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing Drumahaire, its post town. It lies along the E. shore of Lough Gill. The surface, which is wild and hilly, with much bog, is traversed by the road from Manor Hamilton to Sligo, and the river Bonnet. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £658, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat building, rebuilt by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1816. It occupies the supposed site of an abbey of St. Patrick, presided over by St. Benignus. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Loughstran. Here is a Methodist meeting-house, and several schools. Shriff is the principal residence, and near it is an ancient burial-place. Near the lough are fine ruins of a castle. There are also some church ruins and a marble quarry. Limestone is very plentiful. Medicinal springs are numerous.

DRUMLEMBLE, a vil. in the par. of Campbeltown, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 2 miles from Campbeltown.

DRUMLINE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Sixmile Bridge. Magheralin is its post town. It is situated on the river Shannon, and the road from Limerick to Ennis passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Traddery, £509, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The vic. belongs to the benefice of Kilnasoolagh, val. £158, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal seat is Drumline House. There are ruins of a castle at Smithstown.

DRUMLISH, a postal vil. in the par. of Killoe, bar. and co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Newtown-Forbes. Here are a police station, dispensary, the parish church, and Roman Catholic chapel. The Roman Catholic parish of Drumlish is in the dioc. of Ardagh. Fairs are held on the 6th January, 17th March, 14th May, 24th June, 6th August, 19th September, 1st November, and 2nd December.

DRUMLITHIE, a vil. in the par. of Glenbervie, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 23½ miles from Aberdeen by the Scottish North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station.

DRUMLUMMAN, a par. in the bar. of Clanmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Granard. Scrabby is its post town. It is situated between loughs Sheelin and Ganny. The surface is hilly, and the country has good lake scenery. The living is united to that of Ballymackilleny, val. £563, in the patron. of Richard Greville, Esq. The village contains a church, Roman Catholic chapels, and several daily schools. The principal seats are Rockview, Bracklagh, and Orangefield. Here stood an hospital granted to the Moore family by James I.

DRUMMARTIN, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W. of Listowel.

DRUMMAUL, a par. in the bar. of Upper Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Randalstown, its post town, which is situated on the Cookstown junction line of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway, and has an important weekly market. Drummaul lies on the N. shores of Lough Neagh. The surface, which is slightly hilly, has some bog, and is traversed by the river Maine and the road from Antrim to Tyrone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £336, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church, at Randalstown, was built in 1832, on the site of a former one, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits and a gift from Earl O'Neill, who also presented the organ. Near the church is the earl's family tomb. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Antrim and Connor. Here are three Presbyterian meeting-houses, seven National schools, eight Sunday, and the Randalstown parochial school, under the Church Education Society, and supported by the proprietor, the Rev. W. O'Neill. The Earl of Antrim quartered his troops here in 1688. Shane's Castle was the ancient seat of the O'Neills; it is beautifully situated on the banks of Lough Neagh, but was destroyed by fire in 1816, and is now a mere ruin. A new residence has been built on another site. Coal and ironstone were procured, but the works are now abandoned. Linen weaving gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Near Shane's Castle is a fine specimen of basaltic columns, and there are numerous mineral springs in the parish. Here are ruins of the ancient church.

DRUMMELLIE, a loch near Kinloch, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It abounds in fine trout.

DRUMMIETERMON, or DRUMMETERMONT, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Forfar.

DRUMMIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower St. Mullin's, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated near St. Mullin's.

DRUMMOCHY, a vil. in the par. of Largo, in the co. of Fife, Scotland.

DRUMMOND, a vil. in the par. of Kiltearn, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, on the road from Dingwall to Novar Inn. It is situated near the shores of Cromarty Firth. Fairs are held here in June and December.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, the ancient seat of the noble family of Drummond. It is situated in a picturesque site in the western part of Strathearn, 2 miles S. of Crieff, and in the par. of Muthil, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. The oldest part of it was built in 1490, and the modern castle, standing a little to the E. of the old on the same rock, is a patchwork of various dates. To the S. of the castle are fine flower-gardens.

DRUMMUIR, or DRUMMORE, a hmlt. in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Keith, and 4½ from Dufftown by the Keith and Dufftown railway, on which it is a station.

DRUMMULLY, a par. partly in the bar. of Coole, in the co. of Fermanagh, and partly in the bar. of Dartree, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Clones, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Enniskillin. The surface has large tracts of bog, and is traversed by the river Finn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £376, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a small church and two day schools; one of them connected with the Kildare Place Society. Considerable alterations were made in 1804 with regard to the parochial boundaries. The residences are Farm Hill and Carra House. Limestone is abundant.

DRUMOAK, formerly called DALMAIK, a par. partly in the co. of Kincardine, but chiefly in that of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Echt, Peterculter, Durris, and Banchory-Ternan. Its length eastward is 6 miles, with a breadth of about 2 miles. The surface rises to the height of 500 feet above the sea, on the summit of the hill of Drum. The loch of Drum occupies 84 acres. The soil is for the most part poor. The only mansions are Drum and Park. The tower of Drum, near the House of Drum, is very old and strong, and is supposed to have been built in the 12th century. The family of Irvine have held it for many generations. The Deeside railway passes through the parish. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of Irvine of Drum. The minister has a stipend of £158.

DRUMOCHY, a vil. in the par. of Largo, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, near Largo. It is situated on the Firth of Forth.

DRUMOD, a post town in the par. of Annaghduff, bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Mohill. It stands on the borders of Lough Boffin, and is a petty sessions and police station. Here are extensive iron-works. Fairs are held on the 3rd January, 28th March, 14th May, 29th June, 13th August, 10th October, and 10th December.

DRUMORE, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmaiden, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland. It is situated on the E. coast of the par., 5 miles N.N.W. of the Mull of Galloway.

DRUMPELLIER, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Glasgow.

DRUMQUIN, a post and market town in the pars. of East and West Longfield, bar. of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Omagh, on the road from thence to Castlederg. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house, schools, dispensary, and loan-fund. This town was founded by Sir J. Davis, *temp.* James I. Fairs are held on the 17th January, 21st March, 2nd May, 9th June, 15th August, 17th September, 9th November, and 12th December.

DRUMRAE, a vil. in the par. of Glasserton, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Sorby.

DRUMRAGH, a par. in the bar. of East Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Omagh, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The surface is very hilly and boggy, and is interwoven with numerous streamlets, all tributaries to the Strule. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,099, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church, which is at Omagh, is commodious and handsome. It was built in 1777 by the Mervyns, and was subsequently enlarged. It had a tower and spire added by Knox. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), two Presbyterian, and a Methodist meeting-house. The Kildare Society, London Hibernian Society, and the Society for Discountenancing Vice, assisted five schools, and there are some eleven other daily schools, besides a mathematical and eight Sunday schools, within the parish. New Grove is the principal residence. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. The ruins of the old church are visible.

DRUMRANEY, or DRUMRATH, a par. and post town in the bar. of Kilkenny West, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Ballymore. It is situated on the eastern boundary of the barony. The surface rises 451 feet on Carrickaneeha. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £82, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Ballyloughloe. The church was built in 1811 by the late Board of First Fruits. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, two schools under the National Board, and two day schools. Walterstown, now a ruin in an extremely fine demesne, was the ancient seat of the Dillon family, and celebrated in a poem by Dr. George Hynde. Other seats are Dorington, Walterstown Lodge, Newgrove, &c. An abbey is alleged to have existed here near St. Enan's Well, dedicated to that saint in 588, and was destroyed in 946 by Ostman, and again by Brian M'Cinneide fifty years later. There are ruins of two castles, Killaniny and Ardnagrath. There are also remains of raths, and traces of ancient buildings. Limestone is plentiful. At Walterstown is a police station.

DRUMRAT, a par. in the bar. of Corran, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Ballymote, its post town, on the road to that town from Boyle. Its surface is hilly, and includes much bog. The river Awinmore flows on the N. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Emlyfadd, £562, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, a National and two hedge schools. St. Fechin is supposed to have founded an abbey here, of which there are yet some traces.

DRUMREE, a vil. in the co. of Dublin, Ireland, 18½ miles from Dublin by the Dublin and Meath railway, on which it is a station.

DRUMREILLY, a par. in the bars. of Carrigallen and Drumahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Ballinamore, its post town. It is situated to the N.E. of Lough Allen, and on the road from Ballinamore to Killeshandra. The surface consists of a large extent of wild highland, and includes part of the Slieve-an-Erin range, and some minor lakes and considerable tracts of bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £206, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was built by William Gore in 1737. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, nine day schools, and a Sunday-school. Templeport was detached from this parish in 1835. Garadise is the principal residence. Limestone is obtained here.

DRUMROURK HILL, in the bar. of Glenarought, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It commands a fine view of the lakes of Killarney.

DRUMS, a vil. in the par. of Errol, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Perth. It is situated near the Firth of Tay.

DRUMSHALLON, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Drogheda. It is situated on the sea-coast near the road from Dublin to Belfast. There is no living. The nearest church is at Ballymakenny. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tynure. The abbey, founded by St. Patrick, was presided over by Tiernach, who died in 876. It was pillaged by Oilach, son of Donnell, King of Ireland. Here was a priory, which subsequently became a cell to Christ Church, Dublin.

DRUMSHANBO, a vil. in the par. of Kiltoghart, in the bar. and co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles N.W. of Mohill. It stands at the point where the Shannon is connected with Lough Allen. This place was a few years ago a hamlet, but has lately been much improved. Here are the parish church, two chapels, a dispensary, and police station. Fairs are held on the 15th February, 1st April, 16th May, 13th June, 18th July, 16th August, 6th October, and 16th November.

DRUMSNA, a post and quondam market town in the par. of Annaghduff, in the bar. and co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Jamestown. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of seven arches. This town was till recently a place of some importance, and carried on a considerable export trade, but it has since rapidly declined. It is a petty sessions and police station. Near the town is the parish church. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, National school, dispensary, and loan fund. In the neighbourhood is the demesne of Sir Gilbert King, and Mount Campbell, the seat of Sir J. Rowley, Bart. Fairs are held on the 20th May, 22nd June, 25th August, 7th October, and 13th December.

DRUMSNAT, a par. in the bar. and co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Monaghan, its post town, on the road from thence to Clones. The surface includes large tracts of bog and several lakes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £97, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain building, erected in 1802 by the late Board of First Fruits, and since repaired by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmore. There is a school connected with the London Hibernian Society, besides three National and three day schools. Thornhill is the principal residence.

DRUMSTURDY MUIR, a vil. in the par. of Monifieth, on the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Dundee. It is situated under Laws Hill.

DRUMSURN, a town in the par. of Balteagh, bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Newtown-Limavaddy.

DRUMSWOODS, a vil. in the par. of Killevan, bar. of Dartree, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Clones.

DRUMTULLAGH, a grange in the bar. of Cary, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Ballycastle, containing the vil. of Mosside. The grange is ecclesiastically returned with Derrykeighan.

DRUMVAICH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

DRUNG, a par. and post town in the bar. of Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Cavan. It is situated on the road from thence to Cootehill, and contains the vil. of Ballinacargy. The surface consists of a stony and sterile soil. A tributary to the Annalee passes to the northward. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £356, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a fine structure erected in 1728, and was lately repaired by the ecclesiastical commissioners. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united). The London Hibernian Society and the Kildare Place Society lent their aid to three schools. There are three Sunday, a National, and about seven other day schools within the parish. Fort William is one of a number of raths which are seen here. It was so called from William III.'s forces having been quartered there. Rakenny and Fort Lodge are the chief residences. Good building-stone is quarried, and minerals are thought to exist.

DRUNGA MOUNTAIN, in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the northern boundary of the barony. The road from Tralee passes over this mountain, and commands a view of Dingle Bay, which lies directly beneath, at a depth of 2,104 feet.

DRURY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pentrobbin, in the co. of Flint. It is situated near Hawarden.

DRYBECK, a tnshp. and retired vil. in the par. of Appleby St. Lawrence, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles S.W. of Appleby, and 5 N.E. of Orton. It is situated on a branch of the river Eden. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

DRYBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the district of Cunninghame, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles from Kilmarnock by the Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, on which it is a station.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, a superb monastic edifice, now in ruins, in the par. of Merton, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It stands 4 miles S.E. of Melrose, on the left bank of the Tweed, among the most beautiful scenery of the vale of that river. It was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale and Constable of Scotland, about 1150; burnt by Edward II. in 1322, restored by Robert Bruce; destroyed by the English in 1544; and given to the Marrs in 1604. It has remains of the church transept and other parts of the ancient structure.

DRYDEN, a vil. in the par. of Lasswade, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Dalkeith.

DRY DODDINGTON. *See* DODDINGTON, DRY, Lincolnshire.

DRY DRAYTON. *See* DRAYTON, DRY, Cambridge.

DRYFE, a river rising in the par. of Hutton, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It runs 17 miles S., and joins the river Annan near Lockerby.

DRYFESDALE, or DRYSDALE, a par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. The name is derived from the river Dryfe (being anciently applied to the basin of that stream), and is pronounced Drysdale. The parish is bounded by Applegarth, Hutton, Tundergarth, St. Mungo, Dalton, and Lochmaben. It has an extreme length of 7½, with an extreme breadth of 5 miles. The north-eastern portion is an assemblage of verdant hills partly cultivated and partly devoted to pasture. The western and southern parts of the parish are for the most part flat and highly cultivated. Along the banks of the Dryfe and the Annan there are tracts of deep fertile loam. The highest elevation is White Woollen or White Wooen, a hill rising 732 feet above the sea, and commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect on all sides. At Dryfe Sands, a locality near the junction of the Dryfe and the Annan, the Maxwells were routed with great slaughter by the Johnstones on the 7th December, 1593. Various remains of towers, and of British and Roman camps or forts, exist in the parish. In the end of the 1st century, Corbredus Galdus, King of the Scots, encountered the army of Julius Agricola here. There are traces of the Roman road which traversed Dryfesdale. The Caledonian railway, and the road from Glasgow to London, intersect the parish from N. to S.; also the Dryfesdale. Lochmaben and Lockerbie railway from E. to W. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of nearly £200. The parish church is situated in Lockerby, where also there is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. The ancient parochial church, together with a part of the churchyard, were swept away by the Dryfe in 1670.

DRYHILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Denby, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.W. of Peniston.

DRYMEN, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded on the N. by Perthshire, on the S. by the par. of Killearn and Dumbartonshire, on the W. by the par. of Buchanan and Dumbartonshire, and on the E. by the pars. of Kippen, Balfron, and Killearn. It extends 15 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of 10 miles. The greater part of the surface consists of moss, moor, and mountain, and, except a portion of Strathendrick, is not remarkable for fertility. There is abundance of wood, and sheep and black cattle are pastured on the uncultivated grounds. The landowners are numerous; the chief residences are Park, Auchinek, Finnich. The west road from Stirling to Dumbarton traverses the parish, and the Forth and Clyde Junction railway has a station here. The Glasgow water-works traverse the parish for 12 miles. Near the hill of Gartmore, in the N.E. of the parish, is a Roman encampment (a square of 50 paces) in good preservation. The noble family of Drummond derive their name from this parish, and there is a doubtful tradition that John Napier, the inventor of logarithms, was born at the farmhouse of Drumbeg. This par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £272; but varying from year to year. The parish church stands near the village, where also there is an United Presbyterian church. There are four schools, attended by 200 children. The vil. of Drymen stands on the W. road from Stirling to Dumbarton, a mile N. of the Endrick, part of the vale of which is here very picturesque. In 1861, the population was 1619.

DRYPOOL, a par. in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York. It is situated on the river Humber, forming a suburb of the town of Hull. It contains Southcoates. The vil. of Frismerk, which, some centuries ago, was swallowed up by the inundations of the Humber, is supposed to have been situated near Drypool. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat modern building. The charities for the poor (Scott's) amount to £100 per annum.

DRYSDALE. *See* DRYFESDALE, Scotland.

DRYSLWYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Llandeilo-fawr. It is situated in the Vale of Tywi. Near Grongar Hill are extensive ruins of Dryslwyn Castle, which belonged to the South Wales princes.

DRYSTOKE. *See* STOKEDRY, Rutlandshire.

DRYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wroxeter, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn.

DUAGH, a par. in the bars. of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Listowel, its post town. It is situated on the river Feale. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £262, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Hickson. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1818. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, a National, and three day schools. The dispensary is within the Listowel Poor-law Union. The principal residences are, Duagh House, the glebe house, and Ballinruddery, the seat of the Knight of Kerry. Paving stone is obtained here.

DUART, a castle in the island of Mull, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated at the S.E. end of the Sound.

DUBBLIESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Markhinch, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Falkland. It is situated near the river Leven.

DUBH, a loch in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the Shira Water, near Inverary.

DUBLIN, a maritime co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, lying between 53° 11′ and 53° 37′ N. lat., and 6° 3′ and 6° 32′ W. long. It is bounded N. by the co. of Meath, E. by the Irish Channel, S. by Wicklow, and W. by Kildare and Meath. Its greatest length N. and S. is 32 miles, and greatest breadth E. and W. 18 miles; and it comprises an area of 222,709 acres, exclusive of Dublin city. The earliest inhabitants of this district of whom we have any authentic account were a people designated by Ptolemy *Blanii* or *Eblani*, and whose capital city was *Eblana*, presumed to have been on the site of the present town of Dublin. These people, in all probability, enjoyed peaceable possession of the land till the invasion of the Danes in 845, when Dublin was seized, and its inhabitants slaughtered or subjected. From this period there was incessant war or pillage between the Danes of Dublin and the Irish, which only terminated in the celebrated battle of Clontarf, 1014, where the Irish, under Brian Boru, completely overthrew the Danish power in Ireland. Deprived of their national character, the Danes gradually merged into the mass of the native races. Nearly the whole of the county N. of the Liffey was in their possession, and, from this circumstance, was named by the Irish *Fingall*, signifying "white foreigners," or, "progeny of foreigners;" but, owing to the number of other proprietors, and from its being the centre of the English power in Ireland, it never became placed under palatine or other peculiar jurisdiction. It was made shire ground by John in 1210. The authority of the Sheriff of Dublin appears to have extended far beyond its present limits; for at the close of the thirteenth century, by an ordinance of parliament, it was restricted from extending, as previously, into the counties of Meath and Kildare, and even into some parts of Ulster. It is in the dioc. and prov. of Dublin, and for purposes of civil jurisdiction is divided into the bars. of Balrothery, Castleknock, Coolock, Nethercross, Newcastle, Half Rathdown, and Upper Cross. It contains 83 pars., of which 7 are in the city, and a population of 152,289, according to the census of 1861.—The county is fertile and well cultivated. Those portions not under cultivation are the promontory of Howth and the range of mountains separating Dublin from Wicklow on the S. The mountains occupying the southern portion of Dublin are—the northern extremities of the great group forming the adjacent county of Wicklow, of which the principal summits within its confines are the Three-Rock Mountain, 1,586 feet, and Garrycastle, 1,869 feet; Montpelier Hill; the Kippure range; and the Tallaght and Rathcoole hills—the whole mass forming a fine mountain background to the rich scenery of the plain of Dublin. The northern part of the county is more undulating than the immediate vicinity of the capital. A low group, called the Man-of-War hills, extends across the line of communication with Meath and Louth. The only marked eminences N. of the mountainous tract are the islands of Lambay, Ireland's Eye, and the Hill of Howth. The cliffs towards the bay and channel are lofty, and the whole promontory contributes greatly to enhance the picturesque effect of Dublin Bay. The coast has a length of 70 miles, and is indented by the bay of Dublin and the creeks of Killiney, Malahide, Rogerstown, and Lough Shinny. Artificial harbours have been formed at Balbriggan, Kingstown, and Howth. Off the coast is the island of Lambay and the islets of Red Island, Coll Island, St. Patrick's Island, Shinnick's Island, Ireland's Eye, and Dalkey.—The only river of importance is the Liffey, which, rising in the Wicklow mountains, takes a westward circuit through Kildare; is joined by the Rye water on entering Dublin; and after pursuing a winding course, finally discharges its waters into the bay of Dublin. The climate is temperate; frosts rarely continue more than a few days, and snow seldom lies. Its manufactures are various, but of inferior importance. The numerous small streams by which the county is watered afford advantageous sites for the erection of manufactories. The great extent of sea-coast presents facilities for obtaining an abundant supply of fish. Salmon, herrings, whiting, and pollock, are caught in great quantities at the various seasons of the year.—The county returns two members to the imperial parliament. A court of assize is held every six weeks at the court-house in Dublin. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and 88 magistrates, with the usual county officers. In military arrangements the county is the head of all the districts throughout Ireland. There are 8 coastguard stations, 26 martello towers, and 9 batteries on the coast capable of containing 684 men.—The internal communication of Dublin is excellent. It is traversed in a westerly direction by the Royal canal and the Grand canal, both of which carry on an immense traffic. The main roads are those to Howth, Malahide, Drogheda, Ratoath, Navan, Mullingar, Enniskerry, Bray, and Kingstown. The railroads traversing the county are the Dublin and Drogheda line, with a branch to Howth; the Great Southern and Western; the Midland Great Western; the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford; and the Dublin and Kingstown.—Pagan antiquities are not numerous. There is a cromlech in Howth; another to the S. of Killiney; and a third, of larger dimensions, at Brennanstown. There are some so-called Druidical remains on the commons of Dalkey. It is rich in ecclesiastical and military relics. Among them may be mentioned the round towers of Clondalkin, Lusk, Shankill, and Ireland's Eye; the antiquities of Swords, consisting of a palace of the archbishops of Dublin in ruins, a square steeple of the old church, and a round tower 73 feet high; and the hamlet of St. Dowlagh's, one of the most singular stone-roofed churches in Ireland. The castles of Clontarf, Baldangan, Naul, and Castleknock, are chief military edifices. Among the minor natural curiosities are some chalybeate springs.—The principal towns are—Kingstown, Balbriggan, Rathmines, Skerries, Blackrock, Donnybrook, Ringsend, and Sandymount. Of the principal seats of the nobility and gentry, the best known are—Phœnix Park, the palace of the lord-lieutenant; Howth Castle, of the Earl of Howth; Blackrock, of Lord Cloncurry; Bray, of the Earl of Meath; Blessington, of the Earl of Milltown; Marino, of the Earl of Charlemont; Cabra House, of the Earl of Norbury; also Redesdale and Tallaght, seats of the archbishop. At Glasnevin is a botanic garden and cemetery. At Kilmainham the Templars had a preceptory.

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, the seat of the lord-lieutenant, of an archdiocese and university, and a municipal and parliamentary borough. It is situated on the banks of the Liffey, here joined by the Dodder and Tolka, 10 miles from its entrance into the bay of Dublin, in 53° 20′ 38″ N. lat., and 6° 17′ 29″ W. long. The city contains a population, according to the census of 1861, of 249,733, and its suburbs 46,231. The municipal borough is divided into 15 wards, and is governed by a corporation of 15 aldermen and 45 town councillors, one of whom is annually elected lord mayor. For insuring the safety of the city and its dependencies, it is divided into 7 districts, placed in charge of 2 commissioners of police, 7 superintendents, and 24 inspectors, with 100 sergeants and 1,000 constables. The parliamentary borough returns two members to parliament; the university of Trinity College also returns two members.—The existence of this city, under the name of the town *Eblana*, is first recorded by Ptolemy. It originally occupied the summit of the elevated ridge that now forms its central portion, and was called by the native Irish *Drom-Col-Coille*, or, the "hill of hazel wood," from the number of hazel-trees that flourished on it. It was also designated by another ancient name, still retained by the natives, as *Bally-Ath-Cliath-Duibhlinne*, or, the "town of the ford of hurdles on the black water," owing to the people having access to the river by means of hurdles laid over its marshy borders before it was embanked. From the latter part of this phrase is said to be derived its present name of Dublin. Its early history is involved in great obscurity. A battle is stated to have been fought by a certain Fiacha Sraotine, monarch of Ireland, against the inhabitants of Leinster, in 291, the latter being defeated at Dublin; after which its annals are silent till 836, when the Danes entered the Liffey in a fleet of 60 ships, and took possession of this city, which they occupied (though constantly attacked by the natives) to nearly the end of the 12th century. In 1066 Godred Crovan, King of Man, obtained possession of it, and assumed the title of king; but at his death the sovereign power again reverted to the Danes. At the invasion of the English, in 1169, under Fitz Stephen, to assist Dermod McMurrogh in the recovery of Leinster, Dublin, intimidated by reports of their numbers, capitulated. On Strongbow being compelled to surrender all his conquests, Henry II. landed in Ireland, and celebrated Christmas in Dublin. Previous to his departure, he granted it a charter entitling it to the same privileges as Bristol. By a subsequent charter the citizens were freed from toll, passage, and pontage, throughout England, Normandy, Wales, and Ireland. In order to secure their conquests, the English erected a castle on the eastern brow of the hill on which the town stood, and issued an order to compel the inhabitants to repair and strengthen the fortifications. The castle was completed in 1220. King John, on his visit to Ireland, established courts of judicature on the model of those in England, and issued a coinage of pence and farthings of the same standard as the English. Henry III. granted several charters, which were confirmed and extended by Edward I. At the commencement of the 14th century a great part of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1316 a considerable extension of the city took place, the citizens having pulled down some of the old walls and suburbs to the W. of Thomas-street, and erected a new line of defence on the approach of the forces of Edward Bruce. Owing to the adherence of the citizens to Henry IV. during the civil war, the king granted a confirmation of all their former charters, and the present of a gilded sword to be borne before the mayor in public, as in London. The Reformation was established here in 1535, and in 1591 Trinity College was founded. After the termination of the struggles in favour of the Stuarts, the improvement of the city was resumed, and from this period till the Union Dublin rapidly increased. In 1803 an insurrection broke out, planned and carried into effect by Robert Emmett, but was checked, and the leaders executed. On his accession, George IV. landed in Dublin, and held a chapter of the order of St. Patrick, at which nine knights were installed.—On the history of Dublin there was not extant any reliable work till the appearance of a "History of the City of Dublin," by J. T. Gilbert, M.R.I.A., to which the Royal Irish Academy in 1862 awarded their prize gold medal, which is regarded as the highest literary and scientific distinction in Ireland. This city, which was originally confined to the summit of the hill now occupies a space of 1,264 acres, and is about 9 miles in circumference. It is somewhat more than 3 miles long, and contains upwards of 800 streets, which are well paved and lighted. It is supplied with water from the Royal and Grand canals. A circular road of nearly 9 miles, carried round the town, affords great facilities of communication, and also walks and drives of much beauty. In addition to the fine line of communication presented by the quays on both sides of the Liffey, there are several noble avenues of streets, among which is Sackville-street, the handsomest street in Dublin, conspicuous for its great width and the magnificence of the public buildings which embellish it, and for the lofty monument to Lord Nelson which stands in its centre, consisting of a fluted Doric column on a massive pedestal, with the name and date of the Admiral's principal victories inscribed on the sides, surmounted by a colossal statue of the great commander. On the southern side of the city the avenue from Kingstown is almost equally imposing. Both meet in College Green, a spacious area surrounded with noble buildings, and having in its centre an equestrian statue of William III. of cast metal, upon a marble pedestal. Of the public squares, St. Stephen's Green, situated in the south-eastern quarter, is the largest, being nearly a mile in circuit. in the middle is an equestrian statue of George II. in brass. Merrion-square, to the E. of the former, is about three-quarters of a mile in circuit. Fitzwilliam-square has a much smaller area than either of the others. Mountjoy-square is in an elevated situation in the north-eastern part, and is half a mile in circuit. Rutland-square, at the upper end of Sackville-street, is formed by Granby-row, Palace-row, Cavendish-row, the Lying-in-Hospital, and the Rotunda. The south-eastern district is chiefly inhabited by the nobility and gentry; the north-eastern by the members of the liberal professions, official and mercantile classes; the south-western is in a less flourishing state; and the north-western district presents indications of poverty. Of the various public buildings, the following are those that chiefly tend to embellish the city:—The Royal Exchange, situated on the ascent of the Cork Hill, near the principal entrance to the Castle, now occupied as the City Hall; the Commercial Buildings in College Green, where the business formerly carried on at the Exchange is now transacted; the Corn Exchange, containing a hall 130 feet long, for the purpose of exhibiting various samples of grain; the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Irish House of Parliament, presenting a portico of six Corinthian columns towards College-street, and a semicircular façade with receding centre towards College Green; the Custom-house, a stately structure of the Doric order, situated on the N. bank of the Liffey, 375 feet in length, with handsome columns of Portland stone; the General Post Office, in Sackville-street, with a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, and colossal statues on the apex and extremities of the pediment; the Mansion-house, the residence of the lord mayor in office, a plain edifice of brick, on the S. side of Dawson-street; the Sessions'-house, in Green-street, supported by six columns, and approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole front of the building; and Trinity College, occupying the whole area of the E. of College Green, a large pile of the Corinthian order.—This town is the seat of the vice-regal government, consisting of a lord-lieutenant and privy council, assisted by a chief secretary and a large staff of civil officers. The official residence of the lord-lieutenant is Dublin Castle; but his usual residence is the Vice-Regal Lodge in the Phœnix Park. The buildings of the Castle form two quadrangles, called the Upper and Lower yards. In the former are the lord-lieutenant's apartments, the council chamber and offices, the rooms of the several officers of the household, and those of the master of the ceremonies and of the aides-de-camp of the viceroy; and in the latter are the Treasury buildings, the ordnance department, the Record Tower, stables, riding house, and residence of the master of the horse. The Castle chapel is an elegant building in the later style of English architecture, lighted on each side by six windows of stained glass, and by a magnificent E. window presented by Lord Whitworth.—The courts of law are held in a handsome structure called the Four Courts, on the N. side of the river; it consists of a central pile 140 feet square, containing the courts, and two wings where are the offices for the despatch of legal business; these, with the centre, form two quadrangles. The King's Inns (of Court) are situated on a piece of ground formerly called the Primate's Garden, at the N. of Henrietta-street. The building consists of a centre and two wings; the centre being crowned with an octagonal cupola and dome, which forms a lofty arched gateway; the repository for the registration of deeds, and the dining-hall. The library is kept in a separate building in Henrietta-street. Literature and science are represented by the Royal Dublin Society, holding its meetings in the mansion of the Duke of Leinster, in Kildare-street; the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, in Abbey-street, an elegant structure ornamented with fluted columns of the Doric order. The Royal Irish Academy, incorporated in 1787 by Royal Charter, for promoting the studies of science, polite literature, and antiquities, is the chief literary and scientific institution in Ireland. The academy house is located in Dawson Street, and contains a valuable library, especially rich in Irish MSS., and the most important museum of Irish antiquities in existence. The academy holds meetings once a fortnight during the season, and publishes "Transactions" in 4to. and "Proceedings" in 8vo. The Irish Archæological and Celtic Society has published many volumes of great value on Irish history. There are also a Horticultural Society, and Geological, Zoological, Agricultural, and Civil Engineers' societies. The following are the surgical and medical institutions:—the Royal College of Surgeons, situated on the W. side of St. Stephen's Green, a large building containing a library, board-room, examination-hall, four theatres for lectures, a spacious dissecting-room, and three museums: the college consists of a president, vice-president, 6 censors, 12 assistants, and other officers; the College of Physicians; the School of Physic, under the control of both of the above; the School of Pharmacy, in Mary-street; the School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery, in Park-street, Merrion-square; the Phrenological Society, in Sackville-street; and the Association of Members of the College of Physicians.—There are numerous clubs, the most fashionable being the Kildare-street Club, Sackville-street Club, the Friendly Brothers' Club, and the Hibernian United Service Club, for officers of the army, navy, and militia.—The places of public amusement are few. The New Theatre Royal, in Hawkins-street, and the little theatre in Abbey-street, are the only good theatres in the town. Musical societies take the place of dramatic exhibitions. The chief are the Beefsteak Club, the Hibernian Catch Club, the Anacreontic, the Dublin Philharmonic, and the Festival Choral.—One of the chief attractions of the town is the Phœnix Park, a finely wooded demesne of 1,759 acres, containing the Vice-Regal Lodge, and the lodges of the chief and under secretaries; the Zoological Society's gardens and establishment; the Royal Military Infirmary; a powder magazine and artillery station; and an obelisk, in memory of the victories of the Duke of Wellington. Reviews and exercise of the troops take place in a level space, cleared of trees, near the Vice-Regal Lodge.—The garrison of the city is quartered in several barracks. The largest are the Royal barracks, on an eminence overlooking the Liffey, adapted for 93 officers, 2,000 men, and 460 horses; the barracks in South Great George-street for 17 officers and 324 privates; the Richmond barracks, on the Grand canal, accommodating 76 officers and 1,600 men; the Portobello cavalry barracks, 27 officers and 520 men, with stabling for 540 horses; the Phœnix Park barracks, 10 officers and 250 men; the Island Bridge barracks, for artillery, 23 officers, 547 men, and 185 horses; the Recruiting Depôt, at Beggars' Bush, consisting of a fort enclosed by a wall and accommodating 22 officers and 360 privates, with a hospital for 40 patients; and the Pigeon House, between Ringsend and the Lighthouse, enclosed with strong fortifications, and garrisoned by 16 officers, and 201 men, with stabling for 13 horses, and a hospital for 17 men. —The principal prison for malefactors of all classes is Newgate, near the Sessions-house, in Green-street. It is a square building, flanked at each angle by a round tower. There are also the Sheriff's prison, in the same street; the City Marshalsea, for prisoners having contracted debts under £10; the Smithfield penitentiary, and the Richmond bridewell.—The condition of the poorer classes in Dublin is wretched in the extreme; yet there are few cities in which charitable institutions are more numerous or better supported. The hospitals and asylums are for every species of suffering and infirmity. Among them may be mentioned—Sir Patrick Dun's hospital, in Canal-street, for the sick and wounded, capable of receiving 100 patients; Steeven's hospital, near Kilmainham, the largest infirmary of the town, containing 220 beds; Meath hospital, in Kevin-street; Mercer's hospital, between Mercer-street and Stephen-street, containing 55 beds; the Charitable infirmary, in Jervis-street, accommodating 60 patients; Whitworth hospital, on the Royal canal; the City of Dublin hospital, in Upper Baggot-street, containing 52 beds: the Maison de Santé, in Dorset-street; the Royal hospital, at Kilmainham; the Richmond District lunatic asylum; Swift's hospital; the lying-in hospital, in Great Britain-street; the fever hospital; the Westmoreland Lock hospital; and the foundling hospital. In addition to these, there are numerous houses for orphans, deaf and dumb, and old men. There are also various penitentiaries.—Dublin gives title to an archbishop, who is styled Primate of Ireland, and whose province includes the following united dioceses:—Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, which forms the see of the archbishop; Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; Cashel, Emly, Waterford, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Cork, Cloyne, Ross, Limerick, Ardfert, Aghadoe, and Lismore. The bishopric of Dublin, founded by St. Patrick, was erected into an archbishopric in 1152; and in 1214 the see of Glendalough, now nominal, was annexed. By the Church Temporalities Act, passed in 1833, the bishopric of Kildare was consolidated with the sees of Dublin and Glendalough. The archiepiscopal see comprises 183 benefices, of which 139 are in Dublin and 44 in Kildare. Christ Church Cathedral, a venerable cruciform structure, consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon of Dublin, 3 prebendaries, and 6 vicars-choral. The cathedral of St. Patrick is also a cruciform pile, 300 feet in length; it comprises a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the archdeacons of Dublin and Glendalough, and various prebendaries. The metropolitan pars. are all in the dioc. of Dublin, and consist of the following:—St. Andrew's, a rect.; St. Anne's, a vic.; St. Audeon's, a rect.; St. Bridget's, or St. Bride's, a perpet. cur.; St. Catherine's, a vic.; St. George's, a rect.; Grangegorman, partly within the new electoral boundary, N. of the city, and partly in the county of Dublin, a perpet. cur.; St. James's, a vic.; St. John's, a prebend; St. Luke's, a vic.; St. Mark's, a vic.; St. Mary's, a rect.; St. Michael's, a prebend; St. Michan's, a prebend; St. Nicholas Within, a perpet. cur.; St. Nicholas Without, a perpet. cur.; St. Paul's, a rect.; St. Peter's, a vic.; St. Thomas, a rect.; and St. Werburgh's, a rect. Dublin is also divided into nine Roman Catholic pars. or ecclesiastical districts: St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. Audeon's, St. Catherine's, St. James's, St. Michael's, St. John's, and St. Nicholas's. It is also a Roman Catholic archiepiscopal see. The ecclesiastical duties are executed by 9 parochial priests and 52 clergy. The principal Roman Catholic chapels are the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Marlborough-street; that of St. Francis Xavier, in Upper Gardiner-street; the Dominican chapel, in Denmark-street; the chapel in North Anne-street; the chapel of St. Francis, in Church-street; the chapel in Westland-row; and a chapel in Whitefriar-street. Of Presbyterian meeting-houses, there are four, situated in Chapel-street, Usher's Quay, Eustace-street, and Great Strand-street; the two former are of the Church of Scotland, and the two latter Unitarian. There are three congregations of Independents, whose places of worship are in D'Olier-street, King's Inns-street, and York-street. The Methodist chapels are in Whitefriar-street, Abbey-street, Cork-street, Hendrick-street, South Great George-street, and Langrishe-place. There are also two Baptist congregations, a Moravian congregation, a church for German Lutherans, and a meeting-house for Quakers. The Jews have a synagogue. Dublin has upwards of 200 charitable schools: of these, 132 are day schools; 34 schools where lodging, boarding, &c., are provided; 27 schools for orphans; 4 schools of various societies; 2 for deaf mutes; and 2 of the National Board of Education. Among them must be named the King's Hospital, commonly called the blue-coat school, founded in 1670; the Charter School Society, for instructing the poor in the English language and the Protestant religion; the Hibernian Soldiers' school, in the Phœnix Park, for children of soldiers; the Hibernian Marine school, for the children of sailors in the navy and merchant service; the Kildare Place Society, for the education of the poor in Ireland; and the Dublin Free School and Sunday-school Societies.—Among the learned institutions of Dublin, the chief is the University, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1591. The body of Trinity College (the only college in the University) consists of a provost, 7 senior fellows (one of whom is the vice-provost), 24 junior fellows, 70 scholars, and 30 sizars. The number of students is at present about 1,200. Trinity College possesses a fine library of 130,000 volumes; connected with the University are a museum, rich in minerals and Irish antiquities; a magnetic observatory; a school of anatomy; a printing-house; a botanic garden, and the astronomical observatory at Dunsink, 4 miles from Dublin. The "Queen's University in Ireland" empowered to grant degrees to those who have studied in any of the Queen's colleges at Belfast, Galway, or Cork, holds its examinations in Dublin.—The Liffey, embanked on both sides by quays of granite masonry, forming a continuation of spacious quays through the whole of the city, is traversed by nine bridges, of elegant design, and highly ornamental. Carlisle Bridge connects Westmoreland-street on the S. with Sackville-street on the N.; it has three arches, and is 210 feet long. Wellington Bridge is at the end of Liffey-street, 140 feet long, and consists of a single elliptic arch of cast-iron; its expenses are defrayed by a halfpenny toll, and it is only crossed by foot passengers. Essex Bridge, connecting Capel-street with Parliament-street, is 250 feet long, and has five arches. Richmond Bridge, connecting Wine-tavern-street with Montrath-street, is 220 feet long, and has five arches. Whitworth Bridge is supported by three arches, and connects Bridge-street with Church-street. Queen's Bridge, connecting Bridgefort-street with Queen's-street, is on three arches. Barrack Bridge connects Watling-street with the quay. King's Bridge, connecting the military-road with the south-eastern entrance to the Phœnix Park, consists of a single arch. Sarah Bridge, formerly Island Bridge, connecting the suburban village of Island Bridge with the north-western road, from the elegance of its proportions has been designated as the "Irish Rialto."—The trade of Dublin consists principally in the supply of the middle districts with articles of import, comprising tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, timber, wine, &c. The harbour of Dublin has been greatly improved since the completion of the North Wall. Large vessels can now unlade at the quays, there being a depth of 24 feet on the bar at high water, and 12 feet at low tide. Large docks and extensive storehouses communicate with the Liffey to the custom-house; and the docks that communicate with the Grand canal afford commodious wharfage for colliers and merchantmen. The commerce of the port consists of various branches, of which the most important is the cross channel trade; the principal lines of steamers being to Belfast, Bristol, Carlisle, Douglas, Falmouth, Glasgow, Holyhead *viâ* Kingstown, Liverpool, London, Newcastle, Wexford, and Whitehaven. The channel of the Liffey in Dublin Bay is said to be now deep enough for vessels of 1,400 tons. In the foreign trade of Dublin, the importation of wines seems to be the chief staple of commerce. They are imported direct, and consist of port, sherry, Cape, and French wines. Part of the inland trade is carried on by the Royal and Grand canals, and the several lines of railway noticed in the preceding article. The woollen, cotton, linen and silk manufactures are nearly all extinct. Brewing, iron-casting, and cabinet making are, however, in a very flourishing condition. In the cathedral of Christ Church are some remarkable monuments; among them one of Strongbow, one of Thomas Prior, one of Lord Chancellor Bowes, and several successive bishops of Kildare. In the cathedral of St. Patrick are monuments to archbishops Smith and Marsh; and tablets to Dean Swift and Stella. The oldest monument is to Archbishop Tregury, who died in 1471. Dublin is famous for having been the birthplace of James Ussher, the Duke of Ormond, Jonathan Swift, Robertson (the divine), Thomas Leland (the antiquary), Isaac Bickerstaff, Sir Philip Francis, Edmund Malone, Henry Grattan, John Cunningham, and numerous other celebrities.—The markets are under the superintendence of a jury. The chief wholesale market for cattle and sheep is held on Monday and Thursday; that for hay, straw, butter, and fowls, on Tuesday and Saturday; the great market for potatoes is in Petticoat-lane; that for fish in Boot-lane. There is also a fruit market at Little Green.

DUBLIN BAY, on the E. coast of Ireland, is one of the most spacious and secure harbours in the kingdom. It is 6 miles across from Dalkey Island to Howth Point, and about 6 deep, with from 2 to 10 fathoms water, and is bounded by a coast-line of 12 miles, from several points of which, as at Killiney Hill, 472 feet high, and at Hill of Howth, 503 feet, are obtained magnificent views of the bay with the city in the distance. On its shores are situated several pleasant watering-places, as Blackrock, Clontarf, Kingston, with its harbour and light, Poolbeg light, Dublin pier, &c. The tide rises from 6 to 12 feet.

DUBMILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromfield, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile N. of Allonby. It is situated opposite the light-ship and Dubmill Swamp, a bank 1 mile long, in the Solway Channel.

DUCHRAY, a river rising in the par. of Buchanan, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It rises near Ben Lomond, and joins the Forth at Aberfoyle.

DUCKINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Malpas. Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DUCK ISLAND, in the Upper Lake of Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

DUCKLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 13 miles E. of Oxford, and 2 S.W. of Whitney, its railway station and post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Windrush, and contains the chplry. of Hardwick. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £535, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. It contains a Norman font. The charities amount to £18 per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease in the park of Walter Strickland, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

DUCKMANTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutton, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles E. of Chesterfield. The Adelphi Iron and Coal Works are situated in this hamlet, which was formerly a separate parish, but now united with Sutton. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Sutton, in the dioc. of Lichfield. There is no church.

DUDCOTT, or DUDCOTE. *See* DIDCOT, Berks.

DUDDESTON-CUM-NECHELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, in the eastern part of the borough of Birmingham, in the co. of Warwick. It is situated near the London and North-Western railway, and contains extensive workshops for construction of railway carriages, and a lunatic asylum. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, and in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew.

DUDDINGSTON, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains the town of Portobello, and the vils. of Joppa, Easter Duddingston, and Wester Duddingston, and the hmlts. of Duddingston Mill and Duddingston Salt-Pans. It is bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Inveresk, Liberton, Canongate, St. Cuthberts, and South Leith. It is very irregular in outline, and nearly the whole of the surface is fertile, well cultivated, and enclosed. Powburn and Braidburn here uniting, add greatly to the beauty of the pleasure-grounds of the Marquis of Abercorn. On the S.E. side and underneath the bold precipices of Arthur's Seat, lies Duddingston Loch, 1¼ mile in circumference, a favourite resort of skaters. On the N.E. bank of the lake is Duddingston House, with its surrounding gardens and plantations. From an eminence near the parish church to the S. of Arthur's Seat a magnificent view is obtained to the S. and E. Coal abounds, and limestone and ironstone occur. Clay, available for the manufacture of stoneware and of crucibles, is found, and various sorts of marl, of great richness and in great plenty, have been found in Duddingston Loch. The western part of the parish is traversed by the old Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and also near the shore by the Leith branch of that railway, and by the main line of the North British railway. The road from Edinburgh to Berwick also passes through it. The village of Easter Duddingston stands at the eastern angle of the parish, near the sea, and consists of a few cottages, inhabited by labourers. Wester Duddingston is situated on the N. side of Duddingston Loch. Prince Charles Stuart slept here on the night before the battle of Prestonpans. This par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the Marquis of Abercorn. The minister has a stipend of £314. The parish church is of great antiquity, being apparently Saxon. There are also in Portobello a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopal church, a Congregational and a Roman Catholic chapel.

DUDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Stamford, its railway station and post-town. It is situated on the river Welland, which separates it from the county of Rutland. The county is hilly and well wooded, chiefly oak and ash. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £115, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, and has a square tower with small spire. The charities amount to £18 per annum, £10 of which goes to Jackson's free-school. The Independents have a chapel here, and there is a free school with a small endowment. George Monckton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DUDDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles E. of Dorchester.

DUDDLESTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Pitminster, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles S. of Taunton.

DUDDO, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, in the co. of Northumberland (formerly in Durham), 7½ miles S.E. of Berwick, and 3 from the railway station at Norham. It is situated under Grindon Rigg, where Bothwell defeated Percy in 1558. Brick and tile making and a colliery give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Norham, in the dioc. of Durham. The chapel-of-ease is a neat stone structure. There is a school for boys and girls, supported by the present proprietor, Thomas Friar, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Near the village are some remains of a tower and several druidical stones.

DUDDO, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ miles S. of Morpeth.

DUDDON, or DUDDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Tarporley. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Tarvin, in the dioc. of Chester. The chapel-of-ease is a small brick edifice. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The principal residences are Duddon Hall, Duddon Old Hall, and Duddon Lodge.

DUDDON, or DUDDEN, river, rises near the County Stones, on the borders of Cumberland and Lancashire, and runs through some fine scenery, past Duddon bridge, to the sea, by a broad mouth near Dalton.

DUDLESTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Ellesmere, hund. of Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N W. of

Ellesmere, and 5 S. of Overton. Chirk is its post town. It is situated on the river Dee, and contains the hmlts. of Coedyralth and Pentrecoed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £238, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ellesmere. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower. In the churchyard are some old yew-trees and a cross. The charities amount to £40 per annum. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyan Association Methodists have each a chapel. There are three schools—two National, and one endowed—for both sexes. Edward Morrall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DUDLEY, a par., market-town, and parliamentary borough in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 8 miles to the N.W. of Birmingham, 26 N. of Worcester, and 126 from London by the North-Western railway. It is situated at the northern extremity of the county, locally in the hundred of Offlow, Staffordshire. The South Staffordshire and West Midland railway has greatly increased the importance of this town, by opening up communication with all parts of the country through the London and North-Western and Great Western lines. A castle is said to have been built here about 740 by a Saxon chief, some traces of which still remain. At the Norman Conquest the manor was given to William Fitz Ausculph, and about the middle of the 12th century a priory was founded for Cluniac monks. Henry II. destroyed the castle, but it was afterwards rebuilt by Roger de Somery, and has descended through successive families to the present proprietor, Lord Dudley and Ward. The remains, consisting of a gateway, the keep, part of the tower and offices, are of considerable antiquarian interest.—The inhabitants of Dudley are principally employed in the iron and coal trades, and the manufacture of iron and brass goods, such as grates, fire-irons, carpenters' tools, &c. There are also extensive glass manufactories, and in the vicinity of the town are quarries, from which large quantities of limestone are obtained and brought to the kilns by means of a tunnel under the Castle Hill, one mile and three quarters in length.—Dudley sends one representative to parliament, and has a population, according to the census of 1861, of 44,975, against 37,962 in 1851, showing an increase of 7,013 in the decennial period. The borough has never been incorporated, and therefore is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, though it has a mayor and bailiff appointed by the lord of the manor.—The appearance of the town, which comprises 8,725 inhabited houses, is neat, and the houses generally well built. The streets are clean and well paved, and the town is tolerably well lighted with gas, from the extensive works at West Bromwich, 4 miles distant; but the sanitary arrangements are imperfect, notwithstanding its favourable situation for drainage. It contains a subscription library, founded in 1805, a mechanics' institute, a savings-bank, a dispensary, and various charities.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £1,000, in the patron. of Lord Dudley. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a handsome modern structure, with a lofty spire. There are also the following district churches:—St. Edmund, a perpet. cur., val. £300; St. James, a perpet. cur., val. £274; St. John, a perpet. cur., val. £266—all of them in the patron. of the vicar. Besides these churches two school-rooms have been licensed for Divine service. The charities amount to about £2,000 per annum. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Society of Friends have each places of worship here. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. There are several schools: a boys' blue-coat school, well endowed, a free grammar school, a girls' school of industry, National and British schools for both sexes and infants. The building for the National schools was erected by the present vicar, and is capable of accommodating 620 children. There is also a school for girls supported by the Unitarians.—The ruins of a Cluniac monastery are about half a mile from the town. It is believed to have been founded in 1161, by Gervase Paganell, as a cell to the abbey of Wenlock. In cutting the new road which passes near the ruins of the castle and abbey, several coffins were dug up, but were again interred. In the lime-quarries many fossils are found, particularly an extinct species of *Monoculus*, called the "Dudley locust," some specimens measuring 4⅝ inches in length. In the vicinity of Dudley are several chalybeate springs and a spa-well, famed for their efficacy in the cure of cutaneous diseases.—Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the first Monday in March, May, August, and October, for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese.

DUDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Blyth. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

DUDLEY HILL, a vil. in the tnshp. of Bowling, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S. of Bradford. It is a station on the Gildersome branch of the Great Northern railway. The inhabitants are employed in the worsted mills and in the collieries. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 3rd November and 8th March.

DUDLEY-PORT, a vil. in the par. of Tipton, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, close to Dudley. Here is the Dudley-Port junction of the Birmingham and Stafford railway.

DUDLICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

DUDSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

DUDSTONE HUNDRED, in the co. of Gloucester, is separated into three divs., upper, middle, and lower. The upper contains the pars. of Badgeworth, Barnwood, Brockworth, Churchdown, Hatherley Up and Down, Norton, Sandhurst, Great Shurdington, Witcombe, and parts of St. Catherine and St. Mary-de-Lode, comprising 20,360 acres. The middle contains the pars. of Brockthrop, Elmore, Harescomb, Hempstead, Littleworth, Matson, Pitchcomb, Prinknash Park, Upton St. Leonard's, Whaddon, and parts of St. Catherine and St. Mary-de-Lode, St. Michael and Quedgeley, comprising 12,100 acres. The lower contains the pars. of Hartbury, Lassington, Maisemore, Preston, and parts of Churcham and Rudford, comprising 9,630 acres.

DUDWELL, a hmlt. in the Cleobury div. of Stottesden hund., in the co. of Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

DUESHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Holystone, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, ½ mile S.E. of Holystone, and 6 miles W. of Rothbury. It is situated on the river Coynet, and is chiefly moorland. There are some remains of a strongly-fortified Saxon camp.

DUFFERIN, a bar. in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Castlereagh, on the S. by Lecale, and on the E. by Lough Strangford. It contains parts of the pars. of Killyleagh and Killinchy, the vils. of Killinchy and Tullyvery, and the town of Killyleagh, comprising 17,208 acres. Its surface is hilly, and diversified with numerous lakes, the principal of which is Lough Clay. The Blackwoods of Claneboy take their title from this barony.

DUFFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles S. of Belper, 4 N. of Derby, and 132 from London by the Midland Counties railway, which has a station here, and proceeds through a tunnel at Milford. It is beautifully situated on the western bank of the river Derwent, and contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Belper, Bridge Hill, Duffield, Heage, Hazlewood, Holbrooke, Makeney, Postern, and Shottle, besides the market towns of Belper, Turnditch, and Windley. In Domesday it is written *Dunelle*. A castle was built here by Henry de Ferrers at the latter end of the 11th century, which was destroyed by Henry II. in 1325. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining, stocking and lace making, and cotton spinning. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £170, in the patron.

of the bishop. The parish church is a handsome structure in the Gothic style. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several monuments to the Mynors and Bradshaw families, some of them more than three centuries old. There are also the following district churches:—Belper, a perpet. cur.,* val. £158, in the patron. of the vicar; Bridge Hill, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; Hazlewood, a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop; Heage, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar; Holbrooke, a perpet. cur., val. £56, in the patron. of T. W. Evans, Esq.; Milford, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; and Turnditch, a perpet. cur., val. £63, in the patron. of the vicar. The parochial charities produce about £383, of which £124 goes to Gilbert's free schools, and £104 to Webster's Charity. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel, and there are day, Sunday, and infant schools. There are several handsome residences in the parish. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the 1st January and 1st March for cattle.

DUFFIELD, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipwith, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.E. of Selby. It is situated near the river Derwent.

DUFFIELD, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hemingbrough, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.E. of Selby. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

DUFFRYN, a parcel in the par. of Llangunider, hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, 7 miles S.W. of Crickhowell, and 16 from Llandebie by the Llanelly railway, which has a station here. It is situated at the source of the river Romney. There are some collieries and ironworks.

DUFFRYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bassaleg, upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, in the co. of Monmouth, 3 miles S.W. of Newport.

DUFFTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Mortlach, in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It stands near Mortlach church, 10¾ miles S.W. of Keith by the Keith and Dufftown railway.

DUFFUS, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It contains the towns of Burgh-Head, Hopeman, and New Duffus, the vils. of Cummingstou, Roseisle, College of Roseisle, and Kaim, and the hmlts. of Kirktown, Buthill, Starwood, Old Roseisle, Inskiel, and Unthank. It extends eastward along the Moray Firth for 5 miles, with a breadth of 3 miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Drainie, Spynie, and Alves. The surface is flat and richly cultivated, and the soil fertile. The climate is remarkably mild, and there is little rain. The loch of Spynie, previous to being drained, extended a mile into this parish, and washed the mound on which Duffus Castle stood, on its north-western shore. There are freestone quarries on the coast line, which towards the E. is bold. Limestone also occurs, and is burned for manure and other purposes. There are six principal landowners, three of whom, viz. Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart., of Northfield, Stuart of Inverugie, and Brander of Roseislehaugh, are resident. The vil. of New Duffus stands 5 miles N.W. of Elgin. This par. is in the presb. of Elgin and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £232. There is a royal bounty chapel of the establishment at Burgh-Head, where there are also a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. There is an Episcopalian chapel near Kaim.

DUFTON, a par. in East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles N. of Appleby, its post town, where is a station on the Eden Valley line, and 13 S.E. of Penrith. It is situated on a branch of the river Eden, between Watling Street and Dufton Fells, and contains the tnshps. of Dufton and Keisley, with the hmlt. of Birkdale. The parish is of wide extent, comprising above 20,000 acres, and is very hilly. The lead-mines give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. In this neighbourhood is situated the fine waterfall known by the name of Caldron Snout. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £172, in the patron. of Sir R. Tufton, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church is a well-built structure, with tower and stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities amount to about £30 per annum. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. Dufton Hall is an ancient building, now used as a farm-house. At Dufton Pike there is a barrow.

DUGDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramshall, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W. of Uttoxeter.

DUGGLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby Grindalyth, wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile N.E. of the Wharram station, and 7 miles S.E. of Malton, its post town. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The former is a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture. There is also a school with a small endowment.

DUGOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, in the co. of Merioneth, 2 miles S. of Dinas Mowddwy.

DUGORTH, a vil. in the bar. of Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 22 miles N.W. of Newport. It is situated under Slievemore, near the Achill settlement.

DUHALLOW, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies on the northern borders of the co., and is bounded by the co. of Limerick on the N., by the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore on the E., by the bar. of Muskerry on the S., and by the co. of Kerry on the W. It contains the pars. of Castlemagner, Cullen, Kilcorcoran, Kilmeen, Clonfert, Roskeen, Drumtariff, Clonmeen, Kilbrin, Kilroe, Kilshanie, Subulter, and Knocktemple, part of the pars. of Ballyclough, Churchtown, Mallow, Noughaval-Daly, Drishane, and Tullylease, comprising 232,329 acres. The towns and principal vils. are — Newmarket, Kanturk, Gneeves, Cecilstown, Freemount, Boherboy, Dernagree, Dromagh, and Lallyscross. The rivers Blackwater and the Allna (of Spenser) traverse the northern district, which is hilly and wild, abounding in coal and other minerals. The Boggra mountains are the principal summits.

DUIRINISH, or DURINISH, a par. in the isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is bounded on the N.W. by the sea, and on the E. or landward side, by the pars. of Snizort and Bracadale. It is 19 miles in length, with a breadth of 16 miles. The coast line is so intersected with arms of the sea that it measures 80 miles, irrespective of islets. There are many high headlands. The peninsula of Vaternish, in the N. of the parish, constitutes the *quoad sacra* par. of Halen. The greater and lesser Hallivails are the only considerable mountains. The soil of the arable lands although stony is for the most part fertile. Macleod of Macleod divides the parish with 8 other proprietors. The mansions are Dunvegan Castle, Vaternish, Orbost, and Grieshernish. This par. is in the presb. of Skye and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of Macleod of Macleod. The minister has a stipend of £158. There is a government church at Vaternish, and a Free church for Duirinish. An annual fair for black cattle is held at Fairy-Bridge, 3 miles from Dunvegan.

DUKERS HAGG, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, eastern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ miles S.E. of the Prudhoe station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

DUKESWELL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Mullinavat.

DUKINFIELD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles E. of Manchester, and 6½ N.E. of Stockport. The greater part of the township now forms part of the corporate borough of Staleybridge. The parish church of St. John and tho district church of Castle Hall are both within the borough. It is situated on the river Tame, near the Peak Forest canal, and is a station on the Manchester and Staleybridge line. Within the last half century the place has greatly risen in import ance, owing to the introduction of the cotton manufacture. From a quiet country village it has been transformed into an active business town, of above 30,000 inhabitants. The numerous mills and cotton factories, together with extensive iron foundries, collieries, print works, and the manufacture of fire-brick, afford employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. The coal obtained is superior in quality. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by two companies. It contains a mechanics' institute, with a good library, news and reading rooms, a temperance hall, a local Board of Health office, and a police station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rector of Stockport. There are also 2 district churches—St. Mark's, a perpet. cur.,* of the val. of £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; and Castle Hall, a perpet. cur., val. £180, in the patron. of trustees. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1841. It is a handsome edifice in the early English style of architecture, with tower and pinnacles. The Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Presbyterians, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Methodist New Connexion, and Catholics have each places of worship. There are several National, British, and infant schools, also Sunday-schools connected with all the various places of worship. The charitable endowments are small. Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of nearly the whole of the soil. Dukinfield Hall and Dukinfield Lodge are the principal residences; the latter, which occupies the site of the ancient seat of the Duckinfields, who held the manor before the Conquest, contains some paintings by the old masters.

DULANE, or DULEEN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Kells, its post town, on the road from that town to Moynalty. The surface is boggy, and the rivers Blackwater and Moynalty flow through the parish. It contains the vils. of Curragh, Mapcrath, Mahonstown, and Curnasase. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kells, £1,151, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Carnaross. There is a hedge-school. The seats are Willmount and Williamstown. In Kiern churchyard are some ancient specimens of crosses.

DULAS, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles N.W. of Pontrilas station on the West Midland railway, and 13 S.W. of Hereford. It is situated on a branch of the river Monnow, or Dulas Brook. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £75, in the patron. of James Hopton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, very plain, with small belfry and one bell. James Hopkins, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal owner of the soil, whose seat is Dulas Court.

DULAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwellwyfo, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 4 miles N.E. of Llanerchymedd. It is situated on the river Dulas, near Dulas Rock, on which is a lighthouse.

DULAS, or DULAIS, several rivers of this name; one joins the Wye at Hay, dividing the cos. of Brecon and Hereford; another joins the Severn near Llanidloes: a third falls into the Dovey, near Machynlleth; and a fourth joins the Neath, near Neath.

DULCOTT, a tythg. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Wells, of which city it is a suburb.

DULEEK, a decayed market town and borough, comprising the pars. of Duleek and Duleek Abbey, in the bars. of Lower and Upper Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Drogheda, and 22 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Nannywater, and is a station on the Dublin, Drogheda, and Kells railway. The surface consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the road from Ratoath to Drogheda. St. Kiernan is said to have founded here the first stone church in Ireland, hence the derivation of its name, "House of Stone." It was destroyed by the Danes, and on its supposed site, in 1182, Hugh de Lacy set up a cell to Llanthony Priory, of which there are some remains, which, with another religious house founded here by the O'Kellys, was granted to Sir Gerald Moore. The place suffered much in past ages by the ravages of the Danes. Limestone is plentiful. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £232, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. The church was rebuilt in 1816; it is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, and has a statue to Judge Trotter, and a stone cross of fine workmanship in the burial-ground. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), two National and several other day schools. The town stands on the Nannywater, and though formerly it gave name to a bishopric (afterwards incorporated with Meath), and sent two members to the Irish parliament before the Union, the place has gradually fallen into insignificance. The market is no longer held, and its fairs are unfrequented. Here are a chief police station, a petty sessions-house, dispensary within the Drogheda Poor-law Union, and oatmeal-mills. At a short distance is the scene of the battle of the Boyne. James II.'s forces passed through this town when retreating before the English cavalry. The surrounding seats are Duleek House, the demesne of the Marquis of Thomond; Somerville, that of Sir W. Somerville, Bart., M.P.; Annesbrook; Athbarne, formerly of the De Bathes; and Platten, of the D'Arcys. Races are run in June at Bellewstown. The fair days are the 25th March, 3rd May, 24th June, and 18th October.

DULEEK, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the bar. of Slane, on the E. by the St. George's Channel, on the S. by the co. of Dublin, and on the W. by the bar. of Skreen. Lower Duleek contains the pars. of Ballymagarvey, Donore, Colpe, Fennor, Kentstown, Knockmoon, Painstown, and part of Danestown, comprising 36,983 acres. Upper Duleek contains the pars. of Ardcath, Clonalvey, Ballycarthy, Duleek Abbey, Stamullen, Moorechurch, and part of Duleek, Kilsharvan, Piercetown, and Julianstown; the other portions of these latter pars. being in Lower Duleek; the bar. comprises 28,502 acres. The river Boyne traverses the northern portion, and the Nannywater passes through the centre.

DULEEN. *See* Dulane, co. Meath.

DULL, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Dull and Amulree, and part of the town of Aberfeldy. It is situated under the Grampians, between the rivers Tay and Tummel, and extends 30 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 12 miles, which is, however, much intersected by other pars. It is bounded by Blair Athol, Moulin, Logierait, Little Dunkeld, Fowlis Wester, Crieff, Monzie, Kenmore, Weem, and Fortingall. It comprises the five districts of Appin, Grandtully on the S.E., Amulree on the S., Foss on the N.W., and Fincastle on the N.E. The surface is very various, consisting of a range of hills extending from S.W. to N.E., with their intervening valleys, the sides of which are cultivated and wooded, or are intersected by romantic ravines. The scenery is in some places very beautiful. The summit of Farragon, between the districts of Appin and Foss, attains an altitude of 2,500 feet, and the mountain of Schihallion, is on the western boundary. The principal lochs are Loch Tummel, Loch Fraochy, and Loch Ceannard; and the chief rivers are the Tay, the Lyon, the Quaich, the Tummel, and the Garry. The principal landowners are Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., and the Marquis of Breadalbane. The principal mansions are Grandtully, Foss, Cluny, Moness, and Derculich. The village of Dull stands in the vale of Appin, 19 miles from Dunkeld and 26 from Crieff. This par. is in the presb. of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £258. The parish church is at the village of Dull, and Foss forms a *quoad sacra* parish, with its own parish. There are chapels of the royal bounty at Amulree and Grandtully. There are a Free church, an Independent chapel, and a Baptist chapel at Aberfeldy. There is also a Free church at Tummel Bridge

DULLATER, a bog in the par. of Kilsyth, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. In it General Baillie lost many of his cavalry after the victory gained by Montrose in 1645.

DULLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, in the co. of Cambridge, 4 miles S.W. of Newmarket, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Cambridge. It is a railway on the Cambridge and Newmarket branch of the Great Eastern line. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £165, in the patron. of Mrs. Pigott. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice of stone, with tower and clock, and contains an ancient font, and monuments to the Jeaffreson family. The parochial charities amount to about £123 per annum, £100 of which is Leader's for clothing. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is an endowed school. Christopher William Robinson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Dullingham House and Hare Park are the principal residences.

DULOE, a par. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Looe, and 5 S.W. of Liskeard, its post town and railway station. Mining operations are carried on, mostly in lead-ore. The par., which is of large extent, contains several small hmlts. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £529, in the patron. of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, is an ancient structure, with castellated tower. It contains an effigy of a knight, and tombs of the Arundels, in slate. There is also a district church at Herodsfoot, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £70, in the gift of the rector. Here is a free school, having a small endowment. The remains of a Roman camp and a Druidical circle are to be seen in the neighbourhood.

DULSIE BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the co. of Nairn, 10 miles S.E. of Nairn. It is situated on the river Findhorn.

DULVERTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 13 miles N.W. of Tiverton railway station, and 25 S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated in a vale on the river Barle. The manor formerly belonged to the crown, but by Edward I. was bestowed upon the Pyne family, and afterwards possessed by the Babingtons and Sydenhams. The town is small but well built. It is a polling-place, and petty sessions are held monthly. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry and the manufacture of crape. The neighbourhood is celebrated as the resort of the red deer and for its field sports and fishing. The Devon and Somerset stag-hounds are kennelled in the neighbourhood. There are some chalybeate springs, and lead is obtained. Dulverton is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 12 parishes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £375, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure in the early English style of architecture, restored in the year 1853, with tower and clock. It contains monuments of the Sydenham family. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum. The Independents have a chapel; and there is an endowed school, erected in 1863. The Earl of Carnarvon, whose seat is Pixton Park, is lord of the manor. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 10th July and 8th November for cattle and sheep, and a great market on the last Saturday but one in September. The proposed line of railway from Taunton to Ilfracombe will afford easy access to the neighbourhood.

DULWICH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Giles, Camberwell, E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles S. of St. Paul's, and about 2 from the Lower Norwood station on the Crystal Palace line. It stands in a valley at an elevation of about 100 feet above the sea-level. The ancient name of the hamlet was *Dylawys*, or *Dilwisshe*. From 1127 to the suppression of the monasteries, Dulwich belonged to the convent of Bermondsey, to which it was granted by Henry I. In 1545 the manor was granted to Thomas and Mary Calton for a rent of 33*s*., and in 1606 it was sold by their descendant, Sir Francis Calton, to Edward Alleyne, the actor, for £5,000. It now belongs to the College at Dulwich, which was founded by Alleyne under the name of "The College of God's Gift," for the support of a master, warden, 4 fellows, 6 poor brethren, 6 poor sisters, and 12 scholars; in addition to 6 chanters and 6 assistants, viz. the churchwardens of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Giles without Cripplegate, in which parishes he had already founded almshouses. The master and warden were required to be of the same name and blood as the founder, or if that was impossible, of his name only. The scholars were received at the age of 6 or 8, and instructed by the fellows till the age of 18, when they were either apprenticed to some "clean" trade, or sent to the universities. Pensions were also granted to almsmen and almswomen in the almshouses of the three parishes mentioned above, but in 1726 the pensions were discontinued by order of the visitor. Owing to the largeness of the revenue, between £11,000 and £12,000, and the abuses which had crept into the corporation, it was dissolved by Act of Parliament, 1st January, 1858, and re-established under the name of "Alleyne's College of God's Gift at Dulwich." The management is now in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as visitor, 19 governors, 8 of whom are elected by the three parishes named by Alleyne, and St. Luke's, Middlesex, and the remaining 11, one of whom must be a resident at Dulwich, by the Court of Chancery. The officers of the charity are the master of the College (who is also head-master of the upper school), the under-master of the upper school, master of the lower school, chaplain, a receiver, a clerk of the charity, and such assistant masters as are required for the proper working of the schools. The upper school provides education in the principles of religion, the Scriptures, Latin, Greek, English, French, mathematics, arithmetic, drawing, writing, and vocal music to 24 foundation scholars, who are selected from the four parishes above, and are boarded and clothed entirely at the expense of the College. Exhibitions, not exceeding eight in number, or £100 in annual value, are granted to scholars proceeding to the universities, or following one of the learned professions or fine arts. Day scholars are also admitted, with a preference to the sons of residents in the above-named parishes. The boys are allowed to enter the school at 8 years of age and retained till 18. The lower school receives boys from 8 to 16, sons of residents in the four parishes. Day scholars must be above 8 years old, and able to read and write. The foundation scholars must be between 8 and 12 and orphans, or if no orphans are eligible, children of poor residents. The pupils are instructed in the same branches of education, with the exception of Greek, as at the upper school, but in a more elementary form. At the annual examination, apprentice gifts, not exceeding £40, and exhibitions, not exceeding £40 for four years are awarded to deserving scholars. The recipients of the alms of the charity consist of men and women over 60 years of age, residents in the four parishes, who have become reduced in circumstances. They reside at the College, and are allowed £1 per week. When the funds of the charity allow their number to be increased to 24, out-pensioners are also appointed among the resident poor of the four parishes, above 50 years of age, but their number is not permitted to exceed that of the "brethren" and "sisters." The allowance to these pensioners is 10*s*. a week. The buildings of the College form three sides of a quadrangle. The centre contains the chapel, dining and ante-rooms, audit and treasury chamber, apartments of the master and warden, the kitchen and other offices. The E. wing contains the apartments for the brethren, the W. wing the schoolroom and the scholar's rooms. The sisters occupy the W. side of the picture gallery. The building is in the Elizabethan style, and was some years ago repaired and altered by Sir Charles Barry. The chapel, a neat simple building, contains a copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration," by Giulio Romano, and the tomb of the founder. The organ was much injured by a company of soldiers, quartered on the College under Captain

Atkinson, in 1647, and they also dug up several leaden coffins, which they cast into bullets. In various apartments of the College there are portraits of Alleyne, Burbage, Field, Bond, Perkins, the two Cartwrights, Lovelace, his "Althea," John Greenhill (a pupil of Lely's), and Walpole. The diary and account-book of Philip Henslow is preserved in the charter chest, and contains much interesting matter, illustrating the progress of the drama during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The collection of pictures contained in the picture gallery was formed by Mr. Noël Desenfans for Stanislaus, King of Poland, for which country Desenfans was consul-general. On the deposition of Stanislaus the pictures were left in the collector's hands, and he finally bequeathed them to Sir F. Bourgeois, R.A., and landscape painter to George III. At his death, in 1811, he left the entire collection to the corporation of Dulwich College, including a few pictures of his own painting. He also bequeathed the sum of £11,000 for the erection of a gallery for their reception, with funds sufficient to allow £250 for the keeper, and £80 to an attendant. The building was completed in 1814 from the designs of Sir John Soane, but it is of no architectural beauty. The pictures number 366 only, and are chiefly of the Dutch school. Cuyp's landscapes and cattle pieces, Teniers' interiors, and Wouvermans' landscapes are among the most important. There are three sea-pieces by Van de Velde, landscapes by Claude, Berghem, and the Poussins, some portraits by Vandyck and Gainsborough, cattle by Paul Potter, &c. The most interesting pictures in the gallery are Guido Reni's St. Sebastian, Murillo's Flower-Girl and Madonnas, Gerard Dow's "Old Woman Eating Porridge," Velasquez's portrait of Philip IV., Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons, Holbein's portrait of an old man, and Rubens's portrait of his mother. Sir F. Bourgeois and Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans are buried beneath a monument close to the gallery.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of trustees. The church, a plain building, is at East Dulwich. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in Lordship-lane. Near the College is a school for the instruction of poor girls, founded by James Alleyne, master of the College in 1741. The endowment, amounting to £200, is placed in trust of the chairman of the governors, the master, and the chaplain of the College. Hall Place and Dulwich Court were occupied by Edward Alleyne.

DUMBARROW, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Forfar. It is situated under Dumbarrow Hill.

DUMBARTON, a co. in the W. of Scotland, is bounded on the W. by Loch Long and Argyleshire, on the N. by Perthshire, on the E. by Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire, and on the S. by the Firth of Clyde and the river Clyde. Its length is about 36 miles, with a breadth varying from 2 to 13 miles. A portion is detached, forming an island, and includes the pars. of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. Its most western part is 4 miles E. of the main body, and it is bounded on the N. and E. by Stirlingshire, and on the S. and W. by Lanarkshire, and extends in a north-easterly direction 13 miles, with a maximum breadth of 4 miles. The area of the main body is about 228 square miles, and that of the detached portion 32 square miles. This county contains some of the finest scenery in Scotland. The detached district is entirely lowland. The highest mountains are Benvoirlich, rising to the height of 3,300 feet, and Firmart, attaining a height of 2,500 feet. About 20,000 acres are occupied by fresh-water lakes and streams, the chief of the former being Loch Lomond, which belongs partly to the county of Stirling. There is a profusion of streams in the county, the chief being the Clyde, the Leven, and the Endrick. The climate is good, but, as might be expected in a county of such diversified surface, varies much in different and adjoining places as regards heat, moisture, and the direction and force of the winds. The rocks of Dumbartonshire range from the metamorphic to those of the coal measures. The oldest, principally mica and clay-slate, are in the N., and form the highest lands, the more recent are in the S. and S.E. The limestone, coal, and ironstone are poor compared with those of other parts of Scotland. Agriculture in this county, like numerous other branches of industry, has been greatly improved and increased by increased facilities of communication, and by proximity to Glasgow. The pars. in this county are Dumbarton, Cardross, Row, Roseneath, Arrochar, Luss, Bonhill, Kilmaronock, West Kilpatrick, Kirkintilloch, and part of East Kilpatrick. The only royal burgh is Dumbarton, and the towns are Kirkintilloch, Alexandria, Helensburgh, Duntocher, Renton, and Bonhill. The vils. are Bowling-Bay, Dalmuir, Dumbuck, Old Kilpatrick, Little Mill, Milton, Faifley, Hardgate, Cardross, Garelochhead, Roseneath, Kilcreggan, Luss, Dalvault, Jameston, Mill of Halden, Dalsholm, New Kilpatrick, Knightwood, Netherton-Quarry, Cumbernauld, and Condorat. Some of the principal mansions are Roseneath Castle and Ardincaple House, belonging to the Duke of Argyle; Cumbernauld House, Lord Elphinstone; Rossdhu, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.; Cameron House, Smollett; Arden, Buchanan; Gascube House, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.; Tilliechewan Castle, Balloch Castle, Batterich Castle, Camus-Eskan, and Shandon Castle.—This county was, for some time, identical with the ancient district of Lennox. It returns one member to parliament. The sheriff-court for the county and the commissary court are held at Dumbarton every Friday during session. The sheriff's ordinary small debt court is held at Dumbarton every second Thursday during session. The small debt circuit courts are held at Kirkintilloch on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday in March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The population of Dumbartonshire in 1851 was 45,103; in 1861, 52,035. Houses in 1851, 5,097; in 1861, 6,298.

DUMBARTON, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It contains a royal burgh of its own name, and is bounded for a short distance on the S.W. by the Clyde, and for a space of 2½ miles on the N.E. by the co. of Stirling, and elsewhere by the pars. of Cardross, Bonhill, and West Kilpatrick. Its length north-eastward is nearly 8 miles, with a breadth of between 3 and 4 miles. The surface around the rock of Dumbarton Castle is so flat as to be covered by the tide, but inland it rises into the Lennox hills, and towards the N.E. becomes wildly moorish. The soil varies greatly in quality, the low-lying parts being on the whole good. The parish is traversed by the Dumbartonshire railway. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the town council of Dumbarton. The minister has a stipend of £233. There are also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic chapel. The county buildings have been of late vastly improved, and a subscription amounting to £3,000 has been made for a new public hall and academy. In 1854 the parish church burial-ground was closed, and a new cemetery opened, by order of the sheriff. According to the old spelling of the word, *Dunbriton*, it seems to signify "the fort of the Britons."

DUMBARTON, a seaport and a royal burgh, the capital of the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 15¾ miles N.W. of Glasgow by the Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction railway, which has a station here. There is also communication by steamboats to Glasgow and Greenock. It stands on the left or E. bank of the Leven, a mile above its junction with the Clyde. A suburb called Bridgend, in the parish of Cardross, stands on the right bank of the river, and is connected with the town by a bridge of five arches. From its standing on a flat level its situation is by no means picturesque, a disadvantage which is not redeemed by the proximity of the vale of Leven or the Castle rock. The principal trade is in the construction of iron ships, for which there are five building-yards, which have turned out some of the finest additions to the British mercantile navy. There are also other employments connected with the foregoing, such as engine-works, foundries, and rope-works. Large vessels can be moored alongside the quay only during spring tides. This town was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1221, and additional charters with extensive privileges were granted by succeeding monarchs. One of these privileges gave the town right to a free port, and power to levy customs and dues on all vessels navigating the Clyde between the Kelvin Water 3 miles below Glasgow, and the head of Loch Long. This right was sold in 1700 to the town council of Glasgow for the sum of 4,500 marks, equal to about £260 sterling, and it was farther agreed that vessels belonging to Glasgow and Port Glasgow should not pay duties in the harbour of Dumbarton, and that on the other hand, vessels belonging to Dumbarton should be exempted from duties in the harbours of Glasgow and Port Glasgow. The burgh of Dumbarton is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. The magistrates exercise the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction belonging to royal burghs. The burgh courts are held weekly. There is also a dean-of-guild court which, besides other powers, takes cognisance of the sufficiency of buildings and of weights and measures. Dumbarton joins with Kilmarnock, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending one member to parliament. Population in 1851, 4,546; in 1861, 8,253. Houses in 1851, 274; in 1861, 566. One newspaper, the *Dumbarton Herald,* is published in the town every Thursday and Saturday. A weekly market is held on Tuesday.

DUMBARTON CASTLE is situated picturesquely on a rock rising abruptly from a flat marshy peninsula between the Clyde and the Leven. The rock, which is trap or basalt, measures 260 feet in height, with a circumference at the base of 1 mile. It is cleft in two at the summit by a deep narrow chasm. The entrance to the castle is on the S., but since cannon have been used in sieges it has been worthless as a fortification, being commanded by the neighbouring elevation of Dumbuck on the N. This rock has been used as a stronghold from very ancient times, and is mentioned by Bede. From its importance as a fortification it very frequently changed hands; and was held by the English in the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. At the union of the kingdoms it was agreed that this should be one of the Scottish fortifications which should be kept in repair in all time coming.

DUMBARTONSHIRE RAILWAY, a line of railway extending 8½ miles from Frisky on the Clyde, near Bowling-Bay to the foot of Loch Lomond at Balloch; and from Dumbarton to Helensburgh. The stations of the former, besides the termini, are Dumbarton, Dalreoch, Renton, and Alexandria. Steamers on the Clyde and on Loch Lomond run in connection with the trains.

DUMBENAN, a par. now united to Huntley, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

DUMBLANE. *See* DUNBLANE, Perth, Scotland.

DUMBLETON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N. of Winchcomb, and 6 S.W. of Evesham, its post town and nearest railway station on the Oxford and Wolverhampton line. It is situated on the river Isburn. The village is small; some of the inhabitants are engaged in glove-making for the Worcester houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £354, in the patron. of E. Holland, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with tower and clock. It contains monuments of the Cocks family and others. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls, also an infant school. Dumbleton Hall is the principal residence.

DUMBUCK, a vil. and a hill in the par. of West Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. The village is pleasantly situated near the Clyde, and the hill, composed of basalt, is one of the Kilpatrick range, and overlooks Dumbarton Castle.

DUMFRIES, a co. in the S. of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; on the E. by Cumberland, on the S. by the Solway Firth, on the S.W., W., and N.W. by the cos. of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It measures 50 miles in extreme length from E. to W., with a breadth of about 32 miles from N. to S. It contains an area of 1,006 square miles, or 644,385 English acres. The western, northern, and eastern boundaries of the county consist of lofty mountains, from which ranges of lesser altitude branch off into the lowlands. Among the mountains forming the boundary from W. to E. are Black Larg, 2,890 feet above the sea; Lowther, 3,130; Queensberry, 2,140; Hartfell, 3,300; Whitcoomb, about the same; Ettrick Pan, 2,220; Wisp-hill, 1,836; and Tinnis-hill, 1,846. Of those in the interior of the county the highest are Cairnkinna, 2,080 feet in height; Glenquhargen, 1,000 feet; Langholm-hill, 1,204; and Brunswark-hill, 740 feet above the sea. These mountains, owing to the nature of the rocks of which they are composed, are mostly rounded or flattened on the summits, while their sides rise steeply and abruptly from a comparatively narrow basis. The central part of the county presents great diversity of hill and valley. The southern part of the county is divided into three great basins by the valleys of the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, which, however, for some miles before reaching the Solway, are flattened into plains. These three rivers follow a south-easterly course for the most part parallel to one another, at an average distance of 12 miles, and have many small tributaries, chiefly remarkable for the beauty of the dells through which they flow. The county has few lakes, those of Lochmaben and Loch Skene being the most remarkable. The latter is the source of Moffat water, which forms the magnificent waterfall called the "Grey Mare's Tail." Fish abound in the rivers and lakes. Chalybeate and sulphureous springs are found in various places.—The climate is genial, being defended by the mountainous boundary from northerly and easterly blasts, but as the prevailing winds in summer and autumn blow from the W. and S., they bring along with them an abundance of moisture from the Atlantic. In the winter and spring the winds are from the E. and N. Game is plentiful.—In the southern part of the county, a sandstone of various hues from grey to reddish, and of different degrees of compactness, is the chief rock. Limestone is largely worked. Ironstone occurs both associated with limestone and also as bog iron ore, but it has not hitherto been worked. Coal is worked in the parishes of Sanquhar and Canobie. In the parish of Sanquhar at Wanlockhead, at the N.W. extremity of the county, galena, or lead ore, yielding from 74 to 80 per cent. of metal, is worked. These lead mines are the most extensive in Britain. From 6 to 12 ounces of silver per ton is also extracted from the ore. Gold occurs in quartz veins, or in the sands of rivulets, among the mountains around Wanlockhead. The only antimony mine in Scotland occurs at Glendinning, in the parish of Westkirk. The rocks of many of the hills are composed of greywacke, greenstone, trap, and basalt. The soil varies in different parts of the county, being in general light, or consisting of a rich loam, in the southern parts. Alluvial soils of greater or lesser depth skirt the streams. Peat moss is abundant.—Estates are held either of the crown or of a subject superior, who may or may not have property in the county. In either of these cases estates may be entailed for an unlimited period. In the neighbourhood of the castle of Lochmaben there are possessions called "kindly tenures," held of the sovereign subject to a small annual payment to an officer appointed by the crown. Similar tenures occur in Orkney. Feu-holding, involving perpetuity of right and power of alienation, but subject to a fair annual rent, is confined chiefly to the burghs. Long leases of small plots of land for building purposes are common. Farms of arable land are let on leases of fifteen, nineteen, or twenty-one years, and sheep pasture farms on leases of nine or thirteen years.—During the past 100 years all the new improvements in agriculture and husbandry have been introduced. Black cattle, but principally sheep, are pastured in the mountainous division of the county. Pigs are reared in enormous numbers. The pork is cured and sent as bacon to England. The coasting trade is insignificant, compared with the importance of the productions of the county. The chief exports are oxen, sheep, pigs, corn, wool, and skins. In the parish of Sanquhar, ginghams, Thibets, and tartans are woven, and coarse ginghams at Dumfries and Annan.—Good roads traverse the county. The western turnpike from Carlisle to Glasgow traverses the county from Sarkbridge through Annan, Dumfries, Thornhill, and Sanquhar, and the eastern through Ecclefechan, Lockerby, and Beattock. The Dumfries and Edinburgh turnpike passes northward by way of Moffat, the Carlisle and Edinburgh along the vales of the Esk and the Ewes, and the Dumfries and Ayr north-westward through Dunscore and Glencairn. The Caledonian railway passes down the valley of the Annan, and thence to the head of the Solway Firth, with stations at Beattock, Wamphray, Dinwoodie, Nethercleugh, Lockerby, Ecclefechan, Kirtlebridge, Kirkpatrick, and Gretna; and the Glasgow and South-Western railway traverses the county down the valley of the Nith to a junction with the Caledonian railway near Gretna, with stations at Kirkconnel, Sanquhar, Carronbridge, Thornhill, Closeburn, Auldgirth, Holywood, Dumfries, Ruthwell, Cummertrees, Annan, and Dornock.—The royal burghs in Dumfriesshire are Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar. The burghs of barony are Moffat, Lockerby, Langholm, Eccle fechan, Thornhill, and Minnihive. This county originally comprehended, in addition to its own territory, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and in the reign of William I. was placed under a sheriff. From the reign of David I. to that of Robert Bruce the county consisted strictly of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewartry of Annandale, and the regality of Eskdale. The present jurisdiction of the county was assumed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 20th of George II. The county town is Dumfries. The sheriff court for the county and the commissary court are held there every Tuesday and Friday during session, the sheriff small debt court every Friday during session, and on ordinary court days during vacations. The justice of peace small debt court is held every Monday. The sheriff small debt courts are held at Annan, Langholm, Lockerby, Moffat, Thornhill, and Sanquhar. The county returns one member to parliament. Population in 1851, 78,149; in 1861, 75,904.—The synod of Dumfries not only includes the whole county, but extends beyond its limits. It includes the presbyteries of Dumfries, Lochmaben, Annan, Penpont, and Langholm, which are themselves composed of 46 parishes. The places of worship in the county are divided between the Established Church, Free Church, United Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholics.—This county, during the wars of Bruce and Baliol, was exposed to the most harassing struggles of those competitors for the crown, the baronial possessions of Bruce being in Annandale, and those of Baliol in Nithsdale. From being situated on the border, until the union of the English and Scottish crowns this county was constantly exposed to hostile incursions. The remains of the Romans are numerous, the county having many vestiges of fortifications and their connecting roads, which traversed the county in a north-westerly direction. There occur also Druidical and monastic remains in various places. The principal ancient castles are those of Caerlaverock, Torthorwald, Closeburn, Morton, and Sanquhar, in Nithsdale; Achincass, Hoddam, Comlongan, and Lochwood, in Annandale; and Wauchope and Langholm in Eskdale.

DUMFRIES, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It includes the royal burgh of Dumfries, the vils. of Georgetown, Gaston, Locharbriggs, and Lochthorn, and part of the vil. of Kelton. It is bounded on the W. by the co. of Kirkcudbright, and on the other sides by the pars. of Caerlaverock, Torthorwald, Tinwald, Kirkmahoe, and Holywood. It extends 8 miles in length in a southward direction, with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The surface is for the most part flat, the parish being part of a level plain, surrounded on the W., N., and E. by well-wooded and picturesque hills. The Nith constitutes the western boundary, and the Lochar separates the parish from Tinwald and Torthorwald. The soil in the northern and western parts is a reddish earth, in the southern section it is a clay, and the eastern part is a strip of Lochar Moss, much of which is, however, reclaimed. Plantations, gardens, nursery-grounds, and mansions surround the town on all sides. The Black and Sand lochs add to the scenery of the parish, and when frozen are much frequented by curlers. There are several quarries of red sandstone and salmon fisheries of considerable value. A chalybeate spring on the farm of Fountainbleau is much resorted to by invalids. This par. is the seat both of a presb. and of a synod. The present church was built in 1745, when the old church of St. Michael was taken down. A second church, called the New church, was erected in 1727, and a third in 1838. The crown is the pat. both of St. Michael's and of the New Church. The minister of the former has a stipend of £332, and the minister of the latter, £232. There are also a Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and chapels belonging to the Episcopalians, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Roman Catholics, and the Baptists. There are four endowed schools, under the patronage of the magistrates, which are united under the name of the Dumfries Academy, and in which Greek, Latin, French, English, mathematics, arithmetic, &c., are taught.

DUMFRIES, the county, assize, and sessions town of the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated on a slight elevation on the E. bank of the Nith, about 9 miles above its junction with the Solway Firth, 33 miles N.W. of Carlisle, 60 S.E. of Ayr, and some 70 miles distant from Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is the metropolis of the S.W. of Scotland, and is a place of great antiquity, elegance, and importance, being a royal burgh, bonding port, and the seat of a presbytery and of a synod. The town is built of a dark-coloured freestone, and pleases the eye by the picturesque manner in which the houses are located along the river. The suburb of Maxwelltown on the W., or Kirkcudbright side of the river, appears to the eye to be part of Dumfries, and adds to the features of the latter town. Two bridges connect these two towns, but only the more northern, built in 1794, is available for carriages. The older, consisting of six arches, was built in the 13th century. The streets are clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. Among the principal buildings are the county gaol, built in 1807; the county court house, which was originally the tabernacle, built by the Haldanes during their missionary operations in Scotland; the town council chamber, in the middle of the High-street, and surmounted by the mid-steeple, built by Inigo Jones. In the middle of Queensberry-square, in which the weekly market is held, there is a Doric column, erected in 1780, to the memory of Charles Duke of Queensberry. Opposite the council chamber is the trades' hall. There are assembly-rooms and a high school. The Crichton Royal Institution is a large and handsome asylum, founded by the bequest of upwards of £100,000 by the late Dr. Crichton of Friars' Carse. The Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, founded in 1776, and maintained by contributions of various sorts from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, is a commodious structure, and has greatly benefited the district. The Commercial Inn, on the S. side of the High-street, was the head-quarters of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in December, 1745, on his retreat from England. The poet Burns died in a house of two stories in Burns-street, in 1796. It was purchased in 1850 by his son, Lieut.-Col. William Burns. The remains of the poet repose under a splendid mausoleum, erected in 1815 in the cemetery adjoining tho old parish church. That church, dedicated to St. Michael, and surmounted by a lofty spire, was built in 1745, and is situated at the S.E. end of the town. It is the most interesting ecclesiastical structure in Dumfries. The New church, built in 1727, is a fine edifice, surmounted by a spire, and is very conspicuous, as it occupies the northern extremity of the High-street. The *quoad sacra* parish church of St. Mary's is a fine building, with a spire supported by flying buttresses. Among the other ecclesiastical buildings in the burgh may be mentioned the Episcopalian chapel, the United Presbyterian church in Buccleuch-street, the Free church, and also the Reformed Presbyterian, the Independent, and the Roman Catholic places of worship.—There are many social, literary, educational, and religious institutions in the town. There are three weekly newspapers—the *Courier*, published on Tuesday, the *Standard* on Wednesday, and the *Herald* on Friday. Some of the meetings of the Royal Caledonian Hunt are held here, and there are annual races every autumn at Tinwald Downs. The part of Dumfries which extends from Sarkfoot to Kirkandrewsburn was, prior to 1834, greatly improved by the removal of obstructions and the erection of quays at various points, at an expense of about £20,000.—Its trade is chiefly coasting, the principal imports being iron, coal, timber, slate, wire, hemp, and tallow, and its exports live stock, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, and freestone. There are markets every Wednesday and Friday, the former being by far the larger. Great numbers of cattle and pigs are disposed of weekly, and also large quantities of pork from December to May. Large annual fairs for the sale of black cattle are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas, and in October and February for horses. The chief market is held in September, when great numbers of cattle change hands. During the droving season large sales of cattle for England are privately effected. Some 500 horses are disposed of at each of the horse fairs, and at that held in February some 30,000 or 40,000 hareskins are sold. Among the manufactures may be mentioned hats, hosiery, shoes and clogs, or wooden-soled shoes, brewing, tanning, and basket making.—The facilities of communication in all directions are great, the Glasgow and South-Western railway affording the chief.—Dumfries is a very ancient royal burgh, and is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 19 councillors. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, squaremen, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, skinners, and butchers, who formerly had great influence in the town council. The yearly revenue of the burgh is about £1,400. It unites with Annan, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to parliament, and Maxwelltown is included in its parliamentary boundaries. Besides its quarter sessions, the circuit justiciary court for the southern districts of Scotland is held here, and also the sheriff and small debt courts. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 13,166; in 1861, 14,024.—Dumfries appears to have existed as early as the 8th century. Its name, which signifies in Gaelic a hill covered with brushwood, probably points to its originally having been a fortress occupying the site of the castle which formerly stood at the north end of the High-street. In 1305 Robert Bruce slew, before the altar of the chapel of the monastery of Grey Friars of Dumfries, the Red Comyn, who opposed his claims to the throne, which he afterwards made good by the decisive battle of Bannockburn. The castle was taken by Edward I. after he had dethroned John Baliol, and was twice retaken by Bruce. During the troubles of the 17th and 18th centuries this town shared largely in the disasters which overspread the country. In 1745 the Pretender treated this burgh very severely, in consequence of the citizens having cut off part of his baggage at Lockerby.—Dumfries gave, in 1633, the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage to the ancient family of Crichton of Sanquhar. After passing to a member of the family of Dalrymple and son of the first Earl of Stair, it subsequently fell to John Stuart, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute, in which family it still remains, the present proprietor having by royal licence taken the name of Crichton.

DUMGREE, a quondam par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. The greater part of it was joined to Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and the remainder to Johnstone.

DUMMER, a par. in the Basingstoke div. of the lower half of the hund. of Birmondspit, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles S.W. of Basingstoke, its post-town, and 13 N. of Winchester. The parish is hilly, abounding in pleasant scenery. It is situated near the Basingstoke canal and the South-Western railway. There is an iron foundry. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £415, in the patron. of W. Adams, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, containing some monumental figures in brass and inscriptions. The charities are £15 per annum endowment for the school, and £8 for other purposes. Stephen Terry, Esq., is lord of the manor. Dummer House is the principal residence.

DUMORAN, a harbour in the bar. of Tyreragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Anghris Head.

DUMPFORD, a hund. in the rape of Chichester, western div. of the co. of Sussex. It contains the pars. of Chithurst, Didling, Elsted, Harting, Rogate, Terwick, Treyford, and Trotton, comprising 22,490 acres.

DUMPTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of St. Lawrence and St. Peter, hund. of Ringslowe, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile N. of Ramsgate. Hampton House is the principal residence.

DUN, a par. in the N.E. of the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Strickathrow and Logiepert, on the E. by the par. and basin of Montrose, on the S. by the South Esk, and on the W. by Brechin. Its figure is nearly square, with a length and breadth of about 4 miles. The surface is fertile, and flat towards the S. and E., from which it rises gently northward to the centre of the parish. The bed of Montrose basin has a muddy and disagreeable appearance at low water, and its waters, as well as those of the South Esk, are kept from overflowing the adjacent low lands by embankments. The river has a bridge of three arches, built in 1787, and abounds in salmon, trout, and other fish. The road between Montrose and Brechin, and also the Scottish North-Eastern railway, traverse the parish. There is a railway station at Bridge-of-Dun. The chief landowners are—Erskine, of Dun, Carnegy, of Craigs, Cruickshank, of Langley Park, and Sir James Campbell, of Strickathrow. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of Erskine, of Dun. The minister has a stipend of £160.

DUN—for names with this prefix, see also DON.

DUNADRY, a post vil. in Nilteen Grange, in the bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Antrim. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway.

DUNAFF, a promontory, fishing and coastguard station, in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies at the mouth of Lough Swilly.

DUNAGHY, a par. in the bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Ballymena. It is situated on the river Ravel, at the foot of Carn Cormack. The surface is hilly and boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about the middle of last century. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Skerry. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house; also National, three Sunday, and five day schools. Raths and cairns are very numerous.

DUNALLY, a ruined castle in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Silvermines. It stands on the ledge of a precipitous rock; a mountain stream dashing around on either side, and falling into the chasm beneath, forms a picturesque cascade. The Pritty family take the title of baron from Dunally.

DUNAMANAGH, a vil. in the par. of Donaghcady, bar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Strathbane. It is pleasantly situated under the Mounterloney Mountains, and contains the parish church, a chapel, and schools.

DUNAMARC and MIALLOCH, confluent streams falling into Bantry Bay, about a mile from that town, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. A cascade of 30 feet occurs at the mouth of the Dunamarc.

DUNAMASE-ROCK, in the bar. of Stradbally, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Stradbally. Its isolated position renders it a natural fort of great strength. On its summit are remains of a fortress which was a stronghold of O'Moore, Prince of Leix. It changed hands several times since that period. In 1641 it was ceded to the royalists under Sir Charles Coote, and was ultimately dismantled by Cromwell. The view from the summit is extremely grand.

DUNAMON, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the cos. of Galway and Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Roscommon. Athleague is its post town. It is situated on the river Suck. The surface, which is boggy, is traversed by the road from Athleague to Ballymoe, and includes the hmlts. of Carrowkeel and Newtown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Ballinakill and Kilcroan, £157, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of ancient foundation. It was presented to the parish by the Caulfields, and there are tombs to that family within it. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbeguet. There are two Sunday and three day schools. Donamon Castle is the manor-house and the seat of the Caulfields. Limestone suitable for building is quarried here.

DUNANY, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Dunleer, its post town. It lies near Dunaney Point on Dundalk Bay, and is a fishing village and chief coastguard station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with three others, £116, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. The church was built in 1814, and from its elevated site serves as a landmark for ships. There are two day schools. Dunany House is the seat of the Bellinghams.

DUNAVERTY, a castle in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Campbelltown. It is situated on a rock over the sea, and is chiefly celebrated as the stronghold to which Bruce retired with the lords of the isles, and the scene of the massacre of Colkitto's party by General Leslie during the parliamentary war of the 17th century.

DUNBAR, a par. and market town in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. The main portion of the par. extends along the coast, and is bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Innerwick, Spott, Stenton, Prestonkirk, and Whitekirk. It extends in a south-easterly direction about 8 miles, with a breadth of 4 miles. It includes the town of Dunbar, and the vils. of East and West Barns and Belhaven. The interior is pleasing, and rises gradually to about 700 feet towards the Lammermoor hills on the S. The soil is partly clay and partly a light earth, and is eminently fertile. Red sandstone is abundant, and limestone is quarried. The Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Haddington, and Sir John Warrender, of Lochend, are the most noted of the landed proprietors. The fishing on the coast is good. The North British railway and the road from Edinburgh to London traverse the parish.—The par. is the seat of a presb. and is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the Duke of Roxburgh. There are two parish schools, and also a grammar school belonging to the burgh. There is a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and chapels belonging to the Baptists, Methodists, and Morrisonians.—The town of Dunbar is pleasantly situated on the coast at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 28 miles E. of Edinburgh, and 30 N.W. of Berwick. It is a royal burgh, and consists of three streets running in a northerly direction, the chief of which is the High-street—a wide thoroughfare lined with modern houses, and terminated at its northern end by Dunbar House, formerly the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, and now occupied as militia barracks. The harbours are at the N.E. end of the town, and the celebrated castle of Dunbar is situated at the N. end behind Dunbar House.—The parish church is situated on the S.E. environs of the town. It is built of a red stone, and the tower, 108 feet high, with the additional advantage of the elevated position of the building, serves as a landmark to seamen. Behind the pulpit is a magnificent monument of various coloured marbles, 12 feet broad at the base and 26 feet in height, erected in 1611 to George Home, Earl of Dunbar. This statesman was much esteemed by James VI., having successively filled the offices of High Treasurer of Scotland and Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. In 1606 he had sufficient interest with the Scottish parliament to obtain the passing of the Act for the restoration of bishops.—Dunbar Castle, which was demolished in 1567, is even in its ruins an object of great antiquarian interest. From its great strength and its position, situated on trap rocks which project into the sea, it was believed to be impregnable before the use of cannon. Being one of the strongest of the fortresses in the border counties its history is necessarily connected with that of the whole country. The noble family of Dunbar, to which it originally belonged, was founded by Cospatrick, the son of Maldred, the grandson on the mother's side of Uthred, prince of Northumberland. On the conquest of England by William the Conqueror, Cospatrick, along with other nobles, fled into Scotland, where Malcolm Canmore granted him the manor of Dunbar and other lands in the Merse and Lothian, from which he took the title of Earl of March. In 1296 the Castle of Dunbar surrendered to Edward I. after the defeat by the Earl of Warrenne of the Scottish army. On this occasion the Earl of Dunbar took part with the English, but his countess obtained possession of the castle and delivered it to the Scottish leaders. From this castle Edward II. escaped to England after the destruction of his army at Bannockburn. In 1377 the castle was besieged by the English under the Earls of Salisbury and Arundel, and defended by the Countess of Dunbar (commonly called Black Agnes) in the absence of her husband. At the end of the 14th century the Earl of Dunbar and March, from the possessions he inherited, became one of the most powerful of the Scottish nobles. In 1435 George the 11th earl visited the English court along with his son Patrick; this act awakened the jealousies of James I., who seized on the earldom and estates of Dunbar, which thus became vested in the crown. On the marriage of Margaret of England with the king of Scots in 1502 the earldom of Dunbar and lordship of Cockburnspath, with their dependencies, were assigned as the jointure of the Queen, but the Castle of Dunbar was expressly reserved by the king to himself. To this castle Mary Queen of Scots retired after the murder of Rizzio in 1565, and immediately issued a proclamation calling on her friends to meet her at Haddington. On the 19th of April the parliament conferred the captaincy of the Castle of Dunbar on James, Earl of Bothwell, who a few days after, on the Queen's return from Stirling, conducted her to this castle, thereby commencing the intimacy which terminated in his marriage with Mary on the 15th of May, 1567. In the following month Bothwell, after the surrender of the Queen at Musselborough to the associated lords, fled from this fortress by sea to Orkney, with which event the history of Dunbar Castle closes, as it was the same year ordered by parliament to be destroyed.—The town house is ancient. The assembly-rooms were erected in 1822. The old harbour is small. Victoria harbour, begun in 1844, is a fishing-boat harbour for 500 boats. It is intended to take advantage of the numerous rocks off the town for constructing a harbour of refuge, which is much needed on this coast.—In the 16th and 17th centuries Dunbar was much frequented by the Dutch, as well as the Scotch, for the herring fishery. The trade of the town has fluctuated greatly at different times. At present white and herring fisheries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. Here are also several breweries; extensive brick and tile works, paper mills, flour mills, and agricultural implement and cement works; there is also an iron foundry. The malt made here has long been celebrated.—A small debt circuit court is held on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The municipal government of Dunbar consists of 12 councillors, from whom are elected a provost, 3 bailies, and a treasurer. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole royalty, the limits of which, however, are all defined. There are no incorporated trades, and the revenue of the burgh in 1863 was £1,425.—Besides the earldom of Dunbar, created in 1605 for George Home, of Manderstone, a viscountcy of Dunbar was created in 1620 in the family of Constable, and became dormant in 1721 on the decease of the fourth viscount.—Dunbar sends a member to parliament along with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 3,038; in 1861, 3,511. Houses in 1851, 405; in 1861, 428. Children at school between the ages of five and fifteen in 1861, 582.—The corn market is held every Tuesday, and there are fairs for hiring servants at Whitsunday and Martinmas.

DUNBARNEY, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Perth, Rhynd, Abernethy, Dron, Forgandenny, and Forteirot. It contains the vils. of Kintillo and Bridge of Earn. The par. extends from E. to W. some 4 miles, with an average breadth of 1¼ mile. The scenery is of great beauty, to which the river Earn, which intersects the parish, greatly contributes. The Ochil hills approach the southern bounds of the parish. The soil consists of clay and loam, and the surface is well cultivated. Whinstone and sandstone are quarried, and the mineral springs of Pitcaithly are much frequented. The chief landed proprietors are Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., Grant, of Kilgraston, Craigie, of Dunbarney, and Stoddart, of Ballendrick. The parish is traversed by the high road from Edinburgh to Perth, and also by the Perth branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, of which there is a station at Bridge of Earn. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Stirling and Perth, and in the patron. of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £179. There are also a Free church and school.

DUNBARROW, a hill crowned with the remains of an ancient fort; it is a detached portion of the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DUNBARTON. *See* DUMBARTON.

DUNBEATH, a vil. in the par. of Latheron, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. It is situated 20 miles S.W. of Wick, and 7 N.E. of Berriedale. The water of Dunbeath flows into Dunbeath Bay, which is a fishing station. Dunbeath Castle overhangs the sea in the neighbourhood of the village.

DUNBEG. *See* DOONBEG, co. Clare.

DUNBELL, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Gowran. Bennett's Bridge is its post town. It lies along the eastern shore of the river Nore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Burnchurch, £709, in the patron. of the crown. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Gowran.

DUNBIN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dundalk. Lurgan Green is its post town. The living is a suspended rect.

DUNBLANE, a par. and market town in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Kilmadock, Lecropt, Logie, Blackford, Muthil, and Comrie, and extends E. and W. 9 miles, with a breadth of about 6 miles. It includes the town of Dunblane and the vils. of Greenloaning, Buttergask, Rottearn, Kinbuck, and Balhaddie. It is confined between the Ochil hills on the E., the Braes of Doune on the W., and the Grampians on the N., to which it owes the mildness, dryness, and general salubrity of its climate. The Allan flows for the most part in a southerly direction through the parish, and between the town of Dunblane and Bridge of Allan presents many features of great beauty. Sheep and cattle are pastured on the hills. Among the principal landed proprietors may be mentioned the Earl of Kinnoul, Sir James Campbell, Bart., Stirling of Kippendavie, and Stirling of Keir. The principal seats are Kilbride Castle, Kippendavie House, and Keir House. The battle of Sheriffmuir, to the N.E. of the town, was fought on the 13th of November, 1715. The road from Stirling to Crieff traverses the parish, and the Scottish Central railway has stations at Dunblane, Kinbuck, and Greenloaning. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Perth and Stirling, and is in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £275. The chancel of Dunblane cathedral serves as the parish church. Here is a Free church, also two United Presbyterian churches, and an Episcopalian chapel. The town of Dunblane stands on the road from Stirling to Crieff, 2 miles N. of Bridge of Allan, and 5 N. of Stirling. It is pleasantly situated close to the river Allan. The principal street runs parallel to the river, and ascends towards the cathedral, a venerable pile, rebuilt about 1240, and said to have been founded by David I. in 1142. It contains the graves of Lady Margaret Drummond, the mistress of James IV., and of her sisters Euphemia and Sibylla, who were poisoned in 1502. Dunblane is a burgh of barony in the barony of Cromlix, the superior of which is the Earl of Kinnoul. Here the sheriff-substitute of the district of Western Perth resides, and holds his court every Wednesday during session. The Commissary Court is also held every Wednesday during session. The town has neither government nor property. The library, contained in a building near the cathedral, originally belonged to Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane from 1662 to 1670, and afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow. Two miles N. of the town are saline mineral springs, similar to those at Bridge of Allan. A market is held every Thursday, and cattle fairs are held in March, May, August, and November.

DUNBOE, or DRUMBOE, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Coleraine. Articlave is its post town. It is situated on the sea-coast and on the banks of the river Bann. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £690, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Articlave; it was built in 1690 in place of the old one destroyed by James II. after his defeat at the Boyne: its foundation, like numberless others of doubtful origin, has been attributed to St. Patrick. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to those of Aghadowey and Killowen; also two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and eight Sunday-schools. The London Hibernian Society aided five day schools, and there are other National and day schools in the parish. Downhill, built by the late Earl of Bristol, occupies an eligible site on the beach; the grounds are elegantly laid out, and within them stands a handsome mausoleum. Near this mansion are the ruins of Duncruthin Abbey. A large basaltic mass is known as the Giant's Sconce.

DUNBOG, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It extends 4 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 1½ mile, and touches the Tay only at one point, the rest of the par. being surrounded by the pars. of Flisk, Abdie, and Monimail. The greater part consists of two ridges of hill, running E. and W., and rising to the height of 500 feet, and of part of the valley lying between them. The chief landowner is the Earl of Zetland. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £226. The mansion of Dunbog belongs to the Earl of Zetland.

DUNBOY CASTLE, in the bar. of Bere, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Castletown. It stands on the shores of Bantry Bay. It belonged to the Sullivans, who placed a Spanish garrison within it. After a severe struggle, in which O'Sullivan was slain, it was captured and dismantled by the English under Sir G. Carew in 1601.

DUNBOYNE, a bar. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by Ratoath, on the E. by the co. of Dublin, on the S. by that of Kildare, and on the W. by Deece. It contains the pars. of Dunboyne and Kilbride, comprising about 16,782 acres. The general character of the surface is flat, and it is drained on the eastern boundaries by the Tolka rivulet.

DUNBOYNE, a par. in the bar. of Dunboyne, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles W.N.W. of Dublin by the Dublin and Meath line, on which it is a station. It contains Clonee, its post town, and is situated on the road from Dublin to Navan. This place formerly ranked as a borough, but was destroyed by the insurgents in 1798. Many of the inhabitants are straw plaiters. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kilbride, £275, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is ancient, was lately repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbride. There are four day schools. The dispensary is within the Dunshaughlin Poor-law Union. The seats are Courthill, Rusk, and some others. The Butlers, of Dunboyne Castle, now in ruins, take the title of baron from this place. A fair is held on the 9th July.

DUNBRODY AND ST. JAMES, a par. in the bar. of Shelbourne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Arthurstown. It is situated on Waterford Harbour. A ferry maintains the traffic with Passage on the opposite shore. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, and is united to Rathroe, in the patron. and impropriation of Lord Templemore. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Horeswood. Dunbrody Abbey, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was founded in 1182 by Hervey de Montmorency. This abbey, with the church, forms one of the finest ruins in the country, the latter is in the early English style, and was partly founded by Herlewen, Bishop of Leighlin, whose remains were deposited there in 1217. Some years ago a large metal seal, supposed to be the abbey seal, was picked up here. Dunbrody Castle, occupying the site of the ancient castle, is the seat of Lord Templemore.

DUNBULLOGE, a par. in the bars. of Cork and Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Cork, its post town. The surface, which is mountainous and boggy, is drained on the S.E. by the river Glanmire. It includes the vil. of Carrignavar. The living is a chapel-of-ease in the dioc. of Cork, val. £346, in the patron. of the archdeacon of the dioc. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Templemichael and Rathcooney. There are three day schools and one Sunday-school. Carrignavar is the seat of the ancient family of M'Carthy, whose name is associated with many improvements in the village. The castle, built in 1616, of which there are few remains, is said to be the last in this province which was reduced by Cromwell. A plentiful supply of turf is obtained from the extensive bogs. Coal is believed to exist, and limestone and slate are quarried.

DUNCANNON, a vil. and post town in the par. of St. James and Dunbrody, bar. of Shelbourne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Fethard, on the road from thence to New Ross. It stands on a small indentation of Waterford Harbour, and has a fort, built by S. Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, commanding the entrance. It was surrendered to the English under General Preston, when held by Lord Esmond. James II. rested here after the battle of the Boyne, when retreating to France. There are two martello towers and two fixed lights. The town, which is rapidly increasing in importance, has an export trade in farm produce. An extensive oyster-bed has been discovered. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and schoolhouse. Duncannon gives title of viscount to Earl Bessborough.

DUNCANSBAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Canisbay, in the co. of Caithness Scotland. It is chiefly noteworthy for the neighbouring promontory of Duncansbay Head with its magnificent view and large number of seafowls. This promontory forms the north-eastern extremity of the mainland of Scotland, and is situated in 58° 38′ N. lat., and 3° 2′ W. long.

DUNCHIDIOCK, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Exeter, its post town and nearest railway station, and 7 N.W. of Moreton Hampstead, near the Plymouth road. The living is a rect. with Shillingford annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £121, in the patron. of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in the latter part of the 17th century, and contains a monument to General L. Lawrence, 1775. There is a school supported by L. Palk, Esq. Dunchidiock House is the principal residence.

DUNCHURCH, a par. in the Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles S. of Rugby. It is situated on high ground near Dunsmoor, commanding an extensive view. It contains the hmlts. of Cawston, Thurlaston, and Toft. Nearly the whole of the parish is in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch. It is a polling-place for the county, and a meet for the North Warwickshire hounds. The village contains some good houses and several inns. At its northern end is an obelisk, where formerly stood a stone cross. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £320, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with square tower and Norman porch. It contains some curious monuments, and anciently belonged to Pipewell Abbey. There are six schools which were founded and endowed in 1707 by Francis Boughton, who also left funds for apprenticing children. Other charities, including endowed almshouses, amount to about £145 per annum. There are nine fairs held in the course of the year.

DUNCLENT, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster Foreign, in the co. of Worcester, close to Kidderminster.

DUNCORMICK, a par. and post town in the bar. of Bargy, in the co of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Bridgetown. It is situated near the lough bearing its name, and on the road from Broadway to Fethard. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £272, in the patron. of the bishop. A new church has lately been erected in the place of the ancient building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmannon. There are National and three other day schools and a police station. Petty sessions are held every month. Duncormick Castle is an old Roman ruin. Limestone is abundant.

DUNCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Greens-Norton, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Towcester.

DUNCOW, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmahoe, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated on the road from Tinwald to Auldgirth Bridge, 5 miles N. of Dumfries.

DUNCRAGGAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Callander, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated near Callander and Loch Vennacher.

DUNCRIVIE, a vil. in the par. of Arngask, in the co. of Kinross, Scotland.

DUNCTON, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles S.W. of Petworth, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Chichester. The manor formerly belonged to the Percies, from whom it descended to the present owner, Lord Leconfield. There is a considerable tract of common. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £387, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The church is a small structure, with a single spire. The register commences in 1680. There is a parochial school. Some Roman remains were discovered a few years back.

DUNDALK, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the co. of Armagh, on the N.E. by Carlingford Bay, on the S. by Dundalk Bay, and on the W. by the co. of Monaghan. Lower Dundalk contains the pars. of Ballyboys, Carlingford, and part of the pars. of Ballymascanlan and Castletown, and comprises 38,046 acres.

The towns and vils. are Carlingford, Bellagan, Ballinamaghery, Rathcor, and Whitestown. Upper Dundalk contains the pars. of Barronstown, Ballybarrack, Dundalk, Dunbin, Faughart, Haynestown, Haggardstown, Kane, Roch, Philipstown, and parts of Creggan, Inishkeen, and Louth, comprising 30,360 acres. The barony includes a considerable mountain range, and is traversed by the rivers Fane and Castletown.

DUNDALK, a par., parliamentary borough, and maritime town, locally situated in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Louth, of which it is the county town. It is situated in 54° 1′ N. lat., and 6° 24′, W. long., at the mouth of the small river of Castletown, in Dundalk Bay. It has stations on the Irish North-Western and Dublin and Belfast Junction railways. The borough contains a population by the census return of 1861, of 10,404, and is governed by a bailiff and 16 burgesses, and returns one member to the imperial parliament.—It is a place of considerable antiquity. The earliest historical notice we possess occurs in 1180, when John de Courcy was defeated here, with great loss, by the Irish. In the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III. an Augustine Priory and Franciscan Friary were founded here; one tower, and some other slight traces, however, are all that now remain. For a short time this town was the residence of Edward Bruce, who was crowned here, and held his court here until the fatal battle in which he was slain. In the reign of Richard II. it was made a free borough, and in that of Henry IV. permission was granted to surround the town with walls. In 1560 it was besieged by the O'Nials, but was so valiantly defended that they abandonod their design. In 1649 it was compelled to surrender to Cromwell.—The town consists of two principal streets, about a mile in length, intersecting each other in the market square, and of several smaller streets; they contain some good shops and houses, but a large portion of the town is poor and wretched in the extreme. The southern entrance has been greatly improved by the erection of several handsome houses; at the northern extremity is a bridge over the Castletown river, connecting it with a small suburb on the opposite side; at the eastern end is a spacious cavalry barrack. The chief public buildings are the county court-house, exchange, infirmary, prison, guildhall, market-house, grammar and National schools, and the barracks. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. A literary society has been established; and there are two subscription newsrooms, and a good assembly-room. A hunt is supported, and races are occasionally held here. Petty sessions are held every Saturday; the assizes for the county and the quarter sessions are also held here. The chief architectural object of any pretension is the court-house, a handsome modern edifice; it is situated in the middle of the town, and contains two spacious and well-arranged courts, a chapel, a school, and a hospital. There are also three new banks, a gaol, and commercial building.—The manufactures of Dundalk are tobacco, soap, leather, and starch; the cambric manufacture was formerly carried on, but has now ceased. Timber, coal, iron, slate, grain, and cattle, which form the chief trade, are exported to Liverpool, and other British ports. The port and harbour have recently been greatly improved by widening and deepening the channel, and removing the bar at the mouth of the river, so that vessels drawing 16 feet of water can come up. A lighthouse, on the screw-pile principle has been erected at the bar.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, and in the gift of the lord primate and the Earl of Roden. The church is an elegant cruciform structure, with a double transept. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, a friary, a convent, a monastery, and also Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. The chief schools are the endowed classical school, the Dundalk Institution, and the school of Erasmus Smith.—Near the town is a spring arched over with ancient masonry, called the Lady Well. On the plains of Ballynahatna are the remains of a Druidical temple partly enclosed by a curved rampart; and near this place is a circular fort, surrounded by a fosse and rampart, supposed to have been thrown up by the earliest inhabitants.—There are three newspapers in the town, the *Newry Examiner and Louth Advertiser*, the *Democrat*, and the *Dundalk and Newry Express*. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in every month except May, when it is on the 17th.

DUNDEE, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It consists of a main body and a detached district. The main portion is bounded on the S. by the Firth of Tay, on the W. by Liff, on the E. by Manifieth, and on the N. by the pars. of Liff, Mains, and Murroes, or Muirhouse. This portion measures from S.W. to N.E. 6¼ miles, with a breadth of from 1½ mile to 2 miles. The detached body is situated to the N.E. of the main portion, and is surrounded by the par. of Muirhouse on all sides except the W., which is bounded by Tealing. The surface of the main body rises gently northward from the firth until to the N. of the town, where it attains the height of about 500 feet in the hill called Dundee Law (from which there is a magnificent view in all directions), and the more western and lesser eminence of Balgay Hill. These slopes present a very beautiful appearance from the firth and the opposite shore. The soil in the W. of the parish is for the most part poor, while that in the eastern division is good. Here the estuary of the Tay varies in width from 1 mile to 2½ miles. There are large masses of porphyry on the lands of Balgay, and freestone is abundant in the detached district. The principal estates are Craigie, Claypotts, Pitkerro, Dudhope, Clepington, Blackness, Baldovie, Drumgeith, Duntroon, and West-Ferry. There are great facilities of communication in all directions by land and by water. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Angus and Mearns. There are five parish churches, each with its minister, under the patron. of the town council. The first minister has a stipend of £320, and each of the others £275. There are also three chapels-of-ease —St. Andrew's, Chapelshade, and Wallacetown. The ministers of the two former of these have each a stipend of about £200. There are besides eleven Free churches, six United Presbyterians, four chapels belonging to the Independents, and four to the Baptists. There are also places of worship for the Reformed Presbyterians, the Original Secession, the Episcopalians, the Old Scottish Independents, the Glassites, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, the Christian Unionists, the Roman Catholics, and the Latter-Day Saints. The principal educational institutions are the English school, grammar school, and academy, which are united in the Seminary Buildings, at the head of Reform-street. In these are taught the chief branches of a liberal education. Besides these there are many other schools, some of which have a deservedly high reputation.

DUNDEE, a royal burgh in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. This town is an extensive seaport and seat of manufacture, and is the third largest town in Scotland. It is situated for the most part in the par. of Dundee, but also partly in the par. of Liff and Benvie, in 56° 27′ 33″ N. lat., and 3° 2′ 55″ W. long., on the N. side of the Firth of Tay, 4 miles W. of Broughty Ferry, and 14 S by W. of Forfar. The ground which Dundee occupies may be described as a strip extending along the Tay, and rising gently to the northward towards Dundee Law and Balgay Hill. The town is irregularly built, and the chief streets extend W. and E. nearly 2 miles, and are named Perth-road, Nethergate, High-street, Seagate, and the Croft. Nearly parallel to these streets there is another line to the northward of the former, and composed of the streets named Hawk-hill and Overgate, which last, after joining the High-street, passes eastward under the name of Cowgate. There is also a third line with a general north-westerly direction, extending three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and consisting of Castle-street, Murraygate, Wellgate, and Bormet-hill. The town is gradually extending northwards towards the acclivities in its rear. Many of the old streets are picturesque from their narrowness, and the absence of straight lines in their construction. The bustle and life also exhibited on the crowded quays, and the general opulence everywhere visible, add greatly to the interest which the surrounding beautiful landscape confers upon it. The High-street is the most important part of the town, and is a square 360 feet long by 100 broad. The houses are of freestone and lofty; and the townhall, with its spire 140 feet in height, ornaments the S. side of the square, while the trades'-hall is situated at the E. end, and the Luckenbooths closes up the W. end. The Cowgate, in which a large portion of the business of the town is carried on, and which served formerly as an exchange, has at its E. end the gate from which George Wishart preached during the plague in 1544. Some of the streets, such as Reform-street, are not inferior to some of the most admired in Edinburgh. Among the more remarkable of the public buildings may be mentioned the Exchange Coffee-room, at the S.E. corner of Castle-street; the public seminaries, at the N. of Reform-street; the barracks, enclosing the remains of Dudhope Castle, on an elevation at the foot of Dundee Law; the old custom-house, in Green Market-square, with the adjacent Victoria Arch, erected to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria at Dundee, in September, 1844; the royal exchange, at the N. end of Panmure-street; the county prison and police buildings, at the S.W. angle of the public gardens; the new infirmary, founded in 1852, and stretching its magnificent frontage of 350 feet along the southern side of the heights of Tudhope; the lunatic asylum, about half a mile N. of the town; and the new custom-house, including also the excise-office, at the E. end of Dock-street. In 1863 it was resolved to erect the Albert Institute in Dundee, on ground opposite the Royal Exchange. The institution is intended to comprise a lecture-room, reading-rooms, library, museum, and a free library and museum for the working-classes should the Free Libraries Act be adopted. The cost was estimated at £20,000. The ecclesiastical edifices, however, here as elsewhere, constitute the most prominent architectural features of the town. Foremost among these is the tower, 156 feet in height, which stands at the W. end of the cruciform cathedral-like structure composing the East, South, and Steeple churches, which were built in their present restored state after the fire which, in January, 1841, consumed the whole more ancient group. The churches are situated W. of the Luckenbooths, between the Overgate and the Nethergate. The original buildings included four churches, and had been subject to many additions and alterations in the course of ages. A magnificent view of the town and harbour is obtained from the top of the tower. All the other ancient ecclesiastical buildings have disappeared, and their successors, the modern edifices, as worthily supply their places as do the churches of any other town in Scotland. Among them may be mentioned St. Andrew's, on the N. side of the Cowgate; St. David's, in North Tay-street; Free St. Peter's, in Hawkhill; Free St. Paul's in the Nethergate; the United Presbyterian churches in Bell-street; Ward Chapel, belonging to the Independents; the Episcopal churches of St. Paul's, at the head of the Seagate, and St. Mary Magdalene, in Blinshall-street; and the Roman Catholic church in Nethergate.—Much of the commercial prosperity of Dundee is owing to its magnificent docks, which stretch from Craig Pier on the W. to the ship-building yards on the E. They have all been formed, at an expense of more than £500,000, since 1815, when commissioners were first appointed by Act of Parliament for the improvement of the harbour. These improvements have been effected chiefly by deepening and widening the tide harbour, and by the construction of sea-walls and quays. There are four wet docks, one of them, made between 1815 and 1830, being named William IV.'s Dock, occupying a space of 8 acres, and having a graving dock annexed to it; the other, called Earl Grey's Dock, formed 1830 by enclosing a large part of the tide harbour. On the land immediately beside these works, space has also been gained for the erection of warehouses and for ship-building. The Firth of Tay is here about 2 miles broad, and the aforesaid docks, besides their commodiousness, have the additional advantage of being easily accessible from the depth of water at very reduced states of the tide; while the natural obstructions arising from sandbanks have been practically removed by being marked out by buoys.—Dundee has numerous public literary and charitable institutions, and two local banks, named the Dundee Banking Company and the Eastern Banking Company, besides branches of other Scottish banks.—The following newspapers are published: the *Dundee Advertiser* and the *Dundee Courier* daily; the *Northern Warder* on Tuesday and Friday; also the *People's Journal* and *Weekly News* weekly.—The chief manufactures are the working of iron and the construction of machinery; the refining of sugar, the making of kid gloves, hand cards and cards for wool, silk, cotton, and tow; ship-building, and lastly and principally the manufacture of flax-yarns and linen fabrics. The fabrics consist of Osnaburgs, duck, sheeting, and coarse linens. Besides these linen-yarn, canvas, and cordage are largely made. This manufacture, which has sprung up since 1815, has increased in an unprecedented manner, there being about fifty steam spinning-mills and some ten power-loom factories, besides many establishments in which weaving is performed by hand labour. Linen goods to the value of nearly £2,000,000 are made yearly in Dundee. The foreign trade of the port of Dundee in 1853, inwards, comprised 658 vessels of about 130,000 tons, and outwards, of 407 vessels of 70,646 tons. The customs' duties in 1851 amounted to 63,342. The chief imports are flax hemp, timber, iron, tar, lime, coals, ashes, tallow, and whale blubber; and the principal exports are linen fabrics, linen-yarn, machinery, iron and steel, cotton and woollen goods, spirits, coals, fish, &c. By means of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, the Tay and Tyne Shipping Company, the Dundee and Perth Steam Packet Company, besides regular traders to Liverpool, Stockton, and Glasgow, abundant communication is had with the S. and W. Steamers ply at frequent intervals daily to Newport, once a day to Newburgh and Perth, and once a week to London. By rail Broughty Ferry, Arbroath, Newtyle, and Perth, and other places beyond, are easily accessible.—Dundee is governed by a provost and 4 bailies, a dean of guild, and a town council of 20 members. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the royalty, and take cognizance of all criminal cases within the burgh, and of debts to any amount. The jurisdiction of the sheriff-substitute is co-extensive with that of the magistrates within the royalty, and also extends over the landward part of the parishes. The magistrates and town council are the police commissioners under the General Police Act for Scotland passed in 1850. There are nine incorporated trades and three united trades, which possess funds chiefly employed in assisting decayed members. The town has endowments amounting to about £60,000 for charitable and educational purposes. The property of the town was estimated in 1853 at about £50,000, and consists of lands, churches, houses, and salmon fishings. The revenue in 1851 was about £5,600. Dundee, together with its suburb, sends one member to parliament. The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851 was 78,931, and in 1861 90,424. Children at school in 1861, between the ages of 5 and 15, 11,698.—Dundee was anciently surrounded by walls, the names of the gates being still retained in the names of some of the streets. It was twice burned by Edward I., and again by the Duke of Lancaster in 1385. In the 16th century Dundee was the first of all the Scottish towns to renounce Popery, chiefly through the influence of James Haliburton, the Reformer. In the 17th century it was pillaged by General Monk.—Dundee claims many ancient sons and citizens, among whom may be mentioned Alexander Scrymgeour, the first of the hereditary constables of Dundee, and the friend of Wallace; Hector Boethius, the Scottish historian, Robert Pittilock, or Patullo, the first captain of the Scottish Guard under Charles VII. of France; James Halliburton, the

Reformer; Sir John Scrymgeour, slain in the battle of Marston Moor on the side of Charles I.; George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate, and founder of the Advocate's Library, in Edinburgh; George Yeaman, of Murie, who represented Dundee in the last of the Scottish parliaments; Robert Fergusson, the poet; and Admiral Duncan. The title of Viscount Dundee has been conferred on two different occasions, the first by Charles I. in 1641 on Sir John Scrymgeour, hereditary constable of the town and standard-bearer to the king; and the second in 1688 on Graham of Claverhouse.

DUNDERMOT, a grange in the bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Ballymena. It is situated between the Ravel Water and the river Altakeeragh. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house. The principal village is Cloughmills. The seat called Springmount is within the grange. Here are remains of a Danish fort and fosse.

DUNDERROW, a par. in the bars. of East Muskerry, Kinalea, and Kinsale, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Kinsale, its post town. It lies along the N. bank of the river Bandon. The surface is boggy and mountainous. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £375, in the patron. of J. E. Kearney, Esq. The church, though small, is an elegant structure, built in 1821 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a marble monument in the churchyard. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kinsale. There is a day school, and a dispensary within the Kinsale Poor-law Union. Kinsale was occupied by a party of Spanish troops in 1601, and the English forces took up a position on the Doon, from which the parish derives its name, but few traces of it are now visible. A castle formerly stood here belonging to the Roche family. Salmon are caught in the Bandon.

DUNDERRY, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Trim.

DUNDON, a tythg. in the par. of Compton Dundon, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N. of Somerton. It is situated at the foot of Dundon Hill, which is nearly 400 feet in height.

DUNDONALD, a par. in the bar. of Lower Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Comber. It is a station on the Belfast and County Down railway. Belfast is its post town. The surface is hilly, but well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £206, in the patron. of S. Cleland, Esq. The church occupies the site of a more ancient building, and was erected in 1771. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house and two day-schools. There are several seats, the principal of which is Storemont. Near the village is an extensive linen bleachery, and about a mile distant is a curious upright stone of unknown origin. There are two raths, one of which communicates with a neighbouring stream by means of a subterranean passage.

DUNDONALD, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is a station on the Ayr fork of the Glasgow and South-Western, and on the Troon and Kilmarnock railways. It comprises the vils. of Dundonald, Troon, Old Rome, Shewalton, and Loans. A range of hills called Claven hills separate it into two equal parts. The soil is excellent and in a fine state of cultivation. Coal abounds here, and is greatly exported. Agriculture, mining, handloom weaving, ship-building, and commerce are also carried on. The living is in the presb. of Ayr. The minister's stipend is £257. Besides the parish church there are two chapels-of-ease, respectively at Troon and Fullarton; three Free churches, at Dundonald, Troon, and Fullarton; and an United Presbyterian church at Troon. There are Assembly's schools and a charity school at Fullarton, a female industrial school at Dundonald, two female schools at Troon, two Free Church schools, and four subscription schools. The chief object of attraction, however, is Dundonald Castle, now a magnificent ruin, and formerly the seat of the princes of the house of Stuart. The castle gives the name to the earldom in the family of Cochrane. Not far from this royal residence are the remains of an ancient ecclesiastical foundation, called "Our Lady Kirk of Kyle." Here stands the house of Auchans, anciently the residence of the Wallaces of Dundonald. The principal landowners are the Duke of Portland, Sir Charles Fairlie, Boyle, of Shewalton, &c.

DUNDRAW-WITH-KELSICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromfield, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Wigton. It is situated on the river Weaver, and contains the hmlts. of Moor Row, Wheyrigg, and Waverbridge. Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., is lord of the manor.

DUNDRENNAN, a vil. in the par. of Berwick, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 2 miles from the Solway Frith, and 5 from Kirkcudbright. It is finely situated with charming views down the valley and across Solway Frith. The chief and only object of note is the famous ruin of the abbey founded in the 12th century. It was here that an asylum was offered to the Queen of Scots after her defeat at Langside.

DUNDRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Waltham, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

DUNDROICH, or the DRUID'S MOUNTAIN, a peak rising above 2,000 feet, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, a short distance from Eddlestone. It commands a view of the whole country between the Cheviots and the Lothians.

DUNDROM, a hill and old fort in the bar. of Ballyadams, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is the highest summit of the Boly hills. The view of the river Barrow and surrounding country is very fine.

DUNDRUM, a post town in the par. of Taney, bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. It is prettily situated on a small stream which falls into the Dudder river, beneath the shelter of the Garrycastle and Three-rock hills. It is much resorted to by invalids from the metropolis. Here is a dispensary and a Roman Catholic chapel. The principal seat is Wickham, but there are numerous residences and villas. Here are the ruins of Dundrum Castle. Herds of goats browse on the adjacent hills, and supply the town with milk.

DUNDRUM, a vil. and post town, in the par. of Kilmegan, bar. of Upper Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Downpatrick. It stands on Dundrum Bay, and is a coastguard station. The town, which has been much improved by the exertions of the Marquis of Downshire, is one of the principal fishing stations in the United Kingdom, and has become a favourite bathing-place. On the shore stand the ruins of the castle built by Sir John de Courcy, and held by the Knights Templars. After its destruction by Cromwell, the site came into the possession of its present owner, the Marquis of Downshire. Dundrum Bay extends from Dullisk Cove to St. John's Point, which has a lighthouse; the bay is dangerous to get out of, owing to the heavy sea caused by the meeting of the tides, and the sudden gusts from the neighbouring Mourne mountains. Near the Cow and Calf rocks, opposite the Tyrella watch-house, is the spot on which the *Great Britain* went ashore in September, 1846. She was bound for New York with a valuable cargo and near 200 passengers. A contrivance for preventing the sea from breaking over her having been constructed she was got off the following summer, but little injured. Dundrum House is the neighbouring seat. Bishop Smith was born here. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 10th October.

DUNDRUM, a vil. in the par. of Ballintemple, bar. of Lower Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Tipperary. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. Dundrum House is the seat of Viscount Hawarden.

DUNDRY, a par. in the hund. of Chew, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated under Dundry Beacon, upwards of 700 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a view of the country for many miles, including the Malvern, Welsh, Quantock, and Wilts hills. It contains the tythgs. of East and West Dundry and Littleton. Here are some quarries of durable freestone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the gift of the Vicar of Chew Magna. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure partly modern. The tower is ancient and lofty, and may be seen many miles distant. The register commences in 1560. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, of which £7 is for the school. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. In the neighbourhood is a Druidical circle. The Rev. E. A. Ommanney is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 12th September for cattle and sheep.

DUNDYVAN and NEW DUNDYVAN, two large manufacturing vils. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. Here is an academy. The iron-works, with nine smelting furnaces, form the only object of importance.

DUNEANE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Antrim. Toomebridge is its post town. It lies at the northern extremity of Lough Neagh, between the rivers Bann and Maine. It includes part of the Craigs-rocks range of hills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Cranfield, £225, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church is an ancient building. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and eight Sunday-schools. The London Hibernian Society assisted five daily schools, and the National Board three. Raymond Lodge is the seat of Viscount O'Neill. In the neighbourhood are remains of a camp in the form of a circle, called Ballydonnelly Camp.

DUNEANY, a par. in the bar. of West Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Kildare, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Lackagh, £265, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the par. is united to Monasterevan. Here is a day school. Ruins of a castle and some traces of a church are seen here.

DUNEARN, a lofty basalt hill in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, near Burntisland. On the summit are remains of a Roman station.

DUNEATON WATER rises in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, under Cairntable, and after a course of 20 miles joins the river Clyde.

DUNFANAGHY, a post and market town in the par. of Clondehorkey, bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 15 miles N.W. of Kilmacrenan. It is situated on the S. shore of Dunfanaghy Bay, on an inlet known as Sheephaven, belonging to Stewart of Ardes. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, police station, chief coastguard station, and petty sessions town. A bar crosses the mouth of the harbour, which is dangerous at low water and during high winds. There is a convenient quay. A market is held once a week, and fairs on Whit Thursday, the 5th August, 2nd October, and 17th November.

DUNFEENY. *See* DOONFEENY.

DUNFERMLINE, a district in the co. of Fife, Scotland, bounded on the S. by the Firth of Forth, E. by Inverkeithing, Aberdour, and Beath, N. by Kinross-shire, and W. by Saline, Carnock, and Torryburn. It contains an area of about 36 square miles. It is well cultivated, and being studded by gentlemen's seats, with their wooded grounds, enhances greatly the natural beauty of the scenery. The coast, 2 miles in extent, is very rocky, with the bay and harbour of Limekilns in its centre and those of Charlestown at its western extremity. The general surface is flat and uninteresting till it approaches the burgh, when it rises in various picturesque undulations. The principal hills are Craigluscar and the hill of Beath. The stream called the Lyne, or Spital Burn, is the only one of importance. Of the various lochs, Town Loch, Black Loch, Lochfitty, and Lochgloe are the largest. Coal is here greatly worked and most abundant. Lord Elgin is the chief proprietor of these coal-fields. Iron, stone, and copper are also obtained. Here is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Fife. The principal landowners are the Earl of Elgin, Sir Peter Halket, Hunt of Pittencrieff, and Durie of Craglusear.

DUNFERMLINE, a market town and royal borough, having separate jurisdiction, and locally situated in the district of Dunfermline, 16 miles from Edinburgh, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline and Edinburgh and Northern railways. It is situated on an eminence of considerable extent, having an elevation of 356 feet above the level of the sea, with the exception of that part of the burgh called the Nethertown, which is on a plain. It unites with Inverkeithing, Culross, South Queensferry, and Stirling in sending a member to parliament. Constituted a royal borough in 1588 by James VI., it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a guild magistrate, a treasurer, 17 other councillors, and a town clerk. This place was for a long time a burgh of regality holding of the monks. Here, in 1303, Edward I. of England received the submission of many Scottish barons who had opposed his progress through the realm in 1296. In 1385 it was visited by Richard II. In 1581 the first national covenant of Scotland was subscribed here by James VI. It was the birthplace of his eldest daughter, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, and of Charles I. A fire broke out in 1624 which devastated the town, reducing the inhabitants to such poverty as to compel them to supplicate aid of the kingdom. It was here that Charles II. subscribed the famous Dunfermline Declaration. The chief object of interest of which the town boasts are the ruins of the once famous abbey of the Benedictines, founded about 1070, raised to an abbey in 1124, and finally destroyed in 1560. The western principal entrance is by a handsome doorway in Norman style, and above it a fine pointed window, divided by mullions and transoms. The roof is supported by a double row of magnificent Norman pillars, separating the body of the nave from the north and south aisles. The outside is surmounted by two heavy towers, one having a spire. Near the church are the ruins of the refectory, containing one of the finest pointed windows in Scotland. The abbey church was long the place of interment of the Scottish kings and of many of Scotland's great nobles. What was formerly the choir of the ancient is now the site of the new abbey or parish church, under the pulpit of which rests the body of King Robert the Bruce. Of the other churches, may be mentioned, St. Andrew's Church, North Church, Queen Anne-street Church, St. Margaret's, Gillespie, and three Free churches. There are also an Independent chapel, an Irvingite meeting-house, an English Baptist chapel, and an Episcopalian chapel. The Roman Catholics meet in a hall. There is no parochial school, but numerous other schools of high character abound. Of these are the High school, the Rolland or Priory-lane school, the Maclean schools, the Queen Anne Place schools, the Episcopal school, and Free Church schools. The chief public buildings are the guildhall, public offices, prison, poorhouse, two halls for public meetings, libraries, and masonic lodges. Few places possess greater attractions both for antiquarians and lovers of scenery. The view of Pittencrieff Glen, where are the mansion of Pittencrieff and the remains of a tower called Malcolm's Tower, formerly the seat of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, can scarcely be surpassed. Dunfermline is the centre of a great manufacture in table linens and other like fabrics. Here are also weaving factories, a tannery, dye works, iron foundries, breweries, &c. Two miles S.E. from the town is a large stone called St. Margaret's Stone, where Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, is said to have rested on her flight to Scotland. Near the abbey are the ruins of a royal palace. The central pillar of an ancient cross which stood in the market-place is still preserved. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held eight times a year. The Rev. Peter Chalmers, of the Abbey Manse, is the author of an excellent and very fully illustrated Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline, in 2 vols., 8vo.

DUNFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kempsford, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles S. of Fairford.

DUNFIERTH, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Kilcock. Carbery is its post town. The surface is flat and boggy, and includes a portion of the Bog of Allen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Castle-Carbery, £233, in the patron. of Viscount Haberton and the Hon. G. F. Cooley alternately. There are ruins of a church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardkill, and there is one day school. Dunfierth House is the seat of Sir F. M'Donnell, Bart.

DUNGANNON, a bar. in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the co. of Londonderry, on the E. by Lough Neagh, on the S. by the Blackwater, and on the W. by the bars. of Strabane, Clogher, and Omagh. It is divided into three sections—lower, middle, and upper—containing the pars. of Ballyclog, Carnteel, Aghaloo, Clonoe, Donaghenry, Desertcreat, Drumglass, Donaghmore, Killeeshill, Kildress, Pomeroy, Tullyniskan, and parts of Artrea, Arboe, Ballinderry, Clonfoacle, Derryloran, Killyman, Lissan, and Tamlaght. The surface varies much in character. Among its productions are coal and greenstone. Numerous tributaries to the Blackwater intersect the interior.

DUNGANNON, an inland town and parliamentary borough in the par. of Drumglass, bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, province of Ulster, Ireland, 85 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction railway. It contains, according to the census of 1861, a population of 3,886, inhabiting 728 houses. It is a place of great antiquity, having been the chief seat of the O'Nials, kings of Ulster, and earls of Tyrone from the earliest period of Irish history. Here was the site of an ancient fortress which played a conspicuous part in the wars of the O'Nials, and was finally destroyed by the parliamentary forces in 1641. A Franciscan monastery was founded here in the reign of Henry VII., which flourished till the time of the Reformation. The town is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, about three miles from the S. shore of Lough Neagh, and is sheltered on the W. by a lofty range of hills. It is spacious and well built, and consists of a square and four principal streets. Among its public buildings are the court-house, bridewell, market-house, savings-bank, union workhouse, temperance hall, fever hospital, and Dungannon Institute. Besides the parish church, a handsome edifice with a lofty octagonal spire, there is a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian chapels, and Methodist meeting-houses. It possesses an endowed school and a school supported by the Earl and Countess of Ranfurley. The Royal College was founded in 1628, and is well and airily situated, comprising 9 acres, presented by Primate Robinson to the establishment. The borough returns one member to parliament. The manufactures are principally linen and coarse earthenware: some little trade is done in grain and flax. The Drumglass and Coal Island collieries are in the neighbourhood. Here are the head-quarters of a constabulary district. The town gives the title of Viscount to the family of Hill-Trevor. The presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland has its meetings in Dungannon. Market days are Monday and Thursday. A fair is held on the first Thursday of every month. It is a sessions town and head of a Poor-law Union.

DUNGANSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Wicklow, its post-town. It is open to St. George's Channel on its eastern border, and a range of picturesque hills skirt it on the W. The new coast road from Arklow to Wicklow passes through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £606, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was enlarged by the late Board of First Fruits in 1821. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and seven daily schools. Part of this parish was detached to form Redcross. Dunganstown House is the seat of the Hoey family, and West Acton that of Colonel Acton. Here is an extensive nursery, containing many rare plants. Slate exists, but is not quarried. The place is noted for its butter. A coastguard station is in the vicinity. There are numerous raths, and vestiges of antique buildings.

DUNGARVAN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Gowran. Thomastown is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Waterford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £133, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Gowran, Tascoffin, and Clarah. There are also a parish and two other day schools. Here is a police station. The remains of a castle are seen at Neiglam.

DUNGARVAN, a par., market, and post town in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 28 miles S.W. of Waterford, and 21 from Clonmel, the nearest railway station. It is situated on Dungarvan Bay, and the soil is of good quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Clonea, £437, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1831 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits: its situation commands an imposing view of the harbour. There are three Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, a convent, Augustinian friary, and seventeen day schools. The chief seats are Cloncoscoran, Carriglea, Moonroe, Clonca, Bayview, Duckspool, and Hermitage. The town, which is a borough and subport to Waterford returning one member to parliament, stands on the, river Colligan, directly opposite to Abbeyside, which is reached by a bridge and causeway built by the late Duke of Devonshire, lord of the manor, whose name is connected with numerous improvements. St. Garvan is said to have founded an abbey here in the 7th century, whence the name of the town. The town was surrendered to Henry II. by King Roderic, and King John threw a wall with towers round the place, of which there are yet some traces; he also built the castle, which with the manor came to the family of Devonshire after having passed through the hands of the Talbots, Desmonds, Thorntons, and Boyles. An Irish Act touching it was passed in 1463, an English Act in the 4th and 26th of Henry VIII.: part of the castle is now used as a barrack. Dungarvan was incorporated by James I., and before the Union sent two members to the Irish parliament: it was governed by a sovereign and twelve burgesses. In 1641, it became the scene of numerous struggles; and was ultimately reduced by Cromwell in 1649, on his giving up the siege of Waterford. The town has a considerable trade and ling fishery, of about 500 boats. Here are constabulary and infantry barracks, bridewell, market-house, Inland Revenue and Stamp offices, two banks, coastguard station, dispensary, and post-office savings-bank. Quarter sessions are held, and a manor and seneschals' court every three weeks; petty sessions every Saturday. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and has a workhouse. The harbour will admit vessels drawing 15 feet, and at the landing stages the depth is 14 feet. The recent improvements are the introduction of gas; telegraphic communication to Cork and Waterford; town and harbour commissioners; a life-boat station; appliances for Fitzroy signals, and a lighthouse. There is no railroad. On the W. side of the town is Cromwell's Mount, said to have been thrown up by him during his attack upon the place; and at Abbey-side are some ruins of a castle formerly of the McGraths, who founded an abbey in the 13th century in the vicinity; the ruins of which are still remaining, with a tomb to Donald McGrath. There is a chalybeate spring at Two-mile Bridge. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held 7th February, 22nd June, 22nd August, and 8th November, and the second Wednesday in each month.

DUNGE-MARSH, in the hund. of Langport, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent. It is situated near Dungeness, and contains Lydd, a member of Romney cinque port. Dungeness, a shingly point in the channel, is near the martello tower coastguard station. Here is a light 92 feet high, which may be seen 14 miles; it was erected in 1792.

DUNGIVEN, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 16 miles S.E. of Londonderry, and 132 from Dublin. The surface is extremely wild and mountainous, rising 153 feet above sea level at Benbradagh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £232, in the patron of the Lessee of the Skinners' Company, to which a large portion of the parish belongs. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, built in 1817, chiefly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two (united) Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting-house, four Sunday, and ten daily schools. The town is situated at the point where the Owenreagh and Owenbeg empty themselves into the river Roe, which is here crossed by a well-built stone bridge. It consists of one long street crossed by another, and contains a police station, market-house, dispensary, within the Newtownlimavaddy Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held monthly, and a manor court every Thursday. Pellipar is the seat of R. Ogilby, Esq. On the summit of a rocky eminence on the river's bank are the picturesque ruins of an Augustinian abbey, founded in 1100, by Domnach O'Cahan. Within the abbey walls is a fine tomb, supposed to cover the remains of O'Cahan. The parish subsequently came into the possession of the Skinners' Company, who built a castle here, remains of which are still visible near the town. There are numerous ancient earthworks throughout the parish, also the basement of a round tower, and a perpendicular stone, said to be commemorative of a religious meeting held here, and attended by St. Columbkill, in 590. Spear heads, coins, &c., have been discovered. A very fine description of crystal is found among some of the mountains. Basaltic rock and good building stone are obtainable. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 25th May and October, and on the second Tuesday in every other month.

DUNGLASS, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. Here are the ruins of an old castle, situated on a small rocky promontory, almost surrounded by the Clyde, and formerly the messuage of the barony of Colquhoun. It was anciently a Roman station, and is supposed to have been the terminus of Antoninus's Wall. On the rock is an obelisk to the memory of Henry Bell, the father of steam navigation.

DUNGLEDDY, a hund. in the co. of Pembroke; contains the pars. of Ambleston, Bletherston, Boulston, Clarbeston, Crinow, Llan-y-cefn, Llanwhaden, Llys-y fran, New Moat, Rudbaxton, Slebeck, Spittal, Uzmaston, East Walton, Wistonborough, and parts of Cilymaenllwyd, Llandewy-Velfry, Llandissilion, Llangan, Llanfallteg, and Prendergast. It gives name to a deanery in the diocese of St. David's.

DUNGLOW, or DUNGLOUR, a postal vil. in the par. of Templecrown, bar. of Boylagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 20 miles W. of Letterkenny. It lies at the innermost part of a bay situated on the S.E. of the Isle of Arran. It is a petty sessions town, and contains a police station, dispensary, parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and market-house.

DUNGOURNEY, a par. in the bars. of Barrymore and Imokilly, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Castlemartyr. Middleton is its post town. It stands on the stream which bears its name and flows into Cork harbour. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £510, in the patron. of the representatives of the late E. Wilson, Esq. The church is a plain building, erected in 1800 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Clonmult and Mogeely. There are a National and a pay day school, also an agricultural school at Brookdale.

DUNGREE, formerly a par., now united with Johnston, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland.

DUNGWORTH, a vil. in the par. of Bradfield, hund. of Theale, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

DUNHAM, or DUNHOLME, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2½ miles E. of the Tuxford station on the Great Northern line, and 15 N. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the river Trent, across which there is a handsome iron bridge of five arches, built in 1832. Owing to the lowness of its situation it is frequently under water at the spring tides, when the inhabitants communicate by means of boats, almost every house having one. It was once a market town. The tnshp. of Ragnall is in this par. The living is a vic. with the curs. of Darlton and Ragnall annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £252, in the patron. of the Prebendary in the collegiate church of Southwell. The church is a small structure, with a tower in the Gothic style. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. John Angerstein, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 12th August for cattle.

DUNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Frodsham.

DUNHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Litcham, 5 N.E. of Swaffham, its post town, and 1 mile from the railway station at Little Dunham. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Some fine Roman urns were discovered during the formation of the new road to Fransham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £600, in the patron. of R. B. Humfrey, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, considered to be a specimen of early Norman or Saxon architecture. It contains a font and piscina of antique workmanship. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist meeting-houses; and also a National school. Dunham Hall is the principal residence.

DUNHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Swaffham, its post town, and 9 W. of Dereham. It is a station on the Lynn and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern line. The land is chiefly arable. The subsoil, which is marl, abounds with pyrites and various fossils. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £451, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Nelson. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with square tower and porch. The register commences in 1562. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. George Copeman, Esq., is lord of the manor. Dunham Lodge, the principal residence, was built in 1783; it commands extensive views, embracing Norwich Cathedral and the port of Lynn.

DUNHAM MASSEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowdon, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Altrincham, and 10¾ from Manchester by the Manchester and Garston railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on a branch of the river Mersey and the Bridgwater canal, and contains the hmlts. of Dunham Town, Dunham Woodhouse, Oldfield, and Sinderland; the two last being the *Doneham* of Domesday Book. A castle was built here by the Masseys, but there are no remains of it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £80, in the patron. of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The church is built in the form of a cross, with tower containing a peal of ten bells. It is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. The seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, called Dunham Massey, contains a valuable collection of paintings. The park is of great extent, beautifully laid out, and abounds with deer. In the neighbourhood various ancient remains, such as tumuli, urns, &c., have been found.

DUNHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-le-Moor, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles N.E. of Chester, and 4 S.W. of Frodsham, its post town. It is situated near the Bridgwater canal. The Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway passes through the township, and has a station within a short distance of the village. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor.

DUNHILL, or DONISLE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Kilmacthomas. Tramore is its post town. The parish lies open to St. George's Channel, and has a bold and imposing coast-line. The surface is boggy, and includes Anneston, a small watering and fishing vil. The living is united to Newcastle and Guilcagh, val. £102, in the patron. of the Marquis of Waterford. The church was built in 1819 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is also a chapel-of-ease in the parish. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kane's Island. There are two day schools. Ruins exist of a castle, formerly of the La Poer family. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old church, in which was found the tomb of the Countess Donisle; it has since been removed to the Roman Catholic chapel. Clay-slate, slate, pudding-stone, and jaspar are among the geological characteristics of the locality.

DUNHOLM, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Snelland station on the Great Northern railway, and 6 N.E. of Lincoln, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Lincoln to Market Rasen. At the E. end of the parish is a stream which runs from the Ancholine to the river Witham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £98, in the patron. of tho bishop, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure, with embattled tower and three bells, and contains some curious monuments. The charities amount to £4 per annum. The register commences in 1582. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a church school.

DUNIE, a vil., coastguard station, and fort in the par. of Clonmany, bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Buncrana. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

DUNIPACE, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Stirling. Its name is said to be derived from *dun* and *pax*, alluding to the two downs, or barrows, 50 feet high, on which Severus concluded peace with the Scots in 210. In 1301 Edward I. signed here the warrant for a truce with the Scots. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton-mills. The living is united with Larbert. The chief seats are Denovan, belonging to the Johnstones; Milton, to the Moreheads; and the ruins of the old castle called Torwood, where is Wallace's oak. In the vicinity is a Danish camp.

DUNIRA, a vil. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Comrie. It is situated near Loch Earn.

DUNIRY, or DONEIRA, a par. in the bars. of Leitrim and Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Portumna. Eyrecourt is its post town. It is situated at the foot of the Slieve Baughty mountains. The surface consists of good soil, which is drained on the E. by the Ballyshruel rivulet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Tynagh, £228, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Ballinakill.

DUNISKY, a par. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Macroom. Cork is its post town. It lies on the right bank of the river Lea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with St. Peter's, £523, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to that of Kilmichael. The nearest church is at Cannaway. Ruins of the church are seen on a neighbouring eminence.

DUNKANEELY. *See* DUNKINEELY, co. Donegal.

DUNKELD, a city, royal burgh, and market town, in the district and co. of Eastern Perth, Scotland, 15 miles from Perth by the Perth and Dunkeld branch of the Scottish North-Eastern railway, of which it is the terminus. The town consists of two streets; one opening on to the magnificent bridge which here crosses the river Tay. The great object of interest is the cathedral, standing at the upper end of the old street. It was erected about 1230. Dunkeld is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Athol, and received its charter constituting it a royal borough from Queen Anne in 1704. It is the capital of a judicial district of the county. Its trade and manufactures are unimportant. It is, however, a place of considerable transit, and greatly resorted to by summer visitors. The Duke of Athol is the chief landed proprietor. Dunkeld is famous for its woods, which are dense, and its trees luxuriant. Fairs are held four times a year.

DUNKELD, LITTLE, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, containing upwards of twenty hmlts. or vils. The Tay runs along its margin over a distance of 13 miles, and is met here by the Bran. It is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. There are two churches, and two parochial, and five other schools. The arable and peopled districts are divided into three tracts, namely, Murthly, Bishopric, and Strathbran. Near here is the hill of Birnam. The chief wealth of the parish consists in its oak woods. At tho base of Birnam are traces of a rude fortification, and a number of small cairns are in the neighbourhood. The chief landowners are the Duke of Athol, Sir W. Drummond Stewart, Stewart of Dalguise, and Campbell of Kinloch. The principal mansions in the parish are Murthly Castle, Dalguise House, Kinnaird House, Torwood House, and Birnam Lodge.

DUNKELLIN, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The bars. of Clare and Athenry bound it on the N., that of Loughrea on the E., that of Kiltartan on the S., and that of Galway, with the bay, on the W. It contains the pars. of Ballynacourty, Drumacoo, Killeely, Kilcolgan, Killeenavarra, Killeeneen, Killora, and Stradbally, and parts of Athenry, Ardrahan, Claregalway, Kilchreest, Kilconicrin, Kilconickny, Killinan, Killogillcen, Lickerrig, and Oranmore, comprising 83,371 acres. The surface is beautifully varied. The Carnmacart is the chief stream. Dunkellin gives title of baron to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

DUNKERRIN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4½ miles S.W. of Roscrea. It is situated on the Tipperary boundary. The surface consists of a good soil, with some mountain and bog. The par. is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick, and contains the vil. of Barna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with three others, £773, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a fine building, erected in 1818 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Barna and Moneygall. There are three day schools. The principal seats are Busherstown, Frankfort Castle, Brooklaw, and some others. The castles of Rathnaveoge and Ballinakill are now in ruins.

DUNKERRON, a bar. in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is divided into North and South Dunkerron, and is bounded on the N. by Corkaguiney, on the E. by Glanerought and Magonihy, on the S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Ivereagh. It contains the pars. of Kilcrohane, Knockane, Templenoe, and part of Killorglin and Aghadoe, comprising 171,155 acres. The surface is mountainous, and the locality is rich in scenery.

DUNKERRY BEACON, a hill in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Dunster. It rises to the height of 1,700 feet, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

DUNKERRY CAVE, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the coast, a short distance to the W. of the Giant's Causeway. The entrance is between two walls of black basalt; it is 26 feet wide at this point, but gradually diminishes in width so as to prevent the exploration of its entire length. It doubtless penetrates to a considerable distance, as the noise of the water is frequently heard beneath the ground a mile inland. The entrance presents a striking appearance from the green conferva which clothe the side, and above high-water mark is a complete belt of marine plants.

DUNKERTON, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Radstock, and 5 S.W. of Bath, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal, and contains the hmlts. of Carlingcott and Tunley. The surface is hilly, and the high ground commands some extensive and interesting views. Coal exists, and several mines are worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £420, in the patron. of the Rev. F. Soden. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with tower and antique porch. The register commences in 1728. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are a National and Sunday schools.

DUNKESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Honiton, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Collumpton station. A Cistercian Abbey was founded here by William de Brewere, or Bruere, at the beginning of the 13th century; extensive remains of the buildings still exist. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £298 11*s*. 10*d*. The parish is situated among the Blackdown hills, and contains iron. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £42, in the patron. of Mrs. M. Graves. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing three bells. There is also a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50, in the patron. of Mrs. E. P. Simcoe. The church is situated at Dunkeswell Abbey, and is a handsome modern stone building, with stained-glass windows, tower, and organ. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, also a school supported by members of the Wolford family. Wolford Lodge is the principal residence, to which is attached a handsome chapel.

DUNKESWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Harewood, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles W. of Wetherby, and 9 N. of Leeds. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and contains the hmlt. of Harewood Bridge. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor.

DUNKETTLE, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3¼ miles E. of Cork, by the Cork and Youghal and Queenstown direct line, on which it is a station.

DUNKINEELY, a post town in the par. of Killaghtee, bar. of Banagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Killybegs. It is situated about half a mile from Macswyne's Bay and Inver Bay. Here is the parish church, a Methodist meeting-house, two schools, and branch dispensary in the Glenties Poor-law Union. Fairs are held on the 1st January, the first Monday in February, March, and April, the 18th May, 3rd June, 1st July, 3rd August, 1st September, 16th October, 3rd November, and 1st December.

DUNKIRK, or DUNKIRK-VILLE, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 4½ miles W. of Canterbury, and 4 S.E. of Faversham, its post town and railway station, on the London and Dover line. It is situated on the borders of Blean Forest, of which it was formerly a part. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £113, in the patron. of the archbishop. Christ Church is a flint structure, with tower, standing on a hill, from which the prospect is very extensive. It was built in 1849. Here is a National school for boys and girls. Lord Sondes is lord of the manor. Dunkirk used to be famous for the smuggling that was carried on there, and here the notorious Thoms, *alias* Sir William Courtenay, met with his death in 1838.

DUNKITT, a par. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Mullinavat. Waterford is its post town. It is situated on the river Suir. The surface is rather hilly, and includes a small portion of Lough Cullen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with two others, £436, in the patron. of the crown. The church, situated at Gaulskill, was built in 1800 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Bigwood, and is united to those of Kilmacow and Mullinavat. There are four day schools in the union. The principal residences are Mullinabro', Dunkitt, and Killashy. Limestone is extensively quarried.

DUNKS-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Maidstone.

DUNLAPPIE, a par. now united with Strickathow, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DUNLAVIN, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Lower and Upper Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 22 miles S.W. of Dublin. It lies near the sources of the rivers Liffey and Slaney, and has a good soil and hilly surface. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with four others, £447, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built in 1816 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and by subscriptions. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Donard and Donaghmore. There is a Sunday-school and nine day schools. The town is situated on the borders of the cos. of Wicklow, Dublin, and Kildare. It contains a dispensary within the Baltinglass Poor-law Union, chief police station, and market-house, which last is a fine classical building, erected by Robert Tynte, to which family the town belongs. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. In 1798 the market-house was fortified for the protection of the inhabitants, who fled hither on the approach of the insurgents. Dean Swift was rector of this parish for some time. Danish raths exist here and at Milltown, also an ancient burial-place. Stone and slate are quarried. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 1st March, 19th May, second Friday in July, 21st August, third Tuesday in October, and 1st December.

DUNLEARY. *See* KINGSTOWN, co. Dublin.

DUNLECKNY, a par. in the bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Leighlinbridge. It contains Bagenalstown, its post town. It lies along the western bank of the river Barrow, and on the road from Carlow to Goresbridge, The communication with Waterford is facilitated by the Barrow navigation. There are quarries of limestone and granite, and starch is manufactured. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with another, £345, in the patron. of Sir A. Weldon, Bart. The parish has a small church. There is a Roman Catholic chapel included in the Roman Catholic district of Bagenalstown. There are also Wesleyan and Walkerite meeting-houses, and four National schools. The principal residences are Garry-hill House, and Dunleckny House. Here was formerly the seat of the Kavanaghs, kings of Leinster, who founded in 1300 a preceptory of Knights Templars, remains of which are still visible.

DUNLEER, a par. and post town in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 38 miles from Dublin, and 5 S. of Castle Bellingham. It is situated on the river White, and is a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with five others, £374, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is an old building, has recently been enlarged The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Collin. There is a National school. The town, founded by the Legge family in 1671, was once a borough, and returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union. It contains a chief police station and dispensary within the Ardee Poor-law Union. Some years ago the horn of a moose-deer was picked up near the town. There is no longer any market. Fairs are held once a month.

DUNLEWY, a lake in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Lake Nacung. On its banks is Dunlewy House. Good marble is quarried in the vicinity.

DUNLEY, a hmlt. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, in the co. of Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Whitchurch.

DUNLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of King's Arley, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Stourport.

DUNLICHTY, a par. now united with Daviot, co. Inverness.

DUNLOE-GAP, in the par. of Knockane, bar. of Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, a mountain pass of peculiar grandeur lying between the Tomies and Magillicudddy's Reeks mountain, about 4 miles in length. The entrance, which opens between the Bull and Holly mountains, is a mere cleft. The almost perpendicular sides of the mountains cast a sombre hue and darkness over the entire scene, the effect of which is heightened by the inky appearance of a small lake which lies on the side of the approach. A branch of the Loe threads its way through the entire length of the ravine, over which two rustic bridges have been thrown. The farther end opens out into the valley of Commeduff, where is seen a red trout lake and a fine cascade, the waters of which supply neighbouring loughlets. "Kate Kearney" is described as having made this spot her retreat. Dunloe Castle stands near Laune Bridge, and appears to have been erected as a defence to the entrance of the defile. Near this spot is the cave in which the Ogham inscriptions were found in 1838.

DUNLOGHAN, an island off the mainland, between Mannin bay and Slyne head, in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

DUNLOP, a par. in the districts of Cunninghame and Renfrew, upper ward, in the cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Kilmarnock. It is celebrated for its cheese, first made by Margaret Gilmour at the beginning of the last century. It is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is £215. The living is in the patron. of the Earl of Eglinton. The church contains a monument to Hans Hamilton, once minister, and father of the first Earl Clanbrassil (now Lord Roden). There is also a Free church, an endowed and other schools. It was formerly a possession of the monks of Kilwinning. The parish is traversed by the road between Kilmarnock and Paisley, and is a short distance from the Glasgow and South-Western railway. A fair is held on the 12th November.

DUNLOY, a vil. in the par. of Finvoy, bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ballymoney. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. Fairs are held on the 15th February, May, August, and November.

DUNLUCE, LOWER and UPPER, bars. in the cos. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The Atlantic bounds them on the N., the bar. of Glenarm on the E., that of Kilconway on the S., and the co. of Londonderry on the W. The area of Lower Dunluce is 30,591 acres, and that of Upper 52,814. The surface is hilly, and the coast bold with basaltic rock. The principal rivers are the Bann and the Bush. Lower Dunluce contains the pars. of Dunluce and Derrykeighan, and part of the pars. of Ballyrashane, Billy, and Ballywillin. Upper Dunluce contains part of Armoy, the pars. of Tullaghgore and Kilraghts, and part of Ballymoney, Killagan, Kildolagh, and Loughguile.

DUNLUCE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Dunluce and prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It adjoins at its north-eastern extremity the town of Bushmills, its post town, which is in the par. of Billy. Bushmills is a market town, situated about 1½ mile from the Giant's Causeway. There is a spade manufactory in it and a distillery. The river Bush, which separates the pars. of Dunluce and Billy, is famous for its salmon fishery, and is much frequented in the season by anglers. There is also an extensive fishery carried on in the sea, at the mouth of the river, the salmon caught in which are sent chiefly to Liverpool. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £312, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of Dunluce was rebuilt on the site of a very ancient one in 1821, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Charles Stewart, the then rector of the parish, aided by a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a handsome building, situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, and close to the town of Bushmills. On the walls of the interior of the church are several interesting monumental tablets, among which are—one to the memory of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart., formerly envoy and minister at the court of Cabool, who was assassinated by the Affghans in 1841; and one to the memory of Lieutenant Macnaghten, R.A., who was killed in action at Waitara, New Zealand, in 1861. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballymoney. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house, and there are several daily schools and two Sunday-schools in the parish. Dunluce Castle is one of the most striking objects on the N. coast of Ireland. The ruins occupy the entire summit of a rock which rises 100 feet out of the sea, perfectly perpendicular on all its sides, and about 20 feet from the mainland, with which it is connected by an arch or wall about 14 inches in width. At the base of the cliff, on which the ruins of the castle stand, is a natural cave of considerable extent, open to the sea and at the land side. It consists of an arched apartment, the walls and roof of which are rude basalt. On the N. side of the castle is a gap in the battlements, caused by the falling of a piece of rock which supported the masonry, during a severe storm in 1639, when nine persons went down with the ruins into the raging surge below. On the E. side is a small chamber, called the Banshee's Tower, said to be the abode of Maw Roe, a fairy, who sweeps the room daily. This castle belonged to the Mac Quillans in the 15th century, from whom it came to the Mac Donalds. In 1585 Sorley Boy, lord of Dunluce, surrendered the castle to the Lord Deputy. In 1642 General Munroe seized this place from its owner, the Earl of Antrim. Dunluce gives title of viscount to the Earl of Antrim. The vil. of Portballintrae is situated in this parish, at the seaside, about a mile from the church. In front of it are a small bay and quay wall. There is a coastguard station at it, and in summer the place is resorted to by sea-bathers. It commands an extensive view both of sea and land. The chief landed proprietors in the parish are—Sir Edmund Workman Macnaghten, Bart., of Dundarave; John Montgomery, Esq., of Benvarden; Mrs. M'Naghten, of Ballyboggy; Henry Leslie, Esq., of Seaport Lodge; and Mrs. Hannay, of Ballylough. The coast scenery along the northern extremity of the parish, on the road from Bushmills to Portrush by the much-admired ruins of Dunluce Castle, is extensive and bold. The terminus of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway at Portrush is about 5 miles from Bushmills.

DUNMAHON, a par. in the bar. of Condons, Clangibbon and Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Castletown-roche. It is situated on the river Funcheon. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. There is a church at Glantworth, about a mile distant. This parish formerly belonged to Fermoy Abbey. There are ruins of a castle.

DUNMAIL RAISE, or DUN-MEL-WRAYS, a pass under Helvellyn, 756 feet high, on the borders of Cumberland and Westmoreland. In the vicinity is a cairn which tradition points out as the spot where the Saxon king Edmund defeated the Britons.

DUNMALLET, a hill in the co. of Cumberland, commanding a fine view of Ulleswater. On its summit are the traces of a Roman camp.

DUNMANOGE, DUMNANOYSE, or MONMOHENNOCK, a par. in the bars. of Kilkea and Moone, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Castledermot, its post town. It lies along the E. bank of the river Barrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Castle-Dermot, £489, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Levitstown, united to those of Dermot and Timolin, also a National school.

DUNMANUS BAY, in the bar. of W. Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 4 miles wide at the entrance, which lies between Sheepshead and Three-castle points. It penetrates about 16 miles inland, and has a depth ranging between 5 and 35 fathoms. There are one or two islands, four shoals, and several rocks. The Four-mile-water empties itself at the head of the bay. It affords good anchorage, but is little frequented, Bantry Bay being so near. Rosmore Castle stands at its head, and Dunmanus Castle, built by the Mahonies, and Dunbeacon Castle, are seen on the shores of the bay. There is a coastguard station near Dunmanus Point.

DUNMANWAY, a post and market town in the par. of Fanlobbus, bar. of E. Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 32 miles S.W. of Cork. It stands on the river Bandon, and is nearly enclosed by lofty and rugged hills. Here are a police station, bridewell, breweries, mills, and dispensary. There are also the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, National and infant school. The town owes its foundation to Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, temp. William III., who built the bridge, established the linen-weaving trade (since declined), and introduced many other improvements. Petty sessions are held occasionally. Dunmanus is the head of a Poor-law Union, and has a poor-house to accommodate 875 persons. Dunmanway House is the seat of the Cox family. In the neighbourhood is a small lake, in which Sir Richard Cox was drowned. There is a chalybeate spa near the Roman Catholic chapel. The Macarthys had formerly a castle here. A car runs to Bandon daily, which is a station on the Cork and Bandon line. There are also conveyances to Skibbereen and Bantry. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 4th May, first Tuesday in July, 16th September, and 26th November.

DUNMAUL, a rock in the par. of Ardclinis, bar. of Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Glenarm. It stands on the coast, and presents to the sea a natural fortification of basaltic rock, 300 feet high, and curiously adapted for defence. Its summit is easily reached from the mainland. There are appearances of ramparts having existed at some early time.

DUNMORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Navan. Stackallen is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Stackallen, £420, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. Dunmore Castle was built by Hugh de Lacy. In 1641 it was gained by the rebels, by virtue of a forged order from the Lords Justices.

DUNMORE, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland; the cos. of Mayo and Roscommon bound it on the N., the bars. of Ballymoe and Tyaquin on the E., that of Clare on the S., and the co. of Mayo on the W. The surface is very hilly, containing a part of the Slievedeart mountains. There is a considerable proportion of bog and several minor loughs. The rivers Clare and Moyne effect the drainage. It contains the pars. of Addergoole, Kilconla, Kilbennan, and Liskeevy, and parts of Dunmore, Tuam, and Killererin, comprising 71,011 acres. Two townlands were transferred from this bar. to Ballymoe.

DUNMORE, a par., post, and market town in the bars. of Ballymoe and Dunmore, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.N.E. of Tuam, and 132 from Dublin. The surface is hilly, with some bog, and is drained by the river Clare. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £511, in the patron. of the crown. Part of the old friary mentioned below has been converted into a church. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, also a Sunday and nine daily schools. The town stands on the road from Tuam to Castlereagh, and though a market town, is but a place of small importance. Here are a police office, cavalry barracks, market-house, court-house, in which petty sessions are held fortnightly, and a dispensary within the Tuam Poor-law Union. An abbey is said to have flourished here, founded by St. Patrick; on its site an Augustinian friary was founded in 1425 by Walter de Birmingham, Lord Athenry. Birmingham Castle, a fine ruin in the vicinity, is the ancient seat of that family. Dunmore House is the residence of Sir George Shee, Bart. Other seats are Quarry-mount and Carintrilla. Sir W. and Sir G. Ouseley were both natives of this place. Mossop the tragedian was also born here. Monday and Thursday are market days. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 25th March, 29th May, 9th July, 15th August, 10th October, and 11th December.

DUNMORE, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Kilkenny, its post town. It is situated upon the river Nore, and near the South-Eastern railway. The surface is slightly hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £179, in the patron. of the crown. The church is about 200 years old, and was repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and four day schools in the union. Dunmore Park is the seat of the Marquis of Ormond. Here is a very fine stalactite cave, containing two or three compartments, which has never been wholly explored. Limestone is quarried.

DUNMORE, a vil. in the par. of Airth, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Falkirk, and 8 from Stirling. The village is situated on the Firth of Forth, and contains an Episcopalian chapel. Dunmore Park belongs to the Earl of Dunmore, who takes his title from a hill of the same name in Atholl Forest. The Linlithgow and Stirlingshire hounds meet here.

DUNMORE, EAST, a post town in the par. of Killea, bar. of Gualtiere, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Waterford. It stands on the W. side of the entrance to Waterford Harbour, and is a favourite bathing-place and a subport to Waterford. This town was formerly a fishing hamlet, but has risen in importance, and become the packet station from Milford. A fine pier and basin were constructed here at an expense of £100,000, but the sand has been allowed to accumulate so as to render it almost useless. It is a coastguard station, and exhibits a red light with 11 miles range. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. During the bathing season the visitors are numerous, and good hotels and residences are displacing the thatched cottages. There are numerous caves in the rocks hollowed out by the action of the sea. Here is a Druidical altar.

DUNMORE HEAD, in the bar. of Corkaquiny, co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is the most westerly part of Ireland, and is situated on the N. side of Dingle Bay, opposite the Blasquet islands. It is sometimes called "Mary Geerane's House.

DUNMOW, a hund. in the northern div. of the co. of Essex, is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Freshwell, on the E. by the hund. of Hinckford, on the S. by the hund. of Ongar, and on the W. by the hunds. of Uttlesford and Harlow. It contains the pars. of Athorp Roothing, Barnston, Berners Roothing, Broxted, Chickney, Good Easter, Great Canfield, Great Dunmow, Great Easton, High Easter, High Roothing, Little Dunmow, Leaden Roothing, Little Canfield, Little Easton, Margaret Roothing, Mashbury, Pleshey, Shellow-Bowells, Thaxted, Tilty, White Roothing, with the hmlts. of Morrell Roothing, Willingale Doe and Willingale Spain, comprising 54,670 acres.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a par. and small town in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 9 miles W. of Braintree station on the Colchester line, 9 E. of Bishop Stortford station on the Cambridge line, and 36 from London. It is situated on the western bank of the river Chelmer, and is supposed to have been the Roman station *Cæsaromagus*. At the Conquest it was a royal manor, and is mentioned in Domesday survey as having been given to Hamo Dapifer. It was one of the manors given by Henry VIII. to his queen Katharine, as part of her jointure, and afterwards became the property of the Maynards of Easton Lodge. The town, which consists chiefly of two streets, was incorporated by Philip and Mary, but the municipal institutions have long grown obsolete. There is a handsome market cross in the midst of the town. Formerly baize and blankets were extensively manufactured, but now the poorer inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth and sacking. It is a polling place for the county and a petty sessions town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £421, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure of great antiquity, having a peal of six bells and fine E. window. The arms of the Mortimer, Bohun, and other families are emblazoned on the porch. The Independents, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Friends have places of worship. There are National and British schools, also a Diocesan Commercial school in connection with the Essex Board of Education. Dunmow Poor-law Union comprises twenty-six parishes, and extends over 116 miles. It is the head of a new County Court district and superintendent registry of like extent. Fairs are held on 6th May, and 8th and 9th November, the last for cattle. Dunmow Highwood is a meet for the Essex hounds.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 2¼ miles S.E. of Great Dunmow, and 37 from London. At the time of Domesday survey the manor belonged to Ralph Baynard. It is partly held by the tenure of giving a gammon of bacon to any married couple who a year and a day after their marriage would take a prescribed oath that neither had repented their union nor had had a quarrel. Before the Reformation the oath used to be administered and the bacon given by the prior of the convent, and since the ceremony has been occasionally performed at a court-baron before the steward of the manor. Six claimants only are recorded to have received the bacon between 1444 and 1751. They kneel on two sharp-pointed stones in the churchyard, where, after certain other rites, they take a quaint oath. The custom though dormant is not abolished. At Wichnor in Staffordshire there is a similar custom, where bacon and corn are given. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £72, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Toke. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is part of the old priory founded by the sister of Ralph Baynard, in the early part of the 12th century. The windows on the S. side are in good preservation, and the tracings are considered very fine. The church contains effigies of the Fitz-Walters and a fine monument to the Hallet family. The alabaster figure of a lady is said to represent Matilda Fitz-Walter, mistress of Robin Hood. The register commences in 1540.

DUNMOYLAN, a par. in the bar. of Shanid, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles S.W. of Askeaton. Youghal is its post town. It lies on the road from Limerick to Tarbet. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Castlerobert, £141, in the patron. of the Earl of Cork. There are ruins of the old church and of a tower or fort.

DUNMURRAGHILL, a par. in the bars. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Clane. Donadea is its post town. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, annexed to Cloncurry.

DUNMURRY, a post town in the par. of Drumbeg, bar. of Upper Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Belfast. It is a station on the Ulster and Portadown Junction railway. It is beautifully situated on the river Glenwater, at the foot of the Collin Mountain. This place was formerly the par. of Ballygosh. The river is crossed by two bridges, Here are large mills and a bleach green. The village, which is small, contains a Presbyterian meeting-house. Freestone and basalt are quarried. There are remains of an ancient wall, and a cairn is seen on the Collin Mountain.

DUNMURRY, a par. in the bar. of East Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Kildare, its post town, on the road from thence to Rathangan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Thomastown, £167, in the patron. of the Duke of Leinster. Dunmurry House is the neighbouring seat.

DUNNAMAGGAN, a par. in the bars. of Kells and Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Knocktopher, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Knocktopher, £510, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Kilmaganny, also a Sunday and two day schools.

DUNNAMANAGH, a post town in the par. of Donaghedy, bar. of Lower Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Strabane, on the road from thence to Dungiven. It stands at the foot of the Mounterloney mountains. Here are a police station, the parish church, schools, and a chapel. It was founded by the Drummond family.

DUNNERDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Broughton. Ulverston is its post town. It is situated on the river Duddon, and is united with the township of Seathwaite, forming one chapelry for ecclesiastical purposes. There is a small stone church at Seathwaite. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of J. J. Rawlinson, Esq., of Duddon Hall, who is lord of the manor. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

DUNNET, a par. in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. It is in the presb. of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. It has a ferry over Pentland Frith to the Orkneys. The village contains the parish church, a Free church, and schools. Near here is a promontory called Dunnet Head, on which is a lighthouse. Markets are held four times a year.

DUNNICHEN, a par. in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Forfar. It consists of the three estates of Dunnichen, Dunbarrow, and Tulloes, and is watered by the river Finny, or Vinny. The land rises to an elevation of 720 feet at Dunnichen Hill. Here are traces of the British encampment called *Dun-Nechtan*, where Bridie, the Pictish chieftain, defeated Egfrid, King of Northumbria, in 685. In the village are a flax spinning-mil and several corn-mills; linen weaving is the chief occupation. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £158, in the patron. of the crown. The church stands on the hill-side. There is an United Presbyterian church, Independent chapel, and non-parochial schools. Fairs are held every Wednesday in March.

DUNNING, a par. and market town, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Perth. It is a station on the Scottish Central railway. The par. is watered by Dunning Water, a branch of the river Earn, and contains Newtown of Pitcairns, at the end of the Ochills. The town was burnt in 1715 by the Earl of Marr, so that most of the houses are modern. The land rises in places to the height of 1,000 feet above the sea, and consists chiefly of moorland and sheep-pasture. The par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £240, in the patron. of the Earl of Kinnoul. The town contains the parish church, a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and schools. Here are corn-mills and woollen factory. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving for Glasgow. Duncruib is the seat of Lord Rollo, who is the chief landowner. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held in May.

DUNNINGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ardsley, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.E. of Dewsbury.

DUNNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Salford Priors, Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles N. of Salford, and 2 S.W. of Alcester.

DUNNINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N. of Heslington, and 4½ E. of York, its post town. It is situated to the W. of the river Derwent, and contains the tnshps. of Dunnington and Grimston. The high road from York to Stamford Bridge here separates the East from the North Riding. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £349, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with tower and stained-glass windows. The charities amount to £75, of which £62 is for church purposes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Sir Edward Dodsworth, Bart., is lord of the manor.

DUNNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Beeford, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Hornsea, and 10 S.E. of Driffield station. Hull is its post town. Thomas R. Pierson is lord of the manor.

DUNNINGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Tunstall, hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. of Woodbridge. This was formerly a distinct parish, but is now united to Tunstall. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Tunstall, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins. A fair is held on the 11th August for horses.

DUNNOCKSHAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Burnley.

DUNNOTTAR, a par. on the coast of Kincardine, Scotland, 73½ miles from Perth, by the Perth and Aberdeen railway, which has a station at Stonehaven. This parish is watered by the river Carron, which falls into the North Sea at the village of Crawton. It is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £233, in the patron. of the crown. Here is the parish church and schools. The chief antiquity and only object which renders this place of any importance is Dunnottar Castle. It stands on a rock rising 160 feet above the sea, and forms one of the finest ruins in the kingdom. Occupying an extensive area, surrounded by embattled walls, and consisting of numerous towers, it resembles more a ruined town than a decayed fortress. The building now termed the chapel was once the parish church. This castle played an important part in Scotch history. In 1296 it was taken by Sir William Wallace, and in 1336 was fortified by Edward III. In the Civil War it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose. During the Commonwealth it was selected as the strongest place to protect the regalia from the English army. It was besieged by Cromwell, and surrendered after a protracted resistance. In 1685 it was used as a state prison for Covenanters, who were thrust into a vault, called the "Whig's Vault." It was finally dismantled in 1715.

DUNOON AND KILMUN, a par. in the district of Cowal, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Greenock. It is a bathing-place on the Clyde, and includes the vil. of Kilmuir. It is considered one of the most ancient parishes in Scotland. The village is straggling, and extends at least 4 miles. Here are the ruins of the old Castle of Dunoon, granted by Bruce to the family of Argyle. The par. gives name to a presb. in the synod of Argyle, embracing 9 pars., and a Free Church district of 11 pars. The minister's stipend is £275, in the patron. of the Duke of Argyle. There are two National churches, three Free churches, two chapels-of-ease, an United Presbyterian church, three parochial and other schools. Abundant communication is afforded by the Clyde steamers touching at no less than eight points on its coast.

DUNQUIN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaquiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Dingle, its post town. It is situated at the head of a peninsula near Dunmore headland, and includes the Blasquet islands and Eagle Mountain. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Marhyn, £56, in the patron. of Lord Ventry. Public worship is held at the coastguard station. This parish is believed to be the most westerly point of Europe, and from its open position is subject to much boisterous weather, the heavy swell of the Atlantic breaking upon the rugged coast with great fury. It was here that part of the Armada was wrecked on its return voyage to Spain.

DUNRAN, a glen in the bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated near Newtown-mount-Kennedy, and is a mountain pass of great beauty, leading to the Devil's Glen. It is picturesquely wooded, and the granite rocks on either side are most fantastic in their shapes. There are ruins of an ancient castle. Dunran Hill is 1,122 feet high. A mountain stream with two islets adds much to the beauty of this romantic spot.

DUNREGGAN, a vil. in the par. of Glencairn, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated near Minihive.

DUNRIDGE, or DRURIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Widdrington, E. div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Widdrington, and 8 N.E. of Morpeth. It is situated on the sea-coast.

DUNRIE, a vil. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Buncrana. It is a coastguard station, with a fort.

DUNROD, a par. now joined to that of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

DUNROSSNESS, a par. in the South Shetland Islands, Scotland, situated near Fitful Head and Sumburgh Head Light. It is in the presb. of Lerwick, and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £208, in the patron. of the Earl of Zetland. The par. comprises besides Dunrossness, Sandwick, Coningsburgh, and Fair Isle in Queendale Bay, where the admiral of the Spanish Armada was wrecked in 1589. There is a parish church, a Free church, Wesleyan and Methodist chapels, and schools. The soil is extremely barren, consisting of sandstone covered with moss. In some places iron-ore, copper, lead, and manganese have been discovered, but are not worked. In winter the lakes are frequented by swans, and eagles find shelter in the rocks. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries, or in snaring wild-fowl.

DUNSANY, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Bective Bridge. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by a small stream falling into the Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Taragh, £439, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmessan. There is a day school connected with the National Board, and another which enjoys the grant of a house and grounds from Lord Dunsany. Dunsany Castle was founded in the 12th century. It passed from the Cusack family to the Plunketts, to whom it gives the title of Baron Dunsany. Within the demesne are the ruins of a church.

DUNSBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles N.E. of Bourne, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 6 S.E. of Falkingham. It is situated close to Carr Dyke, which is here navigable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £189, in the patron. of the Charterhouse, London, the governors of which are the lords of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with tower containing two bells, and has a very ancient font and handsome stained-glass windows. There is a school with an endowment of £20 from the Charterhouse.

DUNSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Brauncewell, wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W. of Dorrington, and 5 N.W. of Sleaford. It was formerly a distinct parish, but is now united with Brauncewell. The living is a discharged rect., united, with the vic. of Alnwick, to the rect. of Brauncewell. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses.

DUNSCROFT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hatfield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne. There was formerly a small cell here to the abbey of Roche.

DUNSCORE, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Minihive. It is situated on the river Cairn, between the rivers Urr and Nith. The Glasgow and South-Western railway passes near the E. end of the parish. Communication is also established by the road from Dumfries to Glasgow. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £171, in the patron. of the crown. In the village is the parish church, a Free church, United Presbyterian church and parochial schools. Adjoining the village is Ellisland, or Friar's Carse Farm, which belonged to Burns in 1792. He is said to have founded here the first village library established in Scotland.

DUNSDEN, a lib. in the par. of Sonning, hund. of Binfield, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Henley. It is situated near the Thames, and is united to Eye. The village is considerable.

DUNSE, a par. and burgh of barony belonging to the Hays, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 15 miles from Berwick, and 44 from Edinburgh. It is 3 miles from the river Whitadder, under Dunse Law, by Lammermuir, where Leslie encamped in 1642 to resist the introduction of episcopacy by Charles I. A branch of the North British railway commences here. It was anciently the county town, and sheriffs-courts are still held here. The chief buildings are the town-house, parish church, Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, numerous schools, four banks, neat Episcopal chapel, and P. O. savings-bank. The chief mansions are Dunse Castle, rebuilt on the site of Earl Randolph's, Wedderburn Castle, and Manderston. The scholar, John Duns Scotus, was born near Dunse in 1274. There are four annual markets for cattle, also cattle markets on the first Friday in each month. The ordinary weekly market is on Tuesday.

DUNSEVERICK CASTLE, in the bar. of Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands near the Giant's Causeway, and occupies a position on an insulated rock. It was the ancient seat of the O'Cahans and O'Donnels, and is an object of interest on this remarkable coast.

DUNSFOLD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Blackheath, in the co. of Surrey, 7 miles S.E. of Godalming, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Haslemere. It is situated near the Arun and Wey canal. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in brick and tile making. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £471, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a fine E. window, and a monumental tablet to the Rev. J. Richardson, for 62 years rector of the parish. There is a school supported by subscription. Lord Grantly is lord of the manor. Dr. Young is said to have composed his "Night Thoughts" in an embowered walk in the gardens of the rectory.

DUNSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Moreton Hampstead, and 7 S.W. of Exeter, its post town. It is situated on the river Teign. The village is considerable. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, with 300 acres of coppice and a similar extent of furze. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £297, in the patron. of B. Fulford, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower containing six bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1846. It contains monuments to the Fulford family. Here is a school for both sexes. Fulford House is the principal residence. It was garrisoned by the royalists under Colonel Sir F. Fulford in the Civil War, but surrendered to Fairfax after a siege of ten days, during which it was much damaged. A fair is held on the Monday after the 8th September for cattle.

DUNSFORT, a par. in the bar. of Lower Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Downpatrick. Ardglass is its post town. It is situated near Lough Strangford, and is open to the Irish Sea on the E. The par. includes Gun's Island, and is crossed by the road from Ardglass. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £182, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is small and ancient. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardglass. There are two Sunday and two day schools.

DUNSFORTH, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldborough, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S. of Aldborough, and 3 S.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the river Ure. There is a district church. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £51, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aldborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

DUNSFORTH, UPPER, a tnshp. with the hmlt. of Branton Green, in the par. of Aldborough, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile S. of Lower Dunsforth.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Ratoath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles S.E. of Navan, and 17 from Dublin. It is crossed by the road from Dublin to Navan, and the surface consists of a fair soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £333, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which has a handsome tower, was built in 1813 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, that in Dunshaughlin is united to that of Culmullen, and that in Batterstown to those of Raddonstown and Kilcloon. Here is a National school. The town was formerly incorporated and a place of some importance, but has degenerated into a mere village. It contains the sessions-house, police station, and dispensary. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and general sessions every half year. The parish is the head of a Poor-law Union, and has a poorhouse to accommodate 400 persons. St. Seachlin, a nephew of St. Patrick, is said to have founded an abbey here in the 5th century. It was destroyed in 1152 by the Sept Henry Bruin. Here beneath a large mound in the Black bog of Lagore was discovered a great collection of rare ancient implements, warlike, agricultural, and domestic; and also many cart-loads of animal remains. Fairs are held on the 13th May and 14th October.

DUNSHILT, 2 miles N. of Falkland, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated on the river Eden.

DUNSINANE HILL, in the par. of Collace, co. of Perth, 9 miles N.E. of Perth, near the Sidlaw range, 1,114 or 1,084 feet high, with traces of Macbeth's castle on the top, looking towards Birnam Wood, 12 miles N.W. Near it is the Witches' Stone.

DUNSINK, a vil. in the bar. of Castleknock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Ballybough river. Dunsink Hill is 210 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view of the metropolis. Upon its summit is stationed the Trinity College observatory, built by Provost Andrews in 1798. It is a handsome building.

DUNSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitby, lib. of Whitby Strand, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Whitby. It is united with Newholm. A Roman road, now known as Wade's Causeway, extends for several miles from Dunsley over the moors to York. It is paved with flints, and appears to have been 12 feet wide by 3 high, with a defaced milestone.

DUNSMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ellesborough, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Wendover.

DUNSTABLE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Manshead, in the co. of Bedford, 18 miles S.W. of Bedford, 5 miles W. of Luton, and 47 miles by the North-Western railway from London, being connected with that line by a branch of 7 miles from Leighton Buzzard. The town is situated on the Chiltern hills, near the old Roman highways Watling and Iknield Street, and is supposed to have been the *Magiovinium* of Antoninus, afterwards called by the Britons *Maes Gwyn.* A synod was held here in the early part of the 13th century, about which time was founded a monastery of Black Friars by Henry I., who erected a royal residence at Kingsbury Farm, rebuilt the town of Dunstable, which had been devastated by the Danes two centuries before, and constituted it a borough, with privilege to hold two markets weekly, Saturday and Wednesday, and a fair on St. Peter's day. A cross to Queen Eleanor formerly existed in the town, but was destroyed during the civil war

Charles I. Stephen and his successor, Henry II., met at this place in 1154. Tournaments frequently took place here, and theatricals were performed in this town as early as 1110, the subject being "The Miracles of St. Catherine," by Abbot Geoffrey, of St. Alban's. In the reign of Henry V., Tillsworth and other Lollards suffered martyrdom here. The place has long been famous for the manufacture of straw-plait, besides which lace, basket-making, and the whiting-works afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The town, which chiefly consists of four streets, corresponding with the four cardinal points of the compass, contains a bank, the union poorhouse, and Chew's free school. It is situated under the Chiltern hills, and is very imperfectly lighted and paved. The water is supplied from artesian wells, sunk in the chalk stratum on which the town stands. The neighbourhood is celebrated for larks, great numbers of which are annually sent to London for sale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure in the Norman and early English styles, originally built in the form of a cross. It has a beautifully carved oak roof, and contains some monumental brasses of the 14th century, and monuments of the Chew and other families; likewise a funeral pall, richly worked, a gift of the Fayreys. In this church was read the sentence of divorce against Queen Catherine by Archbishop Cranmer. The charities amount to over £2,000 per annum, of which £331 is for Chew's free school, about £100 is given to the poor, and the remainder is the endowment of Ashton's and Caste's almshouses; Marsh's almshouses, for unmarried gentlewomen in straitened circumstances has an income from endowment of £133. Dunstable gives name to a deanery, in the archdeac. of Bedford and dioc. of Ely. Here the Baptists have two and the Wesleyans one chapel. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The remains of immense ramparts of earth mark the site of the Roman fortifications of *Magiovinium*, and at Maiden Bower are traces of a British camp of 9 acres, supposed by some to be the ancient *Magintum*. The Queen is lady of the manor. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on Ash Wednesday, the 22nd May, 12th August, and 12th November, which last is the largest fair in the county for sheep.

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on Loch Etive, 3 miles N. of Oban. It was held of the crown by the Macdougalls of Lorn, and was taken by Bruce in 1305. It was here that Argyle landed in 1685. Near this spot was a palace of the early kings of Scotland. The famous coronation stone, brought by Fergus from Ireland in 503, is said to have been deposited here before its removal to Scone in 834.

DUNSTALL, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Gainsborough.

DUNSTALL, a lib. in the par. of Tamworth, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W. of Tamworth, its post town.

DUNSTALL, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Tatenhill, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Burton station. It is situated near the Grand Trunk canal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120, in the patron. of John Hardy, Esq. The church was erected and endowed by the late Charles Arkwright, Esq. Here is a school for both sexes. The chief seat is Dunstall Lodge.

DUNSTALL-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Dalham, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles S.E. of Newmarket.

DUNSTAN, or DUNSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby. 2 miles N.E. of Chesterfield. It is joined to Newbold.

DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE, *See* DUNSTON, co. Northumberland.

DUNSTAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, half a mile W. of Canterbury, of which it forms a suburb, part of the parish being included within the limits of the borough. It is situated on the river Stour. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £107, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are several schools, which together have an endowment of £124 per annum, chiefly accruing from the interest of £6,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Mrs. Tillard.

DUNSTER, a par., market, and post town, in the hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles S. of Minehead, and 22 N.W. of Taunton. It is situated in a beautiful spot near the Bristol Channel, and contains the hmlts. of Alcombe, Aville, Bondington, Frackford, Kitswall, and Staunton. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Torre*, and was subsequently a borough returning members to parliament, but afterwards united with Minehead, and was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. In Saxon times there was a stronghold here, upon the site of which William de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, built a castle. There was also a small priory of Benedictines belonging to Bath Abbey. The town, which consists principally of two streets, contains a court-house, where petty sessions are held weekly; a new police station, a market-house, and bank. The old shambles, which formerly stood in the centre of the town, have been removed; but it is still a place of little importance, never having recovered the loss of its wool trade. It is a polling-place for the western division of the county. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £130, in the patron. of H. F. Luttrell, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, a handsome edifice in the form of a cross, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is believed to have been built by Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth. It is dedicated to St. George, has a lofty tower with a fine peal of eight bells, and contains monuments of the Mohun, Luttrell, and other families; several inscriptions, and a brass of 1497. There is a very handsome screen, also an ancient font. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. The register commences in 1560. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Dunster Castle, the seat of Henry Fownes Luttrell, Esq., is a building of the latter part of the 16th century, with a gateway of more ancient date. It was much injured during the parliamentary war; General Blake took possession of it for Cromwell. Prynne was confined in it for a short time. In the neighbourhood are some remains of an ancient camp. This and the adjoining town of Minehead are supposed to be the only two places where the ancient custom still exists of two grotesque figures, the "Hobby-horse" and "Gulliver," going about with a drum to collect money on the first three days in May. Friday is market day, and there is a fair on Whit-Monday.

DUNSTEW, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles from Deddington, and 7 N. of Woodstock, its post town. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy spot, near the rivers Glyme and Evenlode. Stone of good quality for building is quarried, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in glove-making for the Woodstock market. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £237, in the patron. of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. The charities amount to £13 per annum.

DUNSTON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Lowhand, in the co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles S.W. of Gateshead. Most of the male population are employed as keelmen. Dunston Hall is a lunatic asylum.

DUNSTON, a par. in the second div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7½ miles S.E. of Lincoln, and 10 N.W. of Sleaford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Witham, and was anciently barren and unfrequented. In 1751 F. Dashwood, Esq., erected the Dunston pillar, a pyramidal shaft 92 feet high, crowned with a gallery and lantern, as a landmark to guide travellers over the then surrounding waste. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £151, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a well-built structure. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The Earl De Grey and Ripon is lord of the manor.

DUNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Norwich, its post town. It is situated on the river Yare, about half a mile N.E. of the Swainthorpe station on the Eastern Union section of the Great Eastern line. The parish is of small extent, comprising only 624 acres 2 roods 19 poles. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £30, in the patron. of R. K. Long, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a small structure, with a square tower, and contains a brass and several effigies. There is a small school.

DUNSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of the ward of Bamborough, in the co. of Northumberland, 6½ miles N.E. of Alnwick. It is situated near the sea-coast. Here are the ruins of Dunstanbrough Castle, standing upon a bold basaltic rock, 30 feet above the sea-level. In this rock is an immense chasm, called Rumble Churn, into which the sea rushes with much violence. The castle was built by the Lancaster family in 1315, and destroyed by the Yorkists after the battle of Hexham. This is said to be the birthplace of the celebrated Duns Scotus, the "Subtle Doctor," and belongs to Merton College, of which he was a fellow.

DUNSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Penkridge, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles N.E. of Penkridge station, and 3½ S. of Stafford. Penkridge is its post town. It is situated near the Stafford and Worcester canal, and the London and North-Western railway passes through the parish. There is an extraordinary echo in a field near the chapel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £67, in the patron. of Lord Hatherton. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small brick structure, with a stone tower. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

DUNSUP, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of High Bowland Forest, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles S.W. of Settle.

DUNSWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Cottingham, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Beverley. It is situated near the river Hull.

DUNSYRE, a par. in Upper Ward, in the co. of Lanark, 11 miles E. of Lanark, Scotland. It is watered by the river Medwin, which parts at the mill, one branch pursuing its course to the Clyde, the other to the Tweed. The parish formerly belonged to Kelso Abbey. It is in the presb. of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £157, in the patron. of the crown. The northern border is traversed by the road from Carnwarth to Edinburgh. The village, which is very small, is not far from a station on the Edinburgh branch of the Caledonian railway. Here was a refuge for the Covenanters in the time of the persecution. The land consists of hilly pasture, rising at Dun Soir to the height of 1,250 feet. The road by which Agricola led his army to Cleghorn can be traced through the parish. Several cairns have been discovered along the line.

DUNTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Launceston, and 7 N.W. of Tavistock. Milton Abbot is its post town. It is situated on the river Tamar, which bounds it on the S. and W. Green feldspar and freestone are quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the Rev. N. T. Royse. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small stone structure of about the time of Henry VI.; it has a handsome pinnacled tower, containing three bells. A chantry formerly stood in the neighbourhood.

DUNTHORP, a hmlt. in the par. of Heythorp, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Chipping Norton.

DUNTISBORNE ABBOTTS, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Cirencester, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Gloucester. It is situated near the ancient Ermine Street, and contains the tythg. of Duntisborne Leer. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. R. R. Suckling. The church, dedicated to St Peter, is of stone structure, with tower. The charities are about £2 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. William Baillie, Esq., is lord of the manor. Duntisborne House is the principal residence.

DUNTISBORNE LEER, a tythg. in the par. of Duntisborne, hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Cirencester.

DUNTISBORNE ROUSE, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Duntisborne Abbotts, and 4 N.W. of Cirencester, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £243, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains an ancient font. There is a small charity of £2 per annum. In the neighbourhood are some Roman remains. Lord Bathurst is lord of the manor.

DUNTISH, a tythg. in the par. of Buckland Newton, Cerne subdivision of the hund. of Buckland Newton, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Cerne Abbas. Here are remains of a Roman camp, where some antiquities have been found.

DUNTOCHER, a *quoad sacra* par. in Old Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Dumbarton, and 9 from Glasgow. It stands on a stream, over which is the oldest bridge in Scotland. The buildings are a savings-bank, chapel-of-ease, Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic church, and a public library. It is a seat of great manufacture in spinning and weaving cotton, and also for agricultural implements. On an adjacent hill are the ruins of a Roman fort, supposed to be a part of the Antonine wall, 150 feet long by 25 feet high. This place is assigned by tradition as the birthplace of St. Patrick, who was carried hence into Ireland.

DUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles E.S.E. of Biggleswade, its post town. It contains the hamlets of Millo and Newtown. Nearly the whole of the land is arable. The tithes have been commuted for land and a corn-rent, under an Enclosure Act, obtained in 1797. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and has a monumental brass to J. Chishull, bearing date 1648. The charities amount to £5 per annum.

DUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 4 miles S.E. of Winslow, its post town. It is watered by the river Thame, which has its source in the rectory garden. The land is principally meadow and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £270, in the patron. of A. Smith, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a neat structure, though small, and has a square tower with three bells. Lord Carrington is lord of the manor.

DUNTON BASSETT, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 1¼ mile S.E. of Broughton Astley station, on the Midland Counties railway, and 4 N. of Lutterworth, its post town. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in stocking knitting. There is a chalybeate spring. The parish occupies some of the highest land in the county, and was selected as one of the telegraphic stations during the threatened invasion of the first Napoleon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Longhurst. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine structure, with tower and spire. The Independents have a chapel. There is an endowed school for both sexes. Thomas Stokes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DUNTON-CUM-DOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles W. of Fakenham, its post town and nearest railway station, and 5 S.W. of Walsingham. It is situated near the river Wensum. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £161, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

DUNTON, or WAYLETT, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Billericay, and 5 N.W. of Stanford-le-Hope station, on the London and Southend line. Brentwood is its post town. It is situated on the Langdon hills, and is mentioned as far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor, at which time it belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, by whom it was given to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy. On the suppression of alien priories it was granted to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £442, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is situated on a hill, and has a wooden tower and spire. There is a National school.

DUNURLIN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaquiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Dingle, its post town. It is situated on Smerwick Bay, near Dunurlin Head, and includes part of the Sugar-loaf Mountain and the village of Glenfinna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. Public worship is held at the coastguard station. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmechedor. There are two schools. There are remains of Fort Del'Or, built in 1579 by a party of Spaniards, who were beaten off by Captain Courtney.

DUNVEGAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilmuir, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on Loch Follart, near Dunvegan. Here is Dunvegan Castle, the seat of the Macleods, which is supposed to be one of the oldest fortresses in Scotland, having been begun in the 10th century. Many curious relics of ancient times are preserved in the castle, including the famous horn of Rorie More, the oaken cup of Nial Glundubh, and the fairy flag.

DUNWEAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridgwater, in the co. of Somerset, close to Bridgwater.

DUNWICH, a par. and seaport, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles S.W. of Southwold, and 4 S.E. of Blythburg. Yoxford is its post town. It is situated on the cliffs overlooking the North Sea, and was formerly a market town and borough, returning two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the passing of the Reform Bill. It is believed to have been a Roman station, and was the *Dumoc* or *Dunmoc* of the Saxons, the capital of East Anglia, and a bishop's see. At the Domesday survey it was in possession of the Malets, at which time it contained three churches, and continued to increase in importance till at one time there were within its limits above fifty churches and chapels, a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in the 13th century, monasteries of black and grey friars, and a hospital for lepers. In the reign of Henry II. there was a mint. King John incorporated the town. It was also a place of considerable trade, and furnished eleven ships of war to Edward I. It is now merely a fishing village, the encroachments of the sea having swept away a large portion of the cliffs, and nearly all the old houses and buildings. A few ruins of a monastery and hospital remain; and the tower and ruins of the ancient church of All Saints are still standing. It is a borough, with a recorder, two bailiffs, aldermen, common councilmen, and two magistrates. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £52, in the patron. of F. Barne, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome modern structure. The parochial charities produce about £170 per annum, a very small portion of which goes towards the support of the church. There is both a day and Sunday school. Roman antiquities, consisting of coins, urns, &c., have been found. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Stradbroke.

DUNWOOD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div., in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles S.W. of Romsey, and 5 N.E. of Bramshaw.

DUNWOOD, a hmlt. in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Leek.

DUNWOODIE, a par. joined to Applegarth, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland.

DUNWOODY-BAY, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Clonakilty. It is situated near Seven Heads and the ruins of Dunwoody Castle.

DUNWORTH HUNDRED, in the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of Anstey, St. Leonard Berwick, Chicklade, Chilmark, Donhead St. Andrew and St. Mary, Fonthill-Gifford, Sedghill, Swallowcliffe, Evias Teffont, East and West Tisbury, and Wardour, comprising 26,650 acres.

DUPPLIN, a par. now joined to Aberdalgie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. Dupplin Castle was burnt down in 1827, but has since been rebuilt by Earl Kinnoul, who takes from Dupplin the title of Viscount. There is a rich library in the castle.

DURAS. *See* Kinvarradooras, co. Galway, Ireland.

DURHAM, a maritime co. in the N. of England, lying between 54° 27′ and 55° 1′ N. lat., and 1° 8′ and 2° 20′ W. long., bounded on the N. by Northumberland, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Yorkshire, and on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 48 miles, its greatest breadth from N. to S. 39 miles, and its area 973 square miles, or 622,476 statute acres, with a coast line of 32 miles, defended by cliffs of magnesian limestone. The population of Durham in 1861 was 508,666, viz. North Durham, 338,254, South Durham, 170,412, of whom 258,297 were males, and 250,369 females, having increased since 1851, when it was 390,997, by 117,669, or at the rate of 30 per cent. during the ten years, and since 1801, when it was 149,384 by 359,282, or at the rate of 241 per cent. during the sixty years. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 84,807, and of uninhabited, 4,240. The county of Durham formerly included several districts lying within the boundaries of Northumberland and Yorkshire, but in 1844 Norhamshire, Islandshire, Bedlingtonshire, and the parish of Craike, were by Stat. 7 and 8, Vict. c. 8, incorporated with the counties in which they are respectively situated. When the Romans invaded Britain, Durham formed part of the territory of the Brigantes, or "hill people," who held all the country between the Mersey and the Tyne. Upon the subjugation of the Brigantes by the Romans under Cerealis and Agricola, Durham was included in the division *Maxima Cæsariensis*, remaining in the possession of the Romans till their final departure from the island. The principal Roman stations within the county were *Vindomara* at Ebchester, *Vinovium* at Binchester, *Epiacum* at Lanchester, *Ad Tisam* at Pierce Bridge, and *Gabrosentum* at Gateshead. Roman antiquities have been found at Old Durham, Chester-le-Street, South Shields, Pierce Bridge, Lanchester, Stanhope, and Thornton. The Tees was known to the Romans as *Tisa*, the Tyne as *Tina*, and the Wear as *Vedra*. During the Saxon period Durham was comprehended in the kingdom of Deira, and was afterwards incorporated with Northumbria by Oswald. About 634 a bishopric was established in Holy Island, but was shortly afterwards removed to York. In 678 Northumbria was divided into two dioceses, and Holy Island again became the seat of a bishopric. The bishop and clergy, in order to escape the ravages of the Danes, subsequently removed, about 875, to Chester-le-Street, in 995 to Ripon, and finally to Durham, which has ever since been the seat of the bishopric. Durham was made a county palatine by Egfrid in 685, having the power to hold parliaments, coin money, raise taxes, and levy soldiers. During the reign of William the Conqueror, Durham suffered grievously. In 1069 Robert Comyn, who had been sent by William to reduce the northern counties to submission, having entered the city of Durham with 700 men, was there attacked and defeated: in consequence of this reverse William marched northward, destroying everything in his progress. For sixty miles N. of York the country was entirely devastated, the churches and monasteries were plundered, and the inhabitants left without the means of subsistence. In the desolate condition in which it was then left it remained for nine years. Shortly afterwards

Durham was invaded by the Scots, under Malcolm, who routed the inhabitants assembled to oppose him at Egglestone on the Tees, and burned Hartlepool and Wearmouth Monastery. In 1080 Walcher, Bishop of Durham, having provoked the people into insurrection, was killed while endeavouring to escape from a church in which he had taken refuge. To revenge this outrage the country was again laid waste by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror. During the two or three centuries subsequent to the reign of William I. Durham suffered greatly from the incursions of the Scots; in 1312 they invaded the country and burned Hartlepool and part of the city of Durham. Other invasions occurred in 1316 and 1317; in the latter, Lewis Beaumont, the bishop-elect, while on his road to Durham to be installed, was taken prisoner and carried off. Early in the reign of Edward III., and again in 1342 and 1346, the Scots invaded Durham. On the last occasion, however, they were attacked at Nevill's Cross, and completely routed by an army collected by the northern nobles during the absence of Edward in France, and David their king was taken prisoner. No event of importance occurred in Durham during the Wars of the Roses. In the reign of Elizabeth the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland rose in rebellion, entered the city of Durham, destroyed everything connected with Protestantism, and celebrated mass in the cathedral; they afterwards retreated before the Earl of Sussex, commander of the royal army, laid siege to Barnard Castle, and forced it to surrender; subsequently they dispersed and escaped into Scotland. In the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, Durham, with the other northern counties, was annually visited by pestilences. In 1640 the Scottish army entered Durham, and the county was heavily taxed for the defence of the kingdom. At the commencement of the Civil War in 1642, the Duke of Newcastle united the northern counties for the king's service. Durham was not the scene of any important event during the war. The see of Durham was dissolved by Cromwell, but re-established after the Restoration.—Durham is a hilly county, the western part being occupied by branches of the Pennine chain. The principal elevations are Kilhope Low, 2,196 feet, Collier Low, 1,678 feet, Bolts Low, 1,678 feet, Baron Hope, 1,678 feet, Pontip Pike, 1,018 feet. These hills are covered with heath or ling, and are for the most part bleak and barren. The principal rivers of Durham are the Tyne, draining the northern part, the Wear, draining the middle, and the Tees, the southern part of the county. The Tyne forms the boundary between Durham and Northumberland for 18 miles of its course. Its principal Durham tributaries are the Derwent and the Team. The Derwent rises in Northumberland, and after flowing 3 miles, skirts the border of Durham till it joins the Tyne, 3 miles above Newcastle: the length of its course is about 30 miles. The Team rises in Pontip Pike and joins the Tyne about a mile above Newcastle. The Wear rises in the extreme W. of the county, near Kilhope Low, and flows E. and S.E. through the beautiful district of Weardale to Bishop Auckland, receiving in this part of its course the Bedburn River, and many small streams called "burns." From Bishop Auckland it flows N. and N.E. to Durham, receiving the Shinkly and Browney rivers; thence in a very circuitous course past Chester-le-Street, falling into the German Ocean at Sunderland: its entire course is about 65 miles, 20 of which (as far as Durham) are navigable. An iron bridge of one arch, with a span of 236 feet, crosses the Wear at Sunderland. The Wear is a very important river, being the principal outlet for the produce of the Durham coal-fields. The Tees rises in Cumberland, and during the first few miles of its course separates first Westmoreland from Cumberland, and afterwards Durham from Westmoreland; during the remainder of its course it forms the boundary between Durham and Yorkshire: its principal tributaries are the Greta, Staindrop Beck, which flows through Raby Park, the Skerne, and the Leven. From Croft the course of the river winds very much. It enters the sea by a wide estuary a few miles below Stockton, and is navigable for a short distance above that town: the length of its course is between 80 and 90 miles. To shorten the navigation of the river a canal has been cut, being the only one which Durham possesses. The Tees abounds with salmon; above Newbiggin it has two fine falls—High Force, 70 feet, and Cauldron Snout. Several small streams called "deans" flow into the sea between the Wear and the Tees.—Durham is well provided with railways. The North-Eastern, from York to Berwick, which, with its branches, connects the principal towns of this county with York and London, with Newcastle and Edinburgh, enters Durham near Croft, and runs past Darlington to Gateshead, where it crosses the Tyne and enters Northumberland. Branches of this line run to Barnard Castle, Hartlepool, Bishop Auckland, Durham, and Sunderland. The Stockton and Darlington railway runs along the S. of the county from Darlington to Redcar, and was one of the earliest in operation. Besides the passenger railways, numerous lines have been formed for the conveyance of minerals. The principal lines of road intersecting the county are from Durham to Chester-le-Street, Birtley, and Newcastle; to Belmont, Sunderland, and Shields; to Castle Eden and Hartlepool; to Garmondsway, Wynyard, and Stockton; to Sunderland Bridge, Aycliffe, and Darlington; to Sunderland Bridge, Bishop Auckland, Streatham, and Barnard Castle; or by a different route, up the Tees to Middleton, and thence to Cauldron Snout; to Brancepeth Park, up the Wear to Wolsingham, Stanhope, and Alston Moor; to Lanchester, Ubchester, and Hexham: besides which there are numerous branch roads in almost every direction, amounting in all to 1,704 miles of road, of which 350 are turnpike roads.—Within the county are thirteen market towns, besides the city of Durham, which is the county town—viz. Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Stockton, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, Wolsingham, Staindrop, Stanhope, Sedgefield, and Middleton-in-Teesdale; also 300 villages and hamlets.—The climate of Durham is milder than that of the other northern counties. The soil is loamy, and, except in the western part of the county, tolerably fertile. The most highly productive districts lie on the eastern side, between the mouth of the Tees and Hartlepool, and W. of the barren tract which extends from Hartlepool to near Sunderland. Good crops of wheat, oats, barley, &c., are raised in the valleys of the Tees, Wear, Skerne, and their tributaries. Agriculture is good and progressing, the Durham farmers readily adopting improvements. The farms are generally small, ranging from 150 to 200 acres. Durham oxen and horses are very celebrated; of the former the Teesdale, or Holderness breed, ranks among the most esteemed of the short horns, and being speedily fattened, very profitable to the farmer. The cows yield a large quantity of milk, and are very docile in the stall; for which reasons they are in great request with London dairymen. The horses—especially the Cleveland Bays—are well adapted both for harness and the saddle, and, when crossed with blood-horses, produce good hunters. The breeding of horses forms a considerable part of the business of a Durham farmer. The sheep are principally of the Leicester breed, but a hardier kind are met with on the barren mountains in the W. The county is tolerably well-wooded; oak and ash are plentiful, but there are very few fruit trees.—The Durham coal-measures, which belong to the Great Northern coal-field, occupy a district in extent about 20 miles by 10 miles in the northern and middle parts of the county. The centres of the principal coal-mining districts are Lanchester, Wotton Gilbert, Bishop Wearmouth, Bishop Middleham, Brancepeth, Castle Eden, and Monk Hesleton; and the chief ports for shipping coal are Sunderland and South Shields. Lead is found in the valleys of the Wear and the Tees, ironstone at Chester-le-Street, and spotted marble for chimney-pieces, &c., at Frosterley. The south-eastern part of the county belongs to the New Red sandstone formation. Separated from this by a line drawn from Hartlepool to Darlington, is the magnesian limestone, which occupies the eastern and southern parts of the county: the western side is occupied by millstone grit and carboniferous limestone. —The greater portion of the population of Durham is occupied in mining, manufactures, and shipping. The principal manufactures are carpets, glass, anchors, rope, sail-cloth, paper, flax, and linen. Ship-building, brewing, tanning, and timber-sawing, are largely carried on.—Durham is a county palatine, and was formerly under the jurisdiction of the bishop, who possessed, however, very little real power. By an Act of Parliament passed 6 and 7 William IV., the palatine jurisdiction was transferred to the crown. The county is divided into four wards—Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, 19 deputy-lieutenants, and about 200 magistrates. It is in the northern military district, and is included within the northern circuit, the assizes being held at Durham. The county gives name to the diocese of Durham, and constitutes an archdeaconry, which is subdivided into the four deaneries of Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton. Previous to the Reform Act, Durham returned four members to parliament—two for the county, and two for the city of Durham. It now returns ten—two for the northern division, the election town of which is Durham, and the principal polling towns, Sunderland, Lanchester, Gateshead, South Shields, and Chester-le-Street; two for the southern division, the election town of which is Darlington, and the principal polling towns, Stockton, Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle, and Stanhope. The city of Durham returns two members, Sunderland two, and Gateshead and South Shields each one. Durham is divided into fourteen Poor-law Unions—Durham, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Stockton, Gateshead, Sunderland, South Shields, Chester-le-Street, Easington, Sedgefield, Houghton-le-Spring, Teesdale, Weardale, and Lanchester. All of these, except the two last named, are superintendent registries; the first seven, with Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, Wolsingham, and Shotley Bridge, new County Court districts. —The principal antiquities are the ruins of Jarrow and Finchale priories, the former founded in 681; Barnard Castle; Nesham Nunnery; and the Roman stations at Lanchester (anciently *Epiacum*), Maiden Castle, Ebchester (anciently *Vindomara*), Pierce Bridge (anciently *ad Tisam*), Binchester (anciently *Vinovium*), and Brandon Camp. Roman coins have been found at Chester-le-Street, Old Durham, Pierce Bridge, Thornton, Whitborn, Lizard, and Monk Wearmouth.—The chief seats of the nobility and gentry are—Raby Castle, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland; Sumley Castle, to Earl Scarborough; Lambton Castle, to Earl Durham; Bishop Auckland, to the bishop; Wynyard, to the Marquis of Londonderry; Ravensworth Castle, to Lord Ravensworth; Gibside, to Lord Strathmore; Oxwell Park, to Clavering, Bart.; Whitburn, to Sir H. Williamson; Wilton Castle, to the Chayters; Hilton Castle, to the Bowes; Salvin, of Croxdale; and Surtees, of Redworth.

DURHAM, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough and market town in the ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, of which it is the county town, 258 miles N.W. of London, and 132 S.W. of Edinburgh, being situated in 54° 47′ N. lat., and 1° 34′ W. long. It can be approached by the North-Eastern, Great Northern, and Midland railways, but has only two stations, both on the North-Eastern line, one for the Durham and Consett branch, the other for the Durham and Bishop Auckland branch; contiguous to the latter is a fine viaduct of eleven arches. Its name is evidently derived from the Saxon words *dun*, a "hill," and *holme*, a "river island," indicative of its situation on a steep peninsular hill almost surrounded by the river Wear, the banks of which are now occupied by sloping gardens and public walks, overlooked by the cathedral and castle, which crown the summit of the hill. In the Saxon times the city occupied a site three-quarters of a mile E. of the present town, opposite a Roman encampment called Maiden Castle, where altars and other antiquities have been found. This spot is still known as Old Durham, and was probably the site of the city till the devastation of the northern counties by William the Conqueror, who built the castle in 1072, and in 1093 the cathedral was commenced by Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Bishop Carileph. From that time Durham became a place of importance, and was frequently occupied by the English kings and commanders in the subsequent wars with Scotland. In the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland in 1569 it was taken by the insurgents, and in 1650 was occupied by Cromwell after the defeat of the Scots, 3,000 of whom were imprisoned in the cathedral.—The city, which is about 1 mile in length and the same in breadth, contains, according to the census of 1861, 14,088 inhabitants, against 13,188 in 1851, showing an increase of 900 in the decennial period. The greater part of the town is enclosed within the remains of the old city walls, which are environed by the river Wear, in the form of a horse-shoe, the approaches to the town being by several bridges, some of which are very ancient. Framwellgate bridge, at the northern extremity of the city, was erected by Bishop Flambard in 1120; it consists of one pier and two elliptic arches of 90 feet span. Elvet bridge was built by Bishop Pudsey in 1170, and repaired by Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all contributors; it is a singular structure of eight arches, and was widened to twice its original breadth in 1806. Besides these there is a modern bridge of three semicircular arches, which crosses the river nearly opposite the only remaining city gate, at the extremity of the street called South Bailey. From this point is a fine view of the cathedral, which is one of the most ancient and magnificent in the kingdom. It is situated on the N. side of the Palace, or Palace-green, and is built in the form of a Latin cross. The larger portion is Norman, of a very bold style, with insertions in all the English styles, three elaborately ornamented towers springing up from the body of the building, which is 502 feet in length, with nave 205 feet by 81 feet. The height of the central tower, built in the 13th century, is 212 feet; the W. door was a fine Norman arch, which is now concealed by the Galilee chapel, built by Bishop Pudsey. This chapel is 50 feet long by 80 feet, and contains the tomb of Bede. The chapel of the Nine Altars, at the eastern end, containing the remains of St. Cuthbert, which were discovered the 7th May, 1847, is a beautiful specimen of early English architecture. In the window at the eastern end is an immense circular light of stained glass; at the western end are two richly stained windows; the N. and S. transepts have each a fine window. The pillars in the interior and the screen-work contain some remarkably fine specimens of carving. The cathedral underwent considerable repairs and alterations at the end of the last century, which by no means improved its general effect. Within the precincts are the cloisters, forming a square of 147 feet, principally built in the latter part of the 14th century; they comprise the dormitory, treasury, muniment-room, and frater-house, or library, where the old sacerdotal vestments, antique coins, and MSS. are kept; amongst the last are the psalter of Bede, his Ecclesiastical History, and the original charters of Henry I., with their seals, including the first and second Charta de Foresta, and the famous "Bolden Buke," or county survey, which last is kept in the priory, now called the deanery, a curious old building, with octagonal kitchen like Glastonbury Abbey, a refectory, the floor of which was discovered in 1844, and a capacious reservoir supplied from Elvet Moor. The castle, which occupies the S. side of Palace-green, was erected by William the Conqueror, but many additions have been made to the original structure in later times. It is in the Norman style, and has a keep, a fine Norman archway, a Norman chapel, and Bishop Hatfield's hall, originally 132 feet by 36 feet. In this hall the bishops of Durham were accustomed to entertain their guests, amongst whom were at different times Henry III., Princess Margaret, Charles I., &c. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, and other distinguished personages were entertained here by Bishop Van Mildert in 1827. The Norman chapel is the most ancient part of the castle. The whole of the castle buildings are now in the possession of the University of Durham. The W. side of Palace-green is occupied by the old exchequer and other offices of the palatinate. The townhall is a commodious building situated in the market-place; below this is the market-place for butter, eggs, fruit, poultry, &c. Durham possesses a theatre, erected in 1791, a newsroom, a library, and assembly rooms. The court-house and county gaol, erected at a cost of £140,000, is a handsome building, situated at the end of Old Elvet.—The principal churches in Durham are St. Mary-le-Bows, in the North Bailey, built in 1685, on the site of a much older one; the living is a rect., val. £280, in the gift of the Archdeacon of Northumberland. St. Giles's, a small structure, with a square tower; the living, a perpet. cur., val. £180, in the gift of the Marchioness of Londonderry. St. Mary the Less, situated in the South Bailey; the living, a rect., val. £119, in the gift of the lord chancellor. St. Nicholas, in the market-place, is a handsome structure, rebuilt in 1858; the living is a perpet. cur., val. £240, in the gift of the Marchioness of Londonderry. St. Oswald's is an ancient building, considerably altered some years ago; it is a vic., val. £402, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. St. Margaret's, Crossgate; the living, a perpet. cur., val. £120, is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, Society of Friends, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists have places of worship here. The University of Durham, although only recently established, may be regarded as having risen from a college, which, at a very remote period, existed there. In later times Cromwell instituted a college on the model of those at Oxford and Cambridge, but this was abolished at the Restoration. The present University was founded by Bishop Van Mildert, and promoted by Bishop Maltby. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1832 authorising the endowment of an university, and in 1837 it was incorporated by royal charter under the title of the "warden, masters, and scholars of the University of Durham." It has 24 fellowships, which may be held by clergymen for ten years and by laymen for eight years; 20 scholarships of the annual value of £30, tenable for three years, and numerous other exhibitions. The Bishop of Durham is visitor, and the Dean of Durham warden of the University; the latter being also Master of University College. Bishop Hatfield's Hall was instituted in 1846 for the study of divinity; and another college, on similar terms, was opened in October, 1851. The Durham grammar school was founded by Henry VIII.; the present school-house was erected on a site near to the river in 1844. Durham has a National school, Wesleyan schools, a Roman Catholic school, a blue-coat school, a ragged school, training schools for the education of school-masters and mistresses, and a school of art. The infirmary is a handsome building, erected in 1849. There are numerous other charities for the relief of the poor of the city and its vicinity.—The most remarkable old buildings in Durham are the Magdalene Chapel and the dormitory of the monastery of Durham, one of the finest buildings of the kind in the kingdom; the latter has recently been restored. The guildhall, in the market-place, was built by Bishop Tunstall in 1555. The diocese of Durham is in the province of York, and is divided into the three archdeaconries of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne. The city of Durham is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, one of whom is mayor, and returns two members to parliament. Durham is the head of a Poor-law Union, containing 24 parishes, of a superintendent registry, and of County Court and excise districts. The assizes for the county are held here. The trade of Durham has decreased of late years; its principal manufactures are carpets, worsteds, paper, nails, hats, and mustard. There are several coal-mines in the neighbourhood of the town.—Durham has two newspapers, the *Durham Advertiser* and the *Durham Chronicle*, both published weekly.—Bishop Horn, J. Hall; Hegge, a divine; Smith, editor of Bede; Grey, author of "Memoria Technica;" Granville Sharp; the first Lord Auckland; Surtees, the antiquary; Morton, the dramatist; Sir A. Carlisle, the surgeon, and Sir R. K. Porter, were natives of the town. —The market is held on Saturday, and is well attended. Six fairs are held annually for the sale of horses, sheep, and cattle, viz. on the 31st March and two following days, principally for horses; Saturday before the 13th May, Whit-Tuesday, Saturday before the 2nd August, 15th September, and Saturday before the 23rd November. The races take place in May.

DURINISH. *See* DUIRINISH.

DURISDEAR, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Penpoint. The road from Dumfries to Glasgow crosses the parish, as also does the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Nith, under the Lowthers, and includes Carronbridge. The land chiefly consists of hilly pasture, interspersed with stone and traces of coal. The par. is in the presb. of Penpoint, and synod of Dumfries and Galloway. The minister's stipend is £221, in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. The village contains the parish church, Free church, and two schools. Vestiges of a Roman camp are found N. of the church. The Duke of Buccleuch is the principal landowner, and possessor of Drumlanrig Castle, which was the seat of the late Duke of Queensberry, whose monument, by Roubilliac, is in the church. On the bank of the Carron is Enoch Linn's Cave.

DURLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Parret. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £229 13*s*., and the glebe contains 1½ acre. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £25, in the patron. of G. R. Harding, Esq. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower. There is a Sunday-school.

DURLEY, a par. in the hund. of Lower Bishop's Waltham, in the co. of Hants, 3½ miles S.W. of Bishop's Waltham, and 4 E. of Bishopstoke railway station. Upham is its post town. A small stream runs on the E. of the village. It contains the hmlt. of Mincingfield. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £410, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a very ancient structure, with steeple and three bells.

DURLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles W. of Southampton.

DURNDALE, or DERNDALE, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the hund. of Grimsdale, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Hereford.

DURNESS, a par. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 13 miles N.W. of Grubmore. The parish extends along the sea-coast, between Whitenhead and Cape Wrath Light, including Strathmore and Far-out Head. The coast is extremely rocky, and off the shore are the Stags Rock and Nun Shoal. In the streams salmon abound, and in Loch Borley are red trout. In 1724 the districts of Tongue and Eddrachillis were detached from this parish. It is in the presb. of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £158, in the patron. of the crown. The village contains the parish church, two Free churches, and several schools. In the church is an old monument to McKay of Davock. A mile from the village there is a remarkable cavern, 100 feet wide, and 180 to 300 feet in height, which repeats a curious echo. The Duke of Sutherland is the only landowner. Doun, the Gaelic poet, was a native of this place.

DURNFORD, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2½ miles S.W. of Amesbury, and 6 N of Salisbury, its post town and nearest railway station It is situated on the river Avon, and contains the hmlts. of Little Durnford, Netton, Newtown, Salterton, and Normanton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £131, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with tower. It contains a curiously carved Saxon font, and tombs of the Yonges. The register commences in 1574. James Harris, the author of "Hermes," formerly occupied the rectory. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school at Netton. In the neighbourhood is a large earth-work called Ogbury Camp, and several barrows. Durnford House and Little Durnford House are the principal residences. The Earl of Malmesbury is lord of the manor of Great Durnford; Sir Edmund Antrobus, of the manor of Normanton; John Swayne, Esq., of Netton; John Davis, Esq., of Salterton and Newtown; and Edmund Hinxman, Esq., of Little Durnford.

DUROR, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Appin and Lismore, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles W.S.W. of Glencoe. It is situated on Duror Water, which falls into Loch Linnhe. The par. is in the presb. of Lorn. The minister's stipend is £120, in the patron. of the crown.

DURRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Worthing. It contains the hmlt. of Coate. The church has fallen to decay.

DURRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Amesbury, its post town, and 10 N. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure, built on the site of the old one, of which the Norman arcade has been preserved. The register commences in 1591. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. In the neighbourhood are remains of a British town called *Durrington Walls*, or *Long Walls*, and several barrows.

DURRIS, a par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Stonehaven. It is situated on the river Dee, under the Grampians. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Banchory, and is near the Deeside railway. At Cairnmonearn the land rises 1,020 feet above sea-level. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £158, in the patron. of A. Mactier, Esq., of Durris House. The village contains the parish church, a Free church, and a non-parochial school. On Castle Hill are the remains of an ancient fortification, and at Red Beard is a chalybeate spring. Three annual cattle fairs are held here.

DURROW, a par., post and market town, partly in the bar. of Galmoy, in the co. of Killkenny, and partly in the bar. of Clarmallagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles S.E. of Maryborough. It is situated on the road from Athy to Cashel. The surface has some woodland and bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £330, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice Cathedral. The church was erected in 1793. The Roman Catholic chapel is an elegant building, and is united to that of Aughmacart. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house, and there are National and Sunday schools. The town, which is pleasantly situated on the river Erkin, is neatly built, consisting of one principal street and a square. It contains the market-house, a malt-house, police station, barracks, mills, and a dispensary within the Abbeyleix Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Though the town is locally situated in Queen's County, it is civilly returned as belonging to Kilkenny, to which county it was transferred by an Act procured by the Earl of Ormond, in order to avoid the attacks of the Fitzpatricks. Castle Durrow is the seat of Viscount Ashbrooke, to whom the place gives the title of baron. Other seats are Dunmore, Moyne, &c. There are ruins of castles. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 2nd January, 4th March, 22nd May, 21st August, and 20th November.

DURROW, a par. partly in the bar. of Moycashel, in the co. of Meath, and partly in the bar. of Ballycowan, in King's County, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Tullamore. It was anciently the site of a monastery, believed to have been founded by St. Columb in 546, and of an Austin Priory, built by the McBrenans, which latter was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Herberts. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £76, in the patron. of the Earl of Norbury, of Durrow Abbey. The church is an ancient structure, containing tombs of the Herberts. In the vicinity are St. Columb's cross and well.

DURRUS, a par. in the bars. of Bantry and West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Bantry. Barrickbue is its post town. It is situated on the S. shore of Bantry Bay. The surface is hilly, with a large portion of waste land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £398, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands near Fourmile-water, was erected in 1792, and subsequently enlarged. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, which are united, and a Methodist meeting-house. There are several day schools and a Sunday-school. Petty sessions are held here. The principal seat is O'Donovan's Cove. Here are the ruins of Rossmore Castle and of an ancient cross. There are chalybeate waters near Friendly Cove.

DURSEY, an island in the par. of Kilnamanagh, bar. of Bere, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies between the bays of Kenmare and Bantry, 10 miles W. of Castletown, and belongs to the Earl of Bantry. It was used as a stronghold during the Rebellion, but was reduced by Captain Rostock. A party of French landed here in 1790. Near the island are the rocks called the Bull, Cow, and Calf.

DURSLEY, a par. and market town in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 14 miles S.W. of Gloucester, and 110 from London. It is a station on the Dursley branch of the Midland railway. It is situated on the river Carn, under the Cotswold hills, which are here clothed with beech woods. The town derives its name from *dwr* and *ley*, signifying "water meadow," from the Broadwell spring in the vicinity. It was one of the five boroughs returning members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and is still an election town and polling-place for the county. The town is governed by a bailiff and 12 aldermen. It contains the market-house, two banks, fulling-mills, and several breweries. County and manor courts are held, and a board of guardians meet regularly for the Dursley Poor-law Union, which embraces 11 parishes. Woollen cloth used to be manufactured in large quantities, but the trade has much declined. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Woodmancote annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £228, annexed to the archdeac. of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome modern structure. The chapel-of-ease of Woodmancote is a neat stone edifice. The parochial charities produce nearly £180 per annum, about £25 of which is for Sunday-schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is an endowed as well as a National school. Two miles to the N.E. of Dursley, on Nibley Knoll, is a memorial to Tyndale, the martyr, and translator of the Bible. The Knoll belongs to Lord Fitzhardinge and the freeholders of North Nibley, in which village Tyndale was born. The first stone was laid on the 28th May, 1863, and when completed the memorial will consist of a tower 111 feet high, exclusive of the terminal, which is to be a reflector. The cardinals will be ornamented with sculpture, representing the chief events in Tyndale's life. Inside the entrance door will be a book-tray, upon which a Bible will be chained. A great many fossils have been found in the neighbourhood. Thomas H. S. Sotherton, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thursday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 4th December for horses and cattle.

DURSTON, a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Taunton, its post town, and 6 S. of Bridgwater. It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. The priory of Buckland Sororum was founded here about 1167, but was suppressed, and the estates given to the Knights Hospitallers. Subsequently there was a priory of Canonesses of St

Augustine, and a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £170, in the patron. of the Rev. A. Gray. The church, recently rebuilt, is dedicated to St. John. There are a National and Sunday schools. Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DURWESTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Blandford, its post town. Its is situated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, to the E. of the village. It contains the tythg. of Knighton, which was anciently a distinct par. The living is a rect.,* with that of Bryanston annexed, in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £538, in the patron. of Lord Portman, who is lord of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat modern structure, with square embattled tower. A mutilated monument to St. Eloi, the patron saint of blacksmiths, was recently discovered here.

DUSTON, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town and nearest railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen. An abbey for Black Canons was founded here in the beginning of the 12th century by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £175 8*s.* 2*d.* A few remains are still to be seen in a secluded spot. The village is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill. There are several quarries of valuable building stone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £159, in the patron. of Viscount Palmerston, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a handsome stone structure, with tower containing three bells. The charities amount to £30 per annum. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel.

DUTCHMAN'S CAP, or BACK ISLAND, one of the Trehinish, W. of Mull, Argyle.

DUTHEL, a par. in the district of East Inverness, in the cos. of Elgin and Inverness, Scotland, 21 miles S. of Nairn. It is situated on the rivers Dulnan and Spey, and includes Rothiemurchus, near Cairngorm. The par. is in the presb. of Abernethy, and Synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £230, in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield, the sole landowner. The village contains the parish church, a Free church, and schools. The military road from Dalnacardoch to Inverness passes through the parish, which is mountainous, and comprises much grand scenery and woods replete with game. In the vicinity is the ruin of Muckerath.

DUTHIES, a vil. in the par. of Glenbervie, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Stonehaven.

DUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Northwich, and 5 E. of Frodsham. It is situated near the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk canal. The Grand Junction railway passes over Dutton-Bottom upon a viaduct of twenty arches, each being 63 feet span. This is the *Duntune* of Domesday Survey, when it belonged to the Duttons, who still exercise peculiar authority over the strolling musicians and minstrels of the county. It gives the title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton. The trustees of the late Sir J. A. Aston are lords of the manor and sole proprietors.

DUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ribchester, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of the Longridge station on the Fleetwood and Preston railway, and 7 N.W. of Blackburn, its post town. It is situated on the river Ribble. John and James Fenton, Esqs., are lords of the manor. Dutton Hall is half a mile from the village.

DUTTON-Y-BRAN, DUTTON CACCA and DUTTON DIFFRITH, tnshps. in the par. of Holt, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, near Holt.

DUXBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Chorley. It is situated near the railway and canal. Duxbury Hall is the principal residence.

DUXFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Hinton-Waldridge, in the co. of Berks, 6 miles N.E. of Farringdon. It is situated on the river Isis, near the Ferry.

DUXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Whittlesford, in the co. of Cambridge, 7 miles W. of Linton, 9 S. of Cambridge, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Whittlesford station on the Cambridge line. It is situated on the river Cam, which occasionally overflows its banks and inundates the surrounding meadows. It comprises the two ancient pars. of St. Peter and St. John. The impropriate tithes of St. John's parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £354, and the vicarial for £146; the impropriate glebe contains 9½ acres, and the vicarial 39 acres. The living of the former is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £429, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; that of St. John is a discharged vic.,* val. £169, in the patron. of the Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who are impropriators. The church of St. Peter, supposed to have been built about the end of the 13th century, is principally Norman. St. John's is in a similar style, with Norman tower. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £25 belongs to King's school. The register commences in 1684. There is a National school for both sexes. A priory once stood in this parish, a part of which is now the "Red Lion" inn. It is an object of great attraction, possessing some remains of antique carving. A barn is pointed out as standing on the site of the old chapel.

DWY-AFON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, in the co. of Denbigh, 6 miles N.E. of Llanrwst.

DWYFFRWD, a tnshp. in the par. of Pennant, in the co. of Montgomery, 8 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

DWY-GYFYLCHI, a par. in the hund. of Uchaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Conway. It is a pleasant little vil., situated on the coast. The Holyhead railway passes through the par. The hmlts. of Isa-pen and Ucha-pen are within its boundary. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the copper works. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £125, in the patron. of H. and L. Eyton, Esqs. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynin. In this neighbourhood are a great number of antiquities, consisting of cromlechs and single upright stones, the remains of a British camp, with ditches and ramparts, &c.

DWYRIEW, a tnshp. in the par. of Manafon, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Llanfair.

DYAN, a vil. in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Caledon.

DYCE, a par. in the district and co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Aberdeen. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £151, in the patron. of Gordon Skene, of Dyce House. The church is an old building, situated on a rocky promontory overlooking the river Don. Agriculture is in a flourishing state, though the soil rests on a substratum of igneous rocks. Granite is much worked for paving stones. At Tyrebeggar Hill is a Druidical temple of 10 stones placed in a circular form, also several cairns.

DYER'S HILL, a vil. in Hallamshire, wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, in the vicinity of Sheffield. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and archbishop alternately.

DYFFRIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanthetty, hund. of Penkelly, in the co. of Brecon, 6 miles N.W. of Crickhowel. It is situated near the canal and the river Usk. Its name, Dyffrin, or Dyffryn, is derived from *dyfer hynt*, a watercourse in a wide vale.

DYFFRIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Vainor, in the co. of Brecon, 3 miles N. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It is situated on the Tafvawr river.

DYFFRIN-LLANFAIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Newton, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles from the village of Newton.

DYFFRUN-CIDRICH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangadock, hund. of Perfedd, in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles E. of Llangadock. It is situated on the river Towy, under Trichrug.

DYFFRYDAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Dolgelly, in the co. of Merioneth.

DYFFRYN, a vil. in the par. of St. Lythan, in the co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Llandaff. It is situated near Dyffryn House, the ancient family seat of the Prices. Here are several cromlechs, the one at St. Nicholas being considered the largest in Britain. The upper stone measures 24 feet by 17.

DYFFRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles S. of Llanfyllen. It is situated on the river Einion.

DYFFRYN-CLYDACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Cadoxton, hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.W. of Neath. Here are the ruins of Neath Abbey, a monastery of the Cistercian order, founded about the end of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century. The walls are much blackened by the smoke from the surrounding fires and smelting works. The neighbourhood abounds with coal, iron, and copper, in which works the inhabitants are chiefly employed. A tram-road passes through to the river Neath. Dyffryn-Clydach House is the principal residence.

DYFFRYN-ELLAN and DYFFRYN-GWY, tnshps. in the par. of Cwm-Toyddwr, hund. of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor, 2 miles N.W. of Rhayader, and 4 S.W. of Radnor. They are situated in the vicinity of the rivers Ellan and Wye.

DYFFRYN-HONDDÛ, a chplry. comprising the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Dyffryn, in the par. of Merthyr-Cynog, hund. of Merthyr, in the co. of Brecon, 8 miles N.W. of Brecknock. It is situated in the Vale of Honddû. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £66, in the gift of the vicar of the parish.

DYFNANT, a vil. in the parcel of Garth, in the co. of Brecon, 8 miles N.E. of Neath.

DYKE AND MOY, a par. in the co. of Elgin and Nairn, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Forres. It is situated on the river Findhorn, near the coast. The road from Inverness to Aberdeen traverses the parish, which contains Kintessack and Whitemyre. It is in the presb. of Forres and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £250, in the patron. of the crown and Grant of Moy. The village contains the parish church, a free church and schools. Near here is the heath of Hardmoor, celebrated as the spot where Macbeth met the weird sisters on his journey to the castle of Forres. The principal mansions are—Darnaway Castle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, with its extensive plantations, and the old hall of the regent Randolph; Brodie House, Dalvey House, Moy, and Kincorth.

DYKE, DYKE-FEN, and DYKE-HIGH, hmlts. in the par. of Bourne, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of the Bourn station. It is situated on the river Drove. The Baptists have a small chapel, and there is a school, in which divine service is held.

DYKESFIELD, a vil. in the tnshp. of Longburgh, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Carlisle.

DYLAIS, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Cadoxton, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Neath, and 6 from Glamorgan. They contain the hmlts. of Crinant, on the river Dylais, and Sarn Helen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and tin works. Fairs are held on Whit Monday, the 29th September, and 20th November.

DYMCHURCH, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Romney, and 6 S. of Westhanger station on the South-Eastern line. It is situated near the coast, on the high road from Dover to New Romney, and had a charter granted to it by Henry II. Along the sea-shore is a massive artificial wall called Dymchurch Wall, which prevents the encroachment of the sea, and drains the land, which is marshy, but fertile. This wall extends about 3 miles, and is furnished with three sluice gates. The expenses attending its maintenance are defrayed by a rate levied on the district, which usually amounts to about £5,000 per annum. The bailiff and jurates of Romney Marsh, whose chief duty is the charge of the embankment, hold a court of session monthly in the New Hall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £125, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, an ancient structure with a spire, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The register commences in the year 1637. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship, and there is a National school. The charities produce about £20 per annum, exclusive of the bequest of £111 per annum for educational purposes by Timothy Bedingfield. Market day is every alternate Monday. A fair is held on Thursday in Whitsun week.

DYMEIRCHION, or TREMEIRCHION, a par. in the hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, 3 miles S.E. of St. Asaph. It is situated in the Vale of Clwyd, and contains the hmlts. of Bachygraig, Bryngwyn, Graig, Llan, and Maenefa. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop.

DYMOCK, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Newent, and 4 S. of Ledbury, said to have derived its name from *dim* and *ack*, the "dark oak," for which it was in early times famous. It is situated on the river Leadon, and is intersected by the Gloucester and Hereford canal. It is now only a straggling village, but in the reign of Henry III. was a place of considerable importance, having a weekly market and three annual fairs, all long since disused. In the time of Edward III. the Dymokes, champions of England, had possession of the manor, and a seat known as the Old Grange formed part of the demesne of Flaxley-Abbey. "Castle Tump," an eminence in the neighbourhood, is said to have been raised by Cromwell as a post of observation, near to which is the seat of the Wyntours, an old moated building, which was garrisoned for Charles I. The White House is celebrated as the birthplace of John Kyle, the Man of Ross, immortalised by Pope. Roger Dimoc, a Dominican friar, who lived in the 14th century, is also said to have been born in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £104, in the patron. of General Drummond. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, said to be of the 11th or 12th century. A chantry was maintained here, *temp.* Henry VIII. It has a strong, heavy-looking tower, with a spire, and nave of large dimensions. The charities produce about £125 per annum, £91 of which is for Mrs. Ann Cam's Charity school, for 100 children of both sexes. The school-house was built in 1825 out of the same fund. Earl Beauchamp and Reginald Wynniatt, Esq., are lords of the manors. Wilton Place, Hill Ash, the Old Grange, and Boyce Court, are the principal residences.

DYNHAM, a par. united with Hinton, in the hund. of Lower Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Chipping Sodbury. It is situated on a tributary of the river Avon. This place is mentioned as the scene of a contest between the Britons and Saxons at the close of the 6th century. There are some remains of a camp at Hinton Hill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £501, in the patron. of W. Blathwayte, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains two monumental brasses. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, the principal of which is for Langton's schools. This is a meet for the Beaufort hounds.

DYNHYLLE, ISSA and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Ruabon, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, 2 miles S. of Ruabon. They are situated near Offa's Dyke. Collieries and iron mines give employment to the people. Wynnstay Park is the seat of Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Bart.

DYSART, a par. in the district of Kirkcaldy, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 14 miles S. of Cupar, and 10 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The par., which is watered by the river Orr, includes Boreland, Dunikier, Sinclairton, and Thornton, stretching along the coast of the Frith of Forth. It is a royal burgh, and unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in sending one member to parliament. It was incorporated by James V., and under the new Act is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 councillors. The town strongly resembles a Flemish town. It comprises three principal streets, containing antique but substantial houses, and a council-house, with a fine tower. The living consists of two charges, in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The first minister receives £226, the second £208, both in the patron. of Earl Rosslyn. There are also a parish church, three Free churches, a chapel-of-ease, an United Presbyterian church, and many schools. Dysart possesses good coal-fields, which have been often on fire; also ironstone, limestone, and freestone quarries. The chief manufactures are checks and ticks; but there are also two power-loom linen factories, a mill for spinning flax, and a stoneware pottery. Its trade was very considerable in the 16th century, but has greatly decayed. It has an extensive dockyard and a new wet dock, with a patent slip for repairs. Near the harbour is a rock called the Fort, said to have been fortified by Cromwell. Part of the old wall of the chapel of St. Denis still remains, and has been long used as a smithy. On a lofty rock in the parish are the ruins of Ravenscraig Castle, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." A mile from the town stands a large memorial stone, said to mark the place where a battle was fought with the Danes; and a little farther lies the farm of Carberry, where the Romans had a station. The chief landowners are the Earls of Rosslyn, and Rothes, Oswald of Dunniker, and Prentice of Strathore. Dysart gives the title of earl to the Tollemaches of Buckminster Park. Fairs are held on the 6th May, third Tuesday in June, fourth Wednesday in August, and on the 8th November, but are now nearly obsolete.

DYSART, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Castlecomer. Leighlin Bridge is its post town. It is situated on the river Dinin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £75, in the patron. of the vicars-choral of St. Canice. There are three Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, which are united to those of Ballyfoyle and Lisnafunchin, and six day schools.

DYSART, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Dunleer, its post town. The soil is good, with a small proportion of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Dunleer, £374, in the patron. of the crown. Some ruins of the old church remain. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of High Lane and Wyanstown. There is a day school, partly supported by the National Board.

DYSART, a par. in the bars. of Moycashel and Magheradernon, Moycashel, and Rathconrath, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Mullingar, its post town. This parish occupies the S. and W. sides of Lough Ennel. The surface consists of a good soil, with large tracts of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Churchtown, £346, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Conragh. There is a day school and a police station. An abbey is supposed to have been founded here by St. Colman. One of the islands belonging to the parish was fortified by the Irish in 1641, but was ultimately reduced by the English. There are ruins of the ancient church burial-ground, and of Dysart House, once the seat of the Nugent family. Lilliput is another seat here. Limestone is very abundant.

DYSART, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mount Talbot, its post town. It lies near the river Suck. The surface is rocky and boggy, and includes a portion of Lough Culleen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Tessaragh, £111, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a large Roman Catholic chapel, also a parish school. Limestone is quarried.

DYSARTENOS, a par. in the bars. of East Maryborough and Stradbally, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Stradbally, its post town, on the road from thence to Maryborough. The surface is very hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £157, in the patron. of Lord Carew. The church, which stands on the summit of one of the Dysart hills, was built about 1742, and has recently been put under repair. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Maryborough. There are two schools. This parish was the ancient seat of Dermod McMurrough, King of Leinster, and of the O'Mores, who built Dunamase Castle. After being the scene of numerous struggles, the castle was surrendered to the English in 1650, when it was dismantled. There are traces of a monastery founded by Angus, Abbot of Clonenagh. A fair is held on Whit-Monday and on the 12th October.

DYSARTGALLEN, a par. in the bar. of Cullenagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Abbeyleix. It includes the post town of Ballinakill. The surface is rather hilly, with some bog, and is traversed by the Owenbeg river. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £350, in the patron. of Earl Stanhope. The church, which is at Ballinakill, is a handsome building, erected in 1821. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), and nine day schools. Good building stone is quarried. Church ruins are seen at Dysart and Kilcronan. There is a chalybeate spa at Heywood.

DYSARTMOON, a par. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Innistioge; New Ross is its post town. It is situated on the river Nore, and has a hilly surface. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Rosbercon, £238, in the patron. of — Bessonet, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rosbercon and Lesterlin. There are three schools.

DYSERT. *See* also DESERT, Ireland.

DYSERT, or DYSERT O'DEA, a par. in the bar. of Inchiquin, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Corrofin, its post town. It is situated on the river Fergus. The surface is broken and mountainous, and subject to the overflowings of several minor streams and loughs. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilnaboy, £432, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three day schools. There are two police stations, and a manor court is occasionally held. This parish formerly belonged to the sept Dysert O'Dea, and was divided into Inach and Ruan. There are ruins of churches said to have been built during the time of Turlough O'Connor; that of Dysert has a remarkably fine doorway; near it are the remains of a round tower, with traces of windows and doors. A stone cross, bearing a supposed effigy of St. Monalagh, may also be seen. The ruins of Dysert Castle, the ancient seat of the O'Deas, are particularly interesting.

DYSERT, a par. in the bars. of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Listowel, its post town. It is situated on the river Brick. The surface consists of good soil, alternating with bog and moor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335, in the patron. of Thomas Stoughton, Esq. There are ruins of the church and burial-ground. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is partly included in the Lixnaw and partly in the Listowel union. Here is a hedge school. Ennismore and Ballingar are the principal seats in this parish.

DYSERT, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Castleisland, its post town, on the road from thence to Killarney. The surface is hilly, boggy, and barren. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Killentierna, £354, in the patron. of H. Herbert, Esq., and six others. The church is in ruins. There are two hedge schools. In the Roman Catholic arrangement, the parish is included in the Killentierna union. Limestone is plentiful.

DYSERT, or CARRIGEEN, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Adare. It lies on the river Maigue, and has a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £54, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of the old church, and of a round tower 50 feet high, which has an arched doorway and pointed windows.

DYSERT, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clonmel. Carrick-on-Suir is its post town. It is situated on the river Suir, and contains the vil. of Churchtown. The living is a vic. and prebend in Lismore cathedral, in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kilmoleran, £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Churchtown, and was built in 1786; near it stand the ruins of the old one, containing tombs of the Butlers and Everards, who had a castle here in the 18th century. The Roman Catholic chapels at Dysert and Kilmoleran are united to that of Kilsheelan. There is a parish school, which was established by Sir Moore Disney. Churchtown and Coolnamuck are the principal seats.

DYSERTH, a par. in the hund. of Prestatyn, in the co. of Flint, 4 miles N.E. of St. Asaph. It is situated near the sea-coast. A castle formerly stood here, but was destroyed in the 13th century; there are now very few remains. Lead is obtained in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.,* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £113, in the patron. of the bishop, who holds the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, stands in a small vale, surrounded and overshadowed by yew-trees. It has two handsome stained-glass windows. In the churchyard are some ancient monuments and a cross. There is a district church at Dylife, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. In a neighbouring wood is a very large cromlech, quite perfect. The charities are about £2 per annum.

DYSSERTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles S.W. of Welshpool.

E

EA, a lough in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Glenties.

EACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodnesborough, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles to the W. of Sandwich.

EACHAIG, a river flowing from the S. end of Loch Eck, co. Argyll, Scotland, and falling into the Firth of Clyde at Holy Loch.

EACHWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, partly in the W. div. of Castle Ward, but chiefly in the E div. of Tindale Ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the river Pont, and was formerly a place of importance. A few years back some ancient flint implements and a sacrificial knife were found in cutting a road through an old entrenchment near the village.

EAGLE, a par. in the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Lincoln by road, and 5½ by rail. Collingham is its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Eagle Barnsdale. A preceptory of the Knights Templars was founded here, and afterwards transferred to the Hospitallers. At the Dissolution its revenues were estimated at £144 18*s.* 10*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of Sir W. A. Ingilby. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure, with tower and two bells. The Wesleyans have two chapels, and there is a school, with an endowment of £5 per annum.

EAGLE HALL, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile to the S.W. of Eagle village, and 9 S.W. of Lincoln.

EAGLE-ISLAND, in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies about 5 furlongs off the Mullet coast, and 3 miles W.S.W. of Erris Head. There are two lighthouses on the island, one of which can be seen 20 miles off.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN, in the bar. of Corkaquincy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a lofty peak at the entrance of Dingle Bay.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN, a principal summit of the Mourne range, co. Down, Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Hilltown. It rises 2,084 feet above sea-level, and has one of the springs of the river Bann falling from its side.

EAGLESCLIFFE, a par. in the S.W. div. of the ward of Stockton, co. palatine Durham, 4 miles to the S.W. of Stockton, and 10 N.E. of Darlington. It is situated on the river Tees, opposite the town of Yarm, with which it is connected by a stone bridge, and where the North-Eastern railway has a station. It contains the tnshps. of Aislaby, Eaglescliffe, and Newsham, with the hmlt. of Uxlay Nook. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes through the parish, and there is a coal and lime depôt. The manufacture of lime is carried on in the village. In the church are preserved an old edition in black letter of Bishop Jewel's Apology, and a copy of the works of Charles I. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,049, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is an ancient structure, and was restored in the reign of Charles II. The parochial charities amount to about £6 per annum. The register commences in 1539. There is a National school for both sexes.

EAGLESFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Cockermouth, within which borough it is situated. A Roman pavement was discovered here. The manor was possessed by the Confessor of Queen Philippa. There is a small chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a parochial school at Blindbothel for the education of the children of both townships. The great chemist, Dalton, was born here. General Wyndham is lord of the manor. The commons of Eaglesfield and Blindbothel were enclosed in 1814.

EAGLESFIELD ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the city of Carlisle, co. Cumberland.

EAGLESFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Middlebie, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Annan.

EAGLESHAM, a par., post and market town, in the Upper Ward of co. Renfrew, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Paisley, and 54 from Edinburgh. The surface is hilly, Balagich and Dunwar being 1,000 feet above sea level. The parish consists of good arable land, pasture, and a considerable tract of moorland. The river White Cart traverses the parish. Mearns lies to the N.W., and Fenwick and Loudoun on the S. and S.W. This par. is in the presb. of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the Earl of Eglinton. The minister has a stipend of £284. The church, which stands in the village, was rebuilt in 1790 by the Earl of Eglinton, and is an octagonal structure. Here are also United and Reformed Presbyterian, and Free churches, and three private schools. The village stands about 1 mile W. of the White Cart. It was constituted a market town in the reign of Charles II., and was entirely rebuilt in 1796. It consists of one wide street with a stream coursing through its entire length, which gives it a very picturesque appearance. It contains a friendly society, bank, and public library. Eaglesham House is the seat of the Gilmours. Robert Pollock, the author, was born here in 1798, at the North Moorhouse. Eaglesham was granted to Walter Stuart by David I. about the middle of the 12th century, from whom it descended into the hands of the Montgomeries. Sir John Montgomery, who captured Hotspur in 1388 at Otterburn, built Polnoon Castle by means of the "poind money," or the sum received for his ransom; ruins of this castle are yet to be seen. Many of the inhabitants are cotton weavers. Osmond fire-stone is found here. There are medicinal springs, and indications of the existence of metal. Fairs are held on the 24th April (old style), and on the last Thursday in August. There is a conveyance to Glasgow every day.

EAGLESHAY, or EGILSHAY, one of the Shetland Islands, lying on the E. of St. Magnus Bay, in Iselsburgh Cove. It is about 1½ mile square. Here are extensive rabbit warrens. This island is included in the par. of Northmaven.

EAGLE'S NEST, a peak rising between the Upper and Lower Lakes of Killarney, in the bar. of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a craggy rock of great beauty, situated 4 miles S.W. of Killarney, well wooded, and famous for its echo. Its height is about 1,300 feet.

EAGLE WOODHOUSE, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the wap. of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It adjoins the par. of Eagle.

EAGLEY-BANK, a vil. in the chplry. of Little Bolton, co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Bolton.

EAGROVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Decuman, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

EAKLEY-LANES, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke-Goldington, co. Bucks, 4 miles N.W. of Newport-Pagnel. It was formerly a parish, but the church is now demolished.

EAKRING, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S. of Ollerton, and 6 N. of the Southwell station on the Midland Counties railway. Newark is it post town. Hops are cultivated to some extent, the soil being a clayey loam. The village, which is pleasantly situated, contains many neat and well-built houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £480, in the patron. of Earl Manvers and the Earl of Scarborough alternately, who are the joint lords of the manor. The church is an old building in the Gothic style of architecture.

EALAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Crowle, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of the vil. of Crowle.

EALING, a par. in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N. of Brentford, 6½ miles W. of London by road, or 5½ by the Great Western railway. It contains the hmlt. of Little Ealing and chplry. of Old Brentford, which together contain above 10,000 inhabitants. It has recently become a favourite suburb of the metropolis, and contains many handsome villas and well-wooded seats. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £679, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain brick structure, and contains a brass of R. Aunsham, dated 1490, also monuments of the Gulstons, Serjeant Maynard, the eminent lawyer, Robert Orme, the Indian historian, Oldmixon, the dramatist, Horne Tooke, and Mrs. Trimmer. There are also two district churches—St. George's, Old Brentford, a perpet. cur., val. £168, in the gift of the vicar; and Christ Church, a perpet. cur., in the patron. of Miss R. F. Lewis, by whom it was erected. The principal charities are Lady Capel's school for boys, with an income from endowment of £149; Lady Rawlinson's for girls, with an income of £144; besides others, producing altogether about £560 a year. The Independents have a large chapel, and there are National, British, and infant schools. Within this parish are several handsome seats, as Gunnersbury Park, belonging to Baron Rothschild; Ealing Park, once the residence of Bishop Pearse, where is a rare species of plant, called the *Asiaticus rariotes;* and Castle Beare Hill. Among those who once lived here were Spencer Perceval, Fielding, Dr. Owen, and Peter le Courager. The Bishop of London is lord of the manor. Little Ealing is situated a quarter of a mile to the S.W., and Drayton Green 1 mile to the W. A fair is held on the 24th June.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a hmlt. and tnshp. with Yanwath, in the par. of Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.E. of Penrith. It is situated on the river Eamont. There is a charity of £1 per annum to the poor, and a bequest of £100 for education. Lord Lonsdale is lord of the manor. On the southern bank of the Eamont, but within the limits of the township, is an ancient entrenchment called King Arthur's Round Table, supposed to have been used as an amphitheatre and tilting ground; adjoining it, to the N., is another entrenchment, named Mayburgh, and supposed to have been a gymnasium for athletic sports.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a div. of the par. of Penrith, co. Cumberland, near Penrith. It is situated on the river Eamont, a branch of Eden.

EARBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-in-Craven, West Riding of co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Skipton. The North Midland railway has a station here. The village is situated in a valley, and contains a large cotton-mill, erected in 1839. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels, and there is a school with an endowment of £20 per annum.

EARDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Quatford, hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated near the river Severn. Iron works are carried on here.

EARDISLAND, a par. in the hund. of Stratford, co. Hereford, 5 miles W. of Leominster station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and 9 to the E. of Kington. Pembridge is its post town. It is situated on the river Arrow, near Watling Street, which is believed to have passed through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £198, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower. The charities, including the endowment of the free school, amount to £51 per annum. James Kinnersley Smythies, Esq., is lord of the manor of Eardisland; and the Rev. William Edward Evans is lord of the manor of Burton, situated in this parish.

EARDISLEY, a par. in the hund. of Huntington, co. Hereford, 5 miles S. of Kington, and 14 N.W. of Hereford. It is situated on the Kington and Brecon tram-road, near the river Wye. It contains the hmlts. of Upper Spond, Lower Welson, and Woodeaves. The parish, which is well wooded, is mountainous towards the S., and is interspersed with rich plantations. There is a considerable tract of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £255, in the patron. of W. P. Herrick, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a stone structure of the 14th century, with tower and five bells. It contains a stone font of ancient date, richly carved. There is also at Bollingham a chapel-of-ease, a plain stone structure. The charities amount to £10 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. An oak tree, believed to be one of the largest in this country, stands on Hurstway Common. There are remains of a Roman fortified camp. A fair is held on the 15th May for live stock and hiring of servants, and one on the 18th October for live stock and cheese.

EARDISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruyton-of-the Eleven-Towns, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

EARDLEY-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Audley, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile N. of Audley, and 2 miles S. of Harecastle station.

EARESBY, a chplry. in the par. of Spilsby, soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile W. of Spilsby.

EARITH, a chplry. in the par. of Bluntisham, hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 6 miles N.E. of St. Ives, its post town, and 3 S.E. from Somersham. The village is situated on the navigable river Ouse, near the border of the county, and is a place of considerable trade. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, has been demolished. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Friends a meeting-house. There is a school for boys, founded in 1703 by John Skeeles, with an endowment of £50 per annum. An industrial school for girls has an endowment of £16 per annum. The town lands produce a rental of £50, which is applied to the repair of a bridge and other public works. To the E. of the village is a rectangular encampment called Earith Bulwarks, with bastions at each corner. Fairs are held on the 4th May, 25th July, and 1st November, chiefly for cattle.

EARL and EARLS, prefixes attached to many names of places, some of which follow. Others will be found under their distinctive names.

EARL, or YEARLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddington, E. div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 1 mile S.W. of Wooler. The village is small. On a neighbouring hill were recently found an ancient sepulchral urn and a flint knife.

EARLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Wrexham.

EARLDOMS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Frustfield, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

EARL FRAMINGHAM. *See* Framingham, Earl, co. Norfolk.

EARLHAM, a par. in the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, 2 miles to the W. of Norwich, and 2½ from the railway station. It is situated on the river Yare, over which there is an ancient stone bridge. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Bowthorpe, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure with square embattled tower, and contains a monument to the Bacon family. The register commences in 1621. Earlham Hall is the principal residence.

EARL'S BARTON, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.E. of Northampton, and 1 N. of Billing Road station. It is situated on the river Nen. The shoe trade gives employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £195, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there are National and British schools. M. W. Phipps, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EARL'S COLNE. *See* Colne Earl's, co. Essex.

EARL'S COURT, a hmlt. in the par. of Kensington, Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, half a mile S. of Kensington. It was once the seat of Sir R. Blackmore, and of the celebrated surgeon, John Hunter. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, in the gift of the Rev. J. D. Claxton.

EARLSFERRY, a town in the district of St. Andrew's, par. of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, Scotland. It is a coast-guard station, situated ½ a mile E. of Kincraig, and 5 S.E. of Largo, on the Frith of Forth. It contains the old town-house, townhall, formerly used as a gaol, and an old decayed harbour. It is governed by 3 bailies and 16 councillors, &c. Earlsferry is said to have been a market and fair town of some importance, and was made a borough by Malcolm III. Near the harbour is Macduff's Cave, in which tradition tells us Macduff concealed himself from the pursuit of Macbeth, and was ferried across to Dunbar. A curious privilege is still claimed here, that no person in pursuit of another can leave the shore of the Frith until the fugitive be half way across.

EARLSHALL, a mansion and estate situated on the S. of the par. of Leuchars, co. Fife, Scotland. The great hall of the mansion is extremely fine, with the arms of William Bruce, who is supposed to have built the greater part of it. Earlshall is said to have been so called from having been a seat of the earls of Fife.

EARLSHAUGH, a vil. in the par. of Tweedsmuir, co. Peebles, 6 miles S. of Tweedsmuir.

EARL SHELTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Kirkby-Mallory, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Hinckley, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Broughton Astley station on the Midland Counties railway. A castle formerly stood here, of which there are a few remains. Courts leet and baron are held. Frame knitting gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is said to have been built of the stones of the old castle. There are parochial charities producing about £70 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel, and there are free and National schools. Lady Noel Byron is lady of the manor.

EARL'S HILL, a spur of the Kylsyth hills, and part of the Lennox range, in the W. of the par. of St. Ninian's, co. Stirling. Its altitude is about 1,000 feet.

EARL STERNDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hartington, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 6 miles S. of Buxton, and 8 W. of Bakewell. It is situated near the river Dove, and, together with Hartington Middle Quarter, forms a chapelry. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £130, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hartington.

EARL STOKE, a chplry. and par. in the hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 3 miles W. of Market Lavington, and 6 N.E. of Westbury, its post town and nearest railway station. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Melksham, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The chapel-of-ease is a small ancient structure of stone. Earl Stoke Park is the principal residence. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1777.

EARLSTON, or ERCILDON, a par. and post town, co. Berwick, Scotland. The par. is about 6 miles in length, and 4½ wide. It contains the vils. of Fans, Mellerstain, and Redpath. It has Legerwood and Gordon on the N., Hume and Nenthorn on the E., and Roxburgh and Merton on the S. The river Leader divides it from the co. of Roxburgh, and the Eden takes its rise in the interior. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso. The surface is undulating, and one hill, on which is a supposed Roman encampment, rises 1,000 feet above sea-level. The soil is rich in some parts, and fairly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £218. The church was built in 1736; within it is the burial-place of the Learmont family, and a stone with an inscription to Thomas Learmont, the rhymer, is built in the church wall. Here are also two United Presbyterian and a Free church, with its school, four other schools, friendly society library, and teetotal association. The village, an improving place, is situated in a valley on the banks of the Leader, 7 miles S.E. of Lauder. Here was born Thomas Learmont, called the rhymer, an author and prophet of great repute, who lived towards the close of the 13th century; part of his dwelling or tower is still remaining. Earlston, anciently called *Ercildoune, i.e.*, the "prospect hill," was a seat of the earls of March, and sometimes of David I. The church was granted to the monks of Kelso in the 12th century, and from them it passed into the possession of the monks of Coldingham; at the same period the manor belonged to the Lindsay family, and from them it came to the earls of Dunbar. The residences of note are Cowdenknowes, Carolside, and Mellerstain, one of the principal seats of the Earl of Haddington. There are two manufactories in the place—one for merinos, shawls, and furniture-stripes, the other for plaidings, blankets, and flannels. A railroad has been recently opened between Dunse and Earlston. Fairs for cattle are held on the 29th June and the third Thursday in October, and every alternate Saturday.

EARLSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Burghclere, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Kingsclere.

EARLSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Callan. Thomastown is its post town. It is situated on King's river, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Kells, £551, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ossory and the Marquis of Ormond. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Newtown united to those of Callan and Coolagh. There are ruins of two old castles and of a church within this parish.

EARLY, a lib. in the par. of Sonning, hund. of Charlton, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Sonning, and 2 E. of Reading. It is situated on the river Loddon. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the gift of the Vicar of Sonning. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built some few years back. There is also a school, and several good residences.

EARN, a loch and river, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Comrie. It stretches from the base of Glen-Ogle about 7 miles into the par. of Comrie; its width varies between 1 mile to 1½ mile, and its greatest depth is 100 fathoms. Earn derives its name from Erinn, "west," and though small, is one of the most attractive lochs of Scotland. Ben Voirlich rises 3,048 feet above the sea-level. Near the village of Lochearnhead lies the island of Neish, so called from the family who once occupied it, and who, after a long series of skirmishes, were exterminated to a man by their neighbouring enemies, the McNabs. The ruins of a castle are still standing on the island. Among the residences are Ardvoirlich, near the Ben; 2 miles distant is Edinample, belonging to Lord Breadalbane, with ruins of a chapel in the vicinity. Opposite to Ardvoirlich is a limestone quarry of some extent. About 1½ mile from St. Fillian's is the Glentarkin stone, a huge mass of rock, curiously balanced by nature upon a pedestal, which, in comparison with the bulk of the rock, may be called slender. The most imposing views are obtained at either end of the loch, and from the S. road.—The river Earn commences at the foot of the loch, and empties itself into the Tay, near Abernethy, at a distance of 40 miles from its source. In its course it passes through Strathearn (which see) and Dunbarney; on its banks stand Monivaird, Crieff, where it accepts the tributary of the Turret; at Comrie of the Ruchil and Lednach; at Gask the Peffray and Machany; at Aberruthven the Ruthven; at Dunning the Dunning Water; and at Forteviot the May. Other places on its banks are Aberdalgie, Rhynd, Strowan, Muthill, Blackford, Forgandenny, and Aucterarder. Near the source of the river is the scene of Hogg's "Kilmeny." The Earn abounds with fish.

EARN, BRIDGE OF, a post vil. in the par. of Dunbarney, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Perth. It is situated on the river Earn, and on the road between Perth and Edinburgh. It is a watering-place and a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. In the neighbourhood is Pitcaithley Spa, and an old pass. The old part of the village was built in 1769, and the modern part in 1832. The ancient bridge has been removed, and is replaced by one of three arches. Here are good hotels, ball-room, library, &c.

EARNLEY, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.W. of Chichester, its post town. It is situated near the coast, and contains the tythg. of Almodington. The soil is generally a rich loam, and the greater part of the land arable. The living is a rect. with that of Almodington annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £440, in the patron. of the bishop for two turns, and the Duke of Norfolk for one. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower. The Independents have a chapel.

EARNSFORD, a lib. in the par. of Binley, hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Coventry.

EARNSHILL, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Langport, its post town and nearest railway station on the Bristol and Exeter line. It is situated on the river Isle, at a short distance from the Parret navigation. The parish is of small extent, and there is no village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £30, in the patron. of R. T. Combe, Esq., who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil. There is no church.

EARNSTREY PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, co. Salop, 9 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth. It is situated at the foot of Brown Clee Hill.

EARNWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinlet, co. Salop, 8 miles S. of Bridgnorth.

EARSAY, or IORSA, a lake and stream in the Isle of Arran, par. of Kilmorie, Scotland. The lake is about 1 mile long, and lies 2 miles above the embouchure of the river, which rises in the N. of the island at Earsay Glen, and falls into Manchray Bay, after a course of 7 miles. There is good trout and salmon fishing in the lake.

EARSDON, a par. in the E. div. of Castle Ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of North Shields. It contains the tnshps. of Backworth, Blyth, Burradon, Earsdon, Hartley, Holywell, Newsham, Seaton-Delaval, and Seghill. The inhabitants of this district are chiefly employed in the collieries, which are extensive; there are also stone quarries. The village of Earsdon is large and well built. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £119, in the patron. of the proprietors of land. There are also the following district churches:—Blyth, a don. cur., val. £93 in the patron. of Sir M. W. Ridley; Seaton-Delaval, a cur., val. £60, in the patron. of Lord Hastings; and Seghill, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The parish church, rebuilt in 1836, is dedicated to St. Alban. It is a stone edifice, erected near the site of the old one, which formed part of Tynemouth Priory. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in the village, and there are several Dissenting places of worship in the townships. There is a National school for both sexes. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and the principal landowner.

EARSDON and EARSDON FOREST, tnshps. in the Hebburn, W. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Morpeth.

EARSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 1 mile W. of Bungay, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Waveney, which separates it from the co. of Suffolk. It is the *Hersam* of Domesday Book, and was anciently in the possession of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. The parish, which is pleasantly undulating, is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £505, in the patron. of W. W. Dalling. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower, surmounted with a spire. It has several handsome stained-glass windows, and contains brasses to the Buxtons, Gooches, and others, and an elaborately carved font of Caen stone. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor. Earsham House is the principal residence. Adjoining the church are traces of ancient fortifications and earthworks.

EARSHAM HUNDRED, in the co. Norfolk, contains the pars. of Alburgh, Billingford, Brockdish, Denton, Earsham, Needham, Pulham, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Mary the Virgin, Redenhall, Rushall, Starston, Thorpe-Abbots, Wortwell, and part of Mendham, containing 24,560 acres.

EARSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Huntington, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding of co. York, 4 miles N.E. of York. It is situated on the river Foss. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted under the Enclosure Act of 1770.

EARTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles to the N.E. of Chichester, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Arundel. It contains the hmlt. of Seabeach. The soil is a mixture of chalk, marl, and sand. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £186, in the gift of the Prebendary of Chichester. The church is a neat structure, with shingle spire containing three bells. There is a marble monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of the Right Hon. William Huskisson, who was killed on the Liverpool and Manchester railway in 1832. Eartham Hall is the principal residence.

EASBURN, a tnshp. united with Steeton, in the par. of Kildwick, West Riding of co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Keighley. It is situated on the river Aire.

EASBY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stokesley, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding of co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Great Ayton, and 4 E. of Stokesley, its post town and railway station. On the top of a hill in this neighbourhood is a monument to Captain Cook, the great navigator. The church is a handsome modern building. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

EASBY, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding of co. York, 1 mile E. of Richmond, its post town and railway station, and 4 W. of Catterick. It is situated on the river Swale, and contains the tnshps. of Aske, Brompton-upon-Swale, Easby, and Skeeby. The parish comprises about 5,090 acres, tithe-free. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with the cur. of Brompton-on-Swale annexed, £100, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which stands at a considerable distance from the village, is dedicated to St. Agatha. It is a stone structure of the 11th century, and contains an ancient font of fine workmanship. There are chapels-of-ease at Skeeby and Brompton-upon-Swale.

Here is a hospital for four poor persons, and other charities amounting to £14 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Brompton-upon-Swale. There are National schools for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are extensive ruins of an abbey, founded for Premonstratensian Canons, about the middle of the 12th century. The ruins are in excellent preservation. The parish has several fine seats, the principal of which are Aske Hall, belonging to the Earl of Zetland, and Easby Abbey.

EASBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Brampton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 1½ mile N.E. of Brampton. It contains the hmlt. of Crooked Holme. There is a mineral spring at Coathill, and a stone bridge of two arches at Cambeck.

EASDALE, an island and post vil. in the par. of Kilbrandon, district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland. It lies half a mile E. of Seil, and 10 S.S.W. of Oban. Its form is nearly that of a circle, the greatest diameter of which is about 1 mile. The island is entirely composed of slate, which has been quarried for upwards of 150 years. The Marquis of Breadalbane is the owner. The village has a neat appearance. Numerous vessels put into the harbour.

EASEBOURNE, a hund. in the rape of Chichester, W. div. co. Sussex, contains the borough of Midhurst, and the pars. of Bepton, Cocking, Easebourne, Farnhurst, Graffham, Heyshott, Iping, Linch, Linchmere, Lodsworth, Selham, Stedham, and Woolbeding, containing 28,430 acres.

EASEBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 1 mile E. of Midhurst, its post town, and 5 W. of Petworth. The par. is situated on the river Rother, and contains the vil. of Easebourne, and the hmlt. of South Ambersham. At the Conquest this manor was given, with the rest of the rape, to Earl Montgomery. In the reign of Henry III. a nunnery was founded here by John Bohun, Baron of Midhurst, who held the manor. At the Dissolution the house and site were granted by Henry VIII. to the Montague family. There are still remains of tho monastic buildings, now converted into a modern residence. The village of Easebourne was once a market town, and is still a considerable place. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £130, in the patron. of the Earl of Egmont. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with tower. It contains a handsome monument and an effigy to Sir David Owen. The register commences in 1538. Cowdray Lodge is the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, who is lord of the manors of Easebourne and South Ambersham; the latter, until recently, formed part of the county of Hants, but was transferred to Sussex by the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 61.

EASENHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk's Kirby, Kirby div. hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles S. of Monk's Kirby, and 2 S.E. of Stretton station.

EASHING, HIGH and LOW, tythgs. in the par. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 1 mile W. of Godalming. This is supposed to be the *Aescing* mentioned in the will of King Alfred. The river Wey passes through the place. Eashing House is the principal residence.

EASINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Watlington, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Tetsworth. The parish is of small extent, comprising only 200 acres and a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small stone structure, with two bells. Thomas Greenwood, Esq., is lord of the manor. Hart's charity produces about £5 per annum.

EASINGTON, a ward in the co. Durham. The N. div. contains the borough of Sunderland, and the pars. of Bishop Wearmouth, Dalton-le-Dale, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham, and part of Chester-le-Street. In the S. div. are the pars. of Castle Eden, Easington, Kelloe, Monk Hesleton, Pittington, Sherburn Hospital, Trimdon, Whitwell, and parts of Hart and St. Oswald.

EASINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the ward of Easington, co. palatine of Durham, 10 miles E. of Durham, and 10 S. of Sunderland. There are two railway stations in this parish, one at South Hetton, the other at Haswell, both on the Hartlepool and Sunderland branch of the North-Eastern line. It is situated near the eastern coast, and contains the tnshps. of Easington, Haswell, South Hetton, Hawthorn, and Shotton, with the hmlt. of Little Thorp. The three large collieries of South Hetton, Haswell, and Shotton afford employment to the principal portion of the population. Magnesian limestone is also abundant, and is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes. The village of Easington is of considerable extent, and was anciently the head of the ward, deanery, and parish to which it has given its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, of tho val. with the curs. of Shotton and South Hetton annexed, of £1,311, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a lofty square tower, and, from its situation on an eminence, forms a conspicuous landmark for mariners. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has some handsome stained-glass windows. The parochial charities amount to £51 per annum, £40 of which are for Forster's and Walton's schools. The register commences in 1572. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor.

EASINGTON, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 10 miles N.E. of Guisborough station, and 11 E. of Redcar. It is situated near the German Ocean, and contains the tnshps. of Easington and Liverton, and the hmlts. of Boulby and Scaling Down, with part of the vil. of Staithes. There are alum works here, which give employment to a number of the people. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Liverton annexed, £436. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain edifice, with tower containing two bells. There is a chapel-of-ease at Liverton, and a National school for both sexes at the village of Easington.

EASINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Patrington station, and 6 N. of Spurn Head. It is situated on the coast, about 1 mile from the German Ocean, and contains the tnshps. of Easington and Out Newton, and the hmlt. of Dimlington. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £51, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with embattled tower, containing three bells. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school, with a small endowment. Sir T. A. Clifford Constable is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1770.

EASINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Slaidburn, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Clitheroe, its post town. It is situated on the river Hodder, and constitutes a hilly moorland district, affording tolerable pasturage for cattle and sheep. There is a district church, dedicated to St. James. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £57, in the patron. of the Rector of Slaidburn. There is an endowed school for the children of the place.

EASINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Chilton and hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Thame.

EASINGTON and EASINGTON GRANGE, tnshps. in the par. of Belford, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.E. of Belford. James Grieve, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EASINGTON. *See* AMPNEY ST. PETER, co. Gloucester.

EASINGWOLD, a par. and market town in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of the Alne station on the North-Eastern railway, and 13 N. of York. It is situated in the Vale of York, on the western side of the Howardian hills, and contains the tnshps. of Easingwold and Raskelf. The town, which is irregularly built, is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. It has a convenient market-place, and good library with reading-room. The corn and mustard mills, iron foundry, brewery, rope walks, tannery, and brick kilns give employment to many of the inhabitants. The chief trade is in bacon and butter, which are sent to York, and from thence to London. Petty sessions are held in the town, and the Board of Guardians meets regularly for the Easingwold Poor-law Union, which comprises 29 parishes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £205, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, or, as others say, to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with fine tower, containing five bells and a clock. It is situated on an eminence above the town, commanding an extensive view to the forest of Galtres, and of the Vale of Mowbray. There is also a district church at Raskelf, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £216, in the gift of the bishop. The charities produce about £163 per annum, of which £75 belongs to the free school founded in 1781 by Mrs. E. Westerman. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel, with Sunday schools attached. A tesselated pavement and other Roman antiquities have been found here. In the neighbourhood are several chalybeate springs, and coal and ironstone abound. Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart., is lord of the manor. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 2nd April, 6th July, and 26th September, for horses and cattle.

EASKY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Dromore, and 147 from Dublin. It is situated on the Easky river, and is intersected by the rivers Awinbeg and Finned. The old coast road from Sligo to Ballina passes through the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £233, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a neat edifice. The Roman Catholics and Baptists have each a chapel. There are National schools, and two other day schools, assisted by the Baptist and London Hibernian Societies. Easky is the seat of a chief police station, and petty sessions are held in the village. The salmon fishery is very considerable, and gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The ruins of the old parish church stand in the village, and at a short distance is a cromlech. At Alternan is a well, dedicated to St. Ernanus, and much resorted to by pilgrims. Fairs are held on the 3rd June and 18th November.

EASKY, or ESK, a lake lying between the bars. of Leney and Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its area is about 340 acres. It is screened on the W. by the Lurgan hills, and from it issues the river Easky, which is a fine salmon stream.

EASOLE. *See* Estwell, co. Kent.

EASSIE AND NEVAY, a par. in the district and co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Forfar. It is a station on the Scottish Midland railway. The parish is bounded by Perthshire and the pars. of Airlie Glammis and Newtyle, and extends over 5,100 acres. The parish is situated along the bank of the river Deane, and at the foot of the Sidlaw hills. Glammis is the post town for the Eassie division, and Meigle for the Nevay. The surface consists generally of good arable land, and is traversed by the road from Perth to Forfar, and by three small rivulets, abounding in trout. This par. is in the presb. of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of Lord Wharncliffe. The minister has a stipend of £161. The new church, an elegant structure, was erected in place of the two old churches of Eassie and Nevay, now gone to ruin. There is a new manse and a library. Dunkenny is the seat of J. L'Amy, Esq., and Nevay of the Mackenzies. Eassie was united to Nevay about the middle of the 17th century. Good building stone is obtained here. A vein of silver was discovered a few years ago.

EAST. Besides the following, see the various names which are distinguished with this prefix.

EAST, a hund., co. Cornwall, separated into three divs., Middle, North, and South. The Middle div. contains the pars. of Collington, Calstock, St. Dominick, St. Ive, St. Mellion Menheniot Pillaton, Quethiock, and South Hill. The North div. contains the borough of Launceston and the pars. of Egloskerry, Laneast, Lawhitton, Lewannick, Lezant, Linkinhorn, North-hill, South Petherwin, St. Stephen's, Stoke-Clinisland, St. Thomas, Tremayne, Tresmeer, and Trewen. The South div. contains the pars. of St. Anthony Jacob, Botus Fleming, St. Budeaux, St. Germain's, St. John, Landrake, with St. Erney, Landulph, Rame, Sheviock, St. Stephen's, and part of Maker, together comprising 124,040 acres. It gives name to East deanery, in the archdeac. of Cornwall and dioc. of Exeter.

EAST, a hund. in the N.E. div. co. Rutland, contains the pars. of Great and Little Casterton, Empingham, Essendine, Ketton, Pickworth, Ryhall, Tickencote, and Tinwell, comprising 20,300 acres, held in fee of the crown.

EAST, a ward in the co. Westmoreland, contains the pars. of Appleby, Ashby, Brough, Crosby-Garrett, Dufton, Kirkby-Stephen, Kirkby-Thore, Long Marton, Great Musgrave, Newbiggin, Ormside, Orton, Ravenstonedale, and Warcop, comprising 182,080 acres. It gives name to a Poor-law Union and a superintendent registry district, but belongs to the Appleby new County Court district.

EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

EAST, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Westray, Orkney, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Papa Westray. Its length is about 6 miles, its breadth 3½.

EASTBARNS, a vil. in the par. of Dunbar, co. Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Dunbar.

EASTBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Pevensey, in the co. Sussex, 3½ miles to the E. of Beachy Head, 18½ to the S.W. of Hastings, and 65 from London. It is a post town and railway station on the Eastbourne branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. The parish is situated on the eastern side of the South Downs, and contains the hmlts. of Southborne and Meads, besides New and Old Eastbourne, which last was once a market town. It appears, from discoveries made in the last century, to have been a Roman station. The New Town, which used to be called the Sea Houses, is now much frequented by visitors as a fashionable watering-place, and, during the last fifteen years, has increased from a single row of old-fashioned houses, now called the Marine Parade, to a thriving town, which bids fair in a few years to rival Hastings. It is lighted with gas and well supplied with pure water. It contains a coastguard station, military depôt, a theatre, ball-room, bank, and library, also a chalybeate spring. Two local newspapers, the *Eastbourne Chronicle* and *Eastbourne Gazette*, are published in the town. It is the head of a Poor-law Union and of a superintendent registry, but belongs to the Lewes New County Court district. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £428, in the patron. of the Treasurer of the Cathedral. The church is an ancient structure in the early Gothic style of architecture, with a square tower containing a peal of eight bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a curious old font and monuments of several families, one to Dr. Brodie, formerly vicar; and in the churchyard is an antique sun-dial of singular construction. There are also the district church of Holy Trinity (a perpet. cur.* in the gift of the vicar), a modern building of stone and shingle, situated in the New Town, and Christ Church, a chapel-of-ease, near the Fort. Both these churches were built by subscription, greatly assisted by the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Calvinists, and Congregationalists, have each places of worship, and there are National and infant schools for both sexes. Antiquities, consisting of a Roman bath, tesselated pavement, and various coins, ancient British, Roman, and Saracenic, have been found in the neighbourhood. The ruins of an ancient priory are still to be seen. Fairs are held on the 12th March and 10th October, the latter for cattle.

EASTBRIDGE, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 5 miles N. of Romney.

The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £73, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend Divine service at Dymchurch. The charities amount to about £20 per annum. A school for girls was endowed by an ordinance of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

EAST BRIDGE HOSPITAL, a lib. within the city of Canterbury, co. Kent, the ancient site of St. Thomas's hospital for pilgrims.

EASTBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkburn, Bainton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Great Driffield, its post town and railway station.

EASTBURN-WITH-STEETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Keighley.

EASTBURY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Lambourn, co. Berks, 2 miles S.E. of Lambourn, and 6 N. of Hungerford station. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. James, but it has been demolished. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school with an endowment of £10 per annum.

EASTBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Tarrant Gunville, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Blandford. It formed part of the domain of the dukes of Buckingham, and was once a place of great magnificence, the original mansion pulled down by Earl Temple having cost Lord Melcomb above £140,000 in building.

EASTBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Skipton, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding, co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Skipton. Together with Embsay, it forms a township. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

EASTCHURCH, a par. in the hund of the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 6 miles to the E. of Sheerness and Queensborough. It is situated near the centre of the island, on rising ground, and derives the affix to its name from its situation with reference to the church of Minster, which lies to the W. The parish is of considerable extent, and in parts marshy, but rises gradually towards the N. in gentle undulations. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £1,724, in the patron. of M. Barton, Esq. The church, which formerly belonged to Boxley Abbey, is dedicated to All Saints. It is a large ancient structure, with lofty square tower at the W. end. There are some handsome monuments in the interior. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel; and there is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood is Shurland House, so called after an old family of that name, to whom the property belonged, and of whom there are many traditions. Messrs. Francis and White are the lords of the manor. A fair is held on Holy Thursday for toys.

EASTCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pattishal, co. Northampton, 3 miles N. of Towcester.

EASTCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Urchfont, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.E. of Market Lavington.

EASTCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Swindon, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.W. of Swindon. It is situated on the Wilts and Berks canal, near the Great Western railway.

EASTCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Ruislip, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.W. of Harrow. Eastcott House is the principal residence.

EAST-COTTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 7 miles W. of Biggleswade.

EASTCOURT, a hmlt. in the par. of Crudwell, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Malmesbury. It is situated on Swill Brook. The church of Crudwell, which is situated in this tything, is an ancient structure, and contains monuments of the Earles' family. Eastcourt House is the principal residence.

EAST-DEAN, a tnshp. (and par. for all ecclesiastical purposes) in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester. It is an extensive district in the Forest of Dean, called Holy Trinity; its length from N. to S. is about 10 miles. It contains within its limits the several hmlts. and vils. of Cinderford, in which is the district post-office, Drybrook, the Hawthorns, Ruerdean Woodside, and Ruerdean Hill. Its principal church, Holy Trinity, is 3½ miles S.W. of Mitcheldean Road station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester branch of the Great Western railway, and 5 N.W. of Newnham. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the coal and iron mines, which abound in this neighbourhood. There are also iron smelting works and stone-quarries. The living of Holy Trinity is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. There is also the district church of St. John, at Cinderford. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there are National schools, with endowments. The manor is held by the crown.

EASTER FERNIE, a vil. in the par. of Monimail, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Cupar.

EASTERGATE, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.W. of Arundel, and 6 S.E. of Chichester, its post town. It is situated near the Arundel canal and Brighton railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £370, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a small stone edifice, dedicated to St. George. There is a National school.

EASTER, GOOD, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 6½ miles N.W. of Chelmsford. This place at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, by whom it was given to the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, in London. The greater part of the land is arable. The surface is undulating, and is watered by a brook, which occasionally overflows its banks. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with that of High Easter annexed, £169, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with a stone tower surmounted by a tall wooden spire; in the chancel are several arched recesses in the wall, supposed to have been cells or chapels. The charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a strong chalybeate spring.

EASTER, HIGH, a par. and post town in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of the above, and 5 S.W. of Great Dunmow. This parish is so called from its elevated situation with respect to the parish of Good Easter, which it adjoins. The surface is undulating, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a vic. annexed to Good Easter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and lofty structure, with a stone tower surmounted by a spire. Here is a meet for the Essex hounds.

EASTERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Market Lavington, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Market Lavington, and 6 S. of Devizes.

EASTERTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lympsham, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Axbridge.

EASTFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. John the Baptist, lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Peterborough.

EASTGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. palatine of Durham, 8 miles N.W. of Wolsingham. There is a National school, in which Divine service is performed every Sunday afternoon. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

EASTGRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 4½ miles from Oakley, and 6 from Dunfermline. It is a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

EASTHAM. a par. in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Great Neston, and 9 N.W. of Chester. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Mersey, near the Birkenhead railway, and is a ferry station, from which boats cross to Liverpool several times daily. The par. contains the tnshps. of Ellesmere Port, Eastham, Hooton, Nether and Over Pool, Great and Little Sutton, Thornton-Childer, and Whitby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £240, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a commodious edifice, with tower and spire, built by Inigo Jones. It is dedicated to St

Mary, and contains some handsome monuments of the Stanleys and others. There is also a district church at Ellesmere Port, the living of which is a perpct. cur. in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, £7 of which are for the free school. There is a National school for boys and girls. Richard C. Naylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EASTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.E. of Tenbury, its post town, and 18 N.W. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Tame, and contains the chplrys. of Orleton, Hanley-Child, and Hanley-William. Hops are cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with that of Hanley-William, and the curs. of Hanley-Child and Orleton annexed, £920, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Browne. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a neat stone and brick structure, with tower containing four bells. There are chapels-of-ease at Child-Hanley and Orleton. Sir Thomas Winington and Sir Edward Blount are joint lords of the manor.

EASTHAMPNET, a hmlt. in the par. of Boxgrove, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Ripplesmere, but partly in that of Cookham, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Wokingham. It comprises the postal vil. of Bracknell, where is a station on the London and South-Western railway. Here was anciently a royal hunting-seat, frequently visited by Richard II. The surface is undulating, and nearly half the parish is covered with heath, with about 400 acres of wood and plantations. The soil is partly clay and partly a rich loam. There are several chalybeate springs. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £588, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure of the 12th century, with a square tower. The oak pulpit is beautifully carved, and there are tombs of the Downshire family. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are two schools for poor children. Easthampstead Park is the seat of the Marquis of Downshire (who is lord of the manor), and South Hill Park of the Earl of Limerick. Easthampstead is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing five parishes. Near the village is an ancient earthwork called Cæsar's Camp, in which many Roman coins have been found.

EASTHAMS, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 19 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the river Parrett.

EASTHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Arbroath. It is a fishing village and a station on the Dundee and Aberdeen railway. This village, with Westhaven, about a mile distant, sends into the markets large quantities of haddocks, cod, and lobsters.

EASTHOPE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 5 miles S. of Much Wenlock, and 8½ E. of Church Stretton, its post town and railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £133, in the patron. of M. G. Benson, Esq. The church is an ancient stone structure, with wooden tower. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains an antique Saxon font. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a British camp. Lutwyche Hall is the principal residence.

EASTHORPE, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles S.E. of the Mark's Tey station, 4 N.E. of Helvedon, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Colchester. It is situated near the old Roman highway and modern road from London to Colchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £211, in the patron. of the Hon. Colonel Onslow, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, with a fine E. window. There is a National school.

EASTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bottesford, hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 13 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray. It is situated near the river Devon.

EASTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Southwell, co. Nottingham. It forms part of the town of Southwell, containing some irregularly built but handsome houses, with spacious gardens. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

EAST HOUSES, a vil. in the par. of Newbattle, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Dalkeith. The villagers are chiefly employed in the collieries.

EASTINGTON, a hmlt. or chplry. in the par. of Northleach, hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Northleach. It is situated on the river Leach. In the neighbourhood are some remains of Norbury Camp. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, but which has long since gone to decay.

EASTINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Worth Matravers, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle. It is situated near the sea-coast.

EASTINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile S.W. of Stonhouse, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Western line, and 8 miles S.W. of Gloucester. It is situated on the Stroudwater canal, near the river Severn, and contains the hmlts. of Alkerton and Nupend. The woollen cloth manufacture is carried on here, which gives employment to a large number of people. Near the village are several country seats; and at Mill End a market is held every Saturday. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £551, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Peters. The church is an ancient structure, with Gothic tower. It is dedicated to St. Matthew, and contains a Norman font, and a brass to Lady Knevet, 1518. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, £17 of which are for the schools. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for 200 children of both sexes, also an infant school. Mrs. Phillimore Hicks is lady of the manor. Eastington House and the Leaze are the principal residences. In the immediate vicinity are the richly-wooded hills enclosing the vales of Rodborough, Chalford, and Avening.

EASTINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Longdon, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Upton-on-Severn.

EASTLEY, a tythg. in the par. of South Stoneham, hund. of Mainsbridge, Southampton div. co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Southampton. It is united with Barton.

EASTLING, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Faversham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Lanham. It is situated on the road between these two places, at the former of which there is a station, on the South-Eastern line. The surface is hilly, and the larger portion of the parish arable, with some woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £500, in the patron. of the Earl of Winchilsea. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been restored and beautified. It has a tower, with a peal of six bells. The parochial charities amount to about £7 per annum. Lord Harris and Benjamin Leese, Esq., are the lords of the manor and principal owners of the soil. A fair is held on the 14th of September.

EASTLOUND, a hmlt. in the par. of Haxey, W. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, ½ mile E. of Haxey, and 3 miles S.E. of Epworth.

EASTMEAD STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Calne, co. Wilts, 2 miles from the town of Calne, and 27 N.W. of Salisbury. It is situated near the river Marlan and the Great Western railway.

EAST MOORS, a hmlt. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding, co. York, 5 miles N. of the Gilling station, and 4 from Helmsley.

EASTMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Barton-Bendish, hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Stoke-Ferry. The common was enclosed in 1777. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

EASTNOR, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 1 mile E. of Ledbury, its post town, and 8 miles N. of Newent. It is situated on the W. side of the Malvern hills, on the road from Cheltenham to Hereford. The parish is well wooded, and diversified with hill and dale. The substratum is a grey limestone, abounding in marine shells. This stone is susceptible of a high polish, and is much used for chimney-pieces. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £430, in the patron. of Earl Somers, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has recently been rebuilt in the Gothic style of architecture, at the joint expense of the patron and rector. The old church was Norman, some portions of which have been preserved. The tombs of the family of Earl Somers are within the church; and the place gives the title of viscount to that family. Eastnor Castle, the residence of Earl Somers, has been recently rebuilt. There are some ancient earthworks, supposed to be of Roman origin; and to the E. of the village are the ruins of an ancient castle, surrounded by a moat.

EASTOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Adlingfleet, in the lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding, co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Thorne, and 10 S.E. of Howden. In conjunction with Eastoft, in co. York, it forms an ecclesiastical district. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1774.

EASTOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Crowle, W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.E. of Goole, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Crowle wharf station. It is situated on the river Don, which separates it from the township of the same name in Yorkshire; but both townships are now included in one district, a handsome church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, having been built in 1855 by Lady Strickland, who endowed the living with £150 per annum. The Primitive Methodists and the Kilhamites have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes.

EASTON, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Fawley, Winchester div. co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Winchester, its post town and railway station, and 6 W. of Aylesford. It is situated on the river Itchin. There are some extensive downs, affording good pasture for sheep. It is described in Domesday Survey as part of the possessions of the see of Winchester, which still holds lands in the parish. Previous to the Reformation, the monks of Hyde Abbey had a cell here, subsequently converted into the parsonage house. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £514, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in the early English and Norman styles of architecture, particularly worthy of notice from the apse of its chancel, examples of the horseshoe arch, and an ornamental Norman doorway. It contains a mural monument, and a curiously carved font. There is a school with a small endowment. The Wesleyans have a chapel. John Shelley, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 9 miles W. of Newport.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 7 miles W. of Huntingdon, and 4 N.E. of Kimbolton, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £68, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities amount to about £90 per annum, and are distributed to the poor three times in the year. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Manchester is lord of the manor.

EASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of South Stoke, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Great Ponton railway station, and 4 N.W. of Corby. It contains Easton Hall, the seat of Sir John Montague Cholmeley. There was formerly a chapel, now in ruins. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806. There is a school with a small endowment.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town, and 9 S.E. of East Dereham. It is situated on a branch of the river Wensum. The Dereham road passes through the village. This is said to be the birthplace of Cardinal Easton, *temp.* Richard II. The land is chiefly arable, with 250 acres of wood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of E. R. Fellows, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1679. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes. Easton Lodge is the principal residence.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.W. of Stamford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on high ground near the river Welland, and contains several quarries of building stone and slate. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1817. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £440, in the patron. of the Marquis of Exeter, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with tower and four bells. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is an endowed school for fourteen boys and six girls. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, of which £82 belong to Gonford's school. The principal residence is Easton Hall.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 1 mile N.W. of Marlesford station on the Framlingham branch of the Great Eastern line, and 2 N.W. of Wickham Market, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £242, in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, with square embattled tower, surmounted by an octagonal turret. The chancel contains monuments of the Wingfields and Nassaus, and three brasses, dating from 1584. The register commences in 1561. Easton Park is the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton.

EASTON, or EASTON ROYAL, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 3 miles E. of Pewsey, its post town, and 7 S. of Marlborough. It is situated near the river Avon. In the reign of Henry III. a priory was founded here by Stephen, Archdeacon of Salisbury, for Canons of the Trinitarian order for the redemption of poor captives. At the Dissolution its revenues were estimated at £55 14*s.* 4*d.*, and the site was then given to the Seymours. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, in the gift of the Marquis of Ailesbury, who is lord of the manor. The church is a plain edifice of the latter part of the 16th century, built by Edward, Earl of Hereford. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial charities amount to about £25 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an endowed school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood there are several barrows.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Canning, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Devizes. It is united with Bourton.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Corsham, co. Wilts, 1 mile E. of the vil. of Corsham.

EASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickering, East Riding, co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Bridlington.

EASTON, a small place in the par. of Batheaston, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Bath.

EASTON, a tythg. and chplry. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of the city of Wells. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

EASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Alvington, co. Devon, near Kingsbridge.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Welford, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Newbury. It is situated on the river Kennet.

EASTON, a vil. in the par. and Isle of Portland, co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Weymouth.

EASTON BAVENTS, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 1 mile N. of Southwold. It is situated on the coast, and was once a market town, but owing to the inroads made by the sea it has almost disappeared, and the parish, now comprising only 300 acres, is nearly without inhabitants. Before the promontory called Easton Ness was washed away the parish was considered the most eastern point of land in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Thomas de Bavent, from whom it takes its suffix. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Benacre, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church has long been in ruins, and the greater part of the stones have been washed away by the waves. The scenery along the coast is picturesque, and on the N. side of the parish is a fine sheet of water called Easton Broad.

EASTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 3 miles N. of Great Dunmow, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Elsenham station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Chelmer, and contains the hmlt. of Dutton Hill. The village, which is situated near the eastern bank of the river, is very ancient, dating back to the time of Edward the Confessor. The land is chiefly arable, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is a small proportion of woodland, and some rich meadows along the river. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £596, in the patron. of Viscount Maynard. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. John, and built for the most part of flint, with a square wooden tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £73 per annum, £61 of which are an endowment for Meade's school. There are also charity schools for both sexes, supported by Viscount Maynard, and a free school. Here is a meet for the Essex hounds.

EASTON GREY, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 5 S. of Tetbury. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Bristol to Malmesbury. The river Avon flows through the parish, which is flat, and the soil strong. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. W. S. Birch. The church, with the exception of the tower, is a modern edifice, built in 1838. There are remains of several Roman stations in the neighbourhood. There is an almshouse for six old women, with an income from endowment of £50 per annum.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Clevedon station, and 7 N.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated at the mouth of the river Avon, and commands an extensive view over the Bristol Channel. There is a pilot station here, but the number of persons employed has much diminished since the introduction of steam-power. Building-stone is quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern stone edifice. There is also a district church at Pill, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of the Rev. T. H. Mirehouse. The register commences in 1559. The parochial charities amount to about £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also infant and Sunday schools.

EASTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Great Dunmow, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Elsenham station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the S. side of the river Chelmer, over which is a wooden bridge. The manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the ancestor of Viscount Maynard, the present proprietor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £305, in the patron. of Viscount Maynard. The church is an ancient structure, with square tower containing four bells. There are two brasses, one of H. Bourchier, bearing date 1483, the other of a priest. On the S. side of the church is a chapel, with stained-glass windows, formerly belonging to the Bourchier family, but now used as a place of interment for the Maynards, to whom there are several monuments. The charities produce £20 per annum. There are National and infant schools. Easton Lodge, the seat of Viscount Maynard, was a mansion of some antiquity in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and contained some rare fossils from the Bartlow hills; but a very large portion of the edifice was burnt in 1847. It has since been restored.

EASTON MAGNA, a tnshp. in the par. of Bringhurst, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 1 mile N.W. of Rockingham. It is situated near the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire. Until recently it formed a separate parish. The living is a cur. annexed to Bringhurst. The church is dedicated to St Andrew. There are charities amounting to £25 per annum, of which £6 are for education. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel.

EASTON MAUDIT, a par. in the hund. of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, 9 miles E. of Northampton, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Billing Road station. Bishop Percy, of Dromore, author of the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," was once minister of this parish. The village is situated near the navigable river Nen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £144, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a spire with flying buttresses, and contains monuments of Bishop Morton, and of the Longueville and Yelverton families, who formerly held the manor and resided at Easton Park. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

EASTON NESS. *See* EASTON BAVENTS, co. Suffolk.

EASTON NESTON, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Towcester, its post town, and 3½ miles S. of the Blisworth station. It contains the tnshps. of Hulcote and Showsley, and is situated on the river Tove. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £151, in the patron. of the Earl of Pomfret, who is also lord of the manor, and has a noble mansion here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with tower containing six bells and a clock; and contains monuments of the Fermor family. The charities, principally derived from the Hulcote Estate, produce about £150 a year, applied chiefly to the support of the free school for boys and girls. The chief seat is Easton Neston House, built by Wren and Hawksmoor, in which the collection of marbles, afterwards presented by the Countess of Pomfret to the University of Oxford, was originally formed.

EASTON PIERCY, a tythg. in the par. of Kington St. Michael, N. div. of the hund. of Damerham, co. Wilts, 2½ miles N.W. of Chippenham.

EASTOVER, a vil. in the vicinity of Bridgwater, co. Somerset. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

EASTREA, a vil. in co. Cambridge, 2 miles E. of Whittlesea. There is a station here on the Peterborough and Ely branch of the Great Eastern railway.

EASTRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Ramsbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Hungerford.

EASTRINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding, co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Howden, its post town, and 19 W. of Hull. It is a railway station on the Selby and Hull line. The par. contains the tnshps. of Bellasize and Gilberdyke, with the hmlts. of Bennet Land, Greenoak, Newland, Portington, and other small places. The soil is a strong clay, and the greater part of the land is arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £202, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and three bells. The charities amount to £41 per annum, £28 of which are for Hewley's school. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

EASTRIP, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Bruton. Brownlow Lodge is the principal residence.

EASTROP, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, half a mile N. of Basingstoke, of which it forms a suburb. It is situated about 1 mile from the South-Western railway station, and close to the canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £73, in the patron. of W. R. Workman, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

EASTROP, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1 mile E. of Highworth. The village is considerable.

EASTRY, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, E. div. co. Kent, contains the pars. of Barfreston, Betteshanger, Chillenden, Denton, Eastry, Eythorn, Ham, Knowlton, Tilmanstone, Waldershare, Woodnesborough, and Worth, comprising 14,690 acres.

EASTRY, a par. chiefly in the hund. of the same name, but partly in that of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.W. of Sandwich, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of Deal. It is situated on the road from the former town to Dover, and near the ancient Roman highway. Several of the Saxon kings held their court here; and it was a market town, forming part of the demesne of the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. The South-Eastern railway has a station at Sandwich, about 2½ miles distant. Heronden is a hamlet in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £310, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure, with a Norman porch, and contains monuments of the families of Boteler, Paramor, Harvey, and Bargrave. The parochial charities amount to about £109 per annum, £88 of which are Goddard's, for educational purposes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood there have been found some relics of Roman origin. There are also some curious labyrinths cut through the chalk. It is said that Thomas-à-Becket was secreted at Court Lodge for eight days before his flight to France in 1164. Part of this mansion still remains, and has traces of a chapel attached. Eastry is the head of a Poor-law Union of 30 parishes, the house of industry being situated at a short distance from the village. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Deal New County Court District. A fair is held on the 2nd October for cattle, toys, &c.

EAST-VILLE, a parochial tnshp. in the parts of Lindsey, soke of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S. of Spilsby, and 12 N.E. of Boston. It is a railway station on the Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern railway. The tnshp. of East-Ville is situated in the East Fen, and, on occasion of a very extensive drainage of fen lands, was, with six other townships, formed into a chapelry, not dependent on any parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a modern structure, to which is attached a National school.

EASTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Ashford, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of the Wye station on the South-Eastern line. The neighbourhood abounds with springs, one of which retains the name of Plantagenet's Well, after Richard Plantagenet, who is said to have worked here as a bricklayer, after the defeat and death of his father at Bosworth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £145, in the patron of the Earl of Winchilsea. The church is an ancient structure, with embattled tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Finche family, and one of curious design, thought to be that of Richard Plantagenet. The register commences in 1538. There are some small charities. The principal residence is Eastwell Place, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea. In the grounds is a spring, the source of a stream which flows into the river Stour.

EASTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the western Wolds, about 3½ miles from the Nottingham and Grantham canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £372, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The glebe consists of about 250 acres. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, with a school attached. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor. Eastwell Hall is the principal residence.

EASTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 3 miles W. of Harlow, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Ware. It is situated on the river Stort, and the Burnt Mill station on the Great Eastern railway is about 1 mile S.E. of the village. Petty sessions are held in the village, which was anciently a market town, but is now an inconsiderable hamlet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £210, in the patron. of R. P. Ward, Esq. The church is an ancient Norman structure, dedicated to St. Botolph. It contains monuments of the Ward family, also a brass (1564). The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

EASTWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 1 mile from Ellesmere.

EASTWOOD, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 8 miles N.W. of Nottingham, its post town. Langley Mill station on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland Counties railway is about 1 mile distant. This village, which is well built, is situated on the river Erewash, near the Nottingham and Cromford canals, which pass through the parish. Coal is abundant, and extensively worked. The chief employments of the people are in the manufacture of ropes, chains, boilers, needles, tiles, and bricks; also some in stocking weaving. Half a mile to the W. of the village is Langley bridge, over the river Erewash, erected in 1830, and which gives name to a large village partly in the county of Derby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £360, in the patron. of J. P. Plumptre, Esq. The church, which was rebuilt in 1760, is a plain edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also one for infants. George Walker, Esq., is lord of the manor. Eastwood Hall is the principal residence.

EASTWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 1 mile S.W. of Rochford, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Southend. The Leigh station, on the London and Southend railway, is about 3 miles S.W. of the village. A part of Wallisea Island is included in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £219, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, with tower and spire, dedicated to All Saints. There are a few small charities. The principal residences are the manor house, called Eastwood Bury, and Eastwood Lodge.

EASTWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, near Keighley. The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a station here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

EASTWOOD, or POLLOCK, a par. in the upper ward, Renfrew, Scotland. It contains the post towns of Pollockshaws and Thornliebank, and is surrounded by the pars. of Mearns, Cathcart, Neilston, and Paisley. Its length is about 4 miles, and its breadth 3. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally good. The river White Cart, and two rivulets, Aldhouse burn and Brock burn, pass through the parish. It is also traversed by the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, which has a station in the village. This par. is in the presb. of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of Sir John Maxwell, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £268. At Pollockshaws is the church, built in 1781, two Free churches, United Presbyterian church, Original Secession church, Roman Catholic chapel, a religious tract society, and several charitable institutions. Here is a borough school. Crawford and Woodrow, who wrote histories of the Scottish Church, once held the living. Eastwood was anciently called Pollock. In the middle of the 10th century the church was granted by Peter Pollock to the monastery of Paisley. Tho surrounding country was formerly covered with forest. The trunk of a large oak was found recently in the bed of the river, and is preserved in the grounds of Pollock House, which is the seat of Sir J. Maxwell, whose family have lived here for five centuries past. At the mansion are preserved some original correspondence of the Regent, Queen Mary, and tho league of 1587. In the grounds is a very handsome group of wych-elms, widely celebrated for their size and symmetry. Ironstone, coal, sandstone, and limestone are all extensively worked within the limits of the parish. Fossils are very frequently met with. The greater portion of the inhabitants are muslin weavers and bleachers.

EASWRITH, EAST, a hund. in Bramber rape, co. Sussex. It is situated about tho middle of the co., and contains the pars. of Itchingfield, Sullington, Take-ham, Warminghurst, and parts of West Chiltington and Shirfold, comprising about 8,000 acres.

EASWRITH, WEST, a hund. in the rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Amberley, Billingshurst, West Chiltington, Greatham, Parham, Pulborough, Rudgwick, Slinfold, Storrington, and Wiggonholt, comprising about 132,000 acres.

EATHROPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wappenbury, Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 1 mile S.E. of Wappenbury, and 5 N.W. of Southam. The Independents have a chapel. Eathorpe Hall, a handsome seat, is the principal residence.

EATINGTON, UPPER and LOWER, a par. in the Kington div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon, its post town, and 6 N. of Shipston-on-Stour. It is situated on the river Stour, and contains the hmlts. of Fulreddy, Lambcote, and Thornton. There are several quarries of blue limestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £154, in the patron of E. J. Shirley, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, stands in Lower Eatington, and was erected in 1802. There are charities producing about £30 per annum, and several societies, under the auspices of the vicar, for the benefit of the labouring classes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Friends a meeting-house. Fox, the founder of that society, first preached in this place. There is a free school, and Sunday-schools belonging to the various places of worship. Eatington Park is the seat of E. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P., whose family have resided here since the Norman Conquest.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. palatine Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Northwich. It is situated on the Grand Junction railway. Lord Delamere is lord of the manor.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleston, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine Chester, 4 miles S. of Chester. It is situated on the river Dee. Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, is a fine building in the early English style of architecture. It has been recently considerably enlarged, and contains a most valuable collection of paintings and other works of art.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Congleton. It is situated on the river Dane. Here is a corn mill and a silk-throwing mill. The manufacture of cigars is carried on in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq. Christ Church, a handsome stone structure, was consecrated in 1857. There is a parochial school for boys and girls. Eaton Hall, the seat of G. C. Antrobus, Esq., is the principal residence.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarporley, in the first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine Chester, 1½ mile N.E. of Tarporley. There is a free school, with an endowment of £42 per annum. Near the village are several good residences, the principal of which are Eaton House and Eaton Bank House.

EATON, or IDLETON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S. of East Retford, its post town and railway station, and 12 S.W. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the river Idle, over which is a bridge. The Great North Road passes through the village, which was a place of some importance prior to the Norman Conquest. The soil is generally a strong clay, and there is some fine oak timber. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is a plain ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. H. B. Simpson, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1809.

EATON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray. Grantham is its post town. It is situated among the Wold hills on the river Devon. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £83, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain structure, with embattled tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Denis. There are charities producing about £30 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769.

EATON, a chplry. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Ashborne.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleton, hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Oxford, and 6 N.W. of Abingdon.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Tern, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3½ miles S. of Stoke-upon-Tern, and 8 S.W. of Market Drayton. It is situated on the river Tern. Bricks and tiles are made in this neighbourhood.

EATON, or EATON-UNDER-HAYWOOD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Church Stretton, its post town and railway station. This parish formed part of the domains of Wenlock Abbey. It is situated on Eaton Brook, a tributary of the river Onny, and contains the hmlts. of Hatton, Hungerford, Lushcott-Longville, Upper Millichope, and Ticklerton. The surface is hilly, and partially covered with heath, the rest is pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £280, in the patron. of H. Sandford, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edith, is very ancient; the roof of the chancel is of oak, richly embellished. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge, and the glebe comprises about 150 acres.

EATON. a hmlt. in the par. of Doveridge, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Uttoxeter. It is situated near the river Dove, and includes the small hmlt. of Ledsall.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.E. of Leominster. A tributary of the river Wye passes through the place. The residence of Hackluyt, who collected and published the voyages of several of the early navigators, is near the village.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle. The river Onny passes through the township.

EATON BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 4 miles W. of Hereford, its post town and railway station, and 10 S. of Weobley. It is situated near the river Wye, which runs through the parish. The surface is undulating, and the scenery in many parts highly picturesque. Sugwas, an ancient episcopal residence of the bishops of Hereford, is situated near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £444, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has an ancient font. The charities are Goff's, for education, £450, and others, producing together about £480 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. William Goland, Esq., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Cagebrook, which with Eaton Bishop House are the principal residences.

EATON BRAY, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 3 miles W. of Dunstable, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Leighton Buzzard. A castle formerly stood here, supposed to have been built about the 13th century. The chief employment of the people is in the manufacture of straw-plait. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £189, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Mrs. Ann Macnamara is lady of the manor.

EATON CHURCH. *See* Church Eaton, co. Stafford.

EATON CONSTANTINE, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Much Wenlock, and 5 S.W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line. It is situated on the river Severn, which bounds it on the S.W. Coal is wrought to a small extent, and stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val.

£192, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland, who is lord of the manor. The church is a stone building, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls.

EATON GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Eaton, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Penkridge.

EATON HASTINGS, a par. in the hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 3 miles N.W. of Faringdon. Lechlade is its post town. The river Isis passes through the parish. The village is small, and the land chiefly in pasture and wood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £378, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Rice. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. Michael. The register commences in 1500.

EATON, LITTLE. *See* Eaton Parva, co. Derby.

EATON, LONG, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Sawley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7½ miles S.W. of Nottingham, and 10 S.E. of Derby, its post town. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The village is situated near the Erwash canal. Owing to the greatly increased amount of railway traffic this place has recently much improved, and the village is now lighted with gas. There is a manufactory for railway carriages, and fancy net-making is carried on. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Sawley, in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are three Dissenting chapels, of which the Wesleyan is the largest. There is a National school for both sexes.

EATON PARVA, a chplry. in the par. of St. Alkmund, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 3 miles N. of Derby, its post town. The Derby and Ripley branch of the Midland railway has a station here. It is situated on a branch of the Derby canal, near the river Derwent. There are some stone quarries, and the manufacture of paper is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £110, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Alkmund's. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school.

EATON SOCON, a par. in the hund. of Barford, co. Bedford, 1 mile S.W. of St. Neot's, its post town and railway station, and 11 N.E. of Bedford. It is situated to the W. of the river Ouse, and includes a number of small hmlts., the principal of which are Bushmead, Eatonford, and Wyboston. There was formerly a castle, belonging to the Beauchamps, and a priory for Augustine Monks, founded by Sir Oliver Beauchamp, the only remaining portion of which, the refectory, is now converted into stables. The workhouse of the St. Neot's Union is at Eatonford, in this parish. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £439, in the patron. of J. G. Atkinson, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, with a fine tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains two monumental brasses. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. John H. Day, Esq., is lord of the manor. Bushmead Priory is the principal residence.

EATON, ST. ANDREW, a par. in the lib. of the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of Norwich, of which it is a suburb. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £87, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1568.

EATON-TREGOZE, a tnshp. in the par. of Foy, co. Hereford, 3 miles N. of Ross. It is situated on the river Wye.

EAUDYKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Quadring, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Donington.

EAUGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Moulton, co. Lincoln, 3 miles E. of Spalding.

EAVES, a tnshp. in the par. of Bucknall, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Stoke-upon-Trent, and 5 N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

EAVESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, West Riding, co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Ripon. Lord Grantley is lord of the manor.

EBBERSTON, a par. in the wap. of Pickering lythe, North Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Pickering, its post town, and 11 W. of Scarborough. It is situated near the river Derwent, and contains the hmlt. of Bickley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Allerston annexed, £135, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, a stone structure, with embattled tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is the tomb of King Alfred of Northumbria, who died in the early part of the 8th century. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Digby Cayley, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1768.

EBBESBORNE WAKE, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, co. Wilts, 8 miles E. of Shaftesbury, and 12 S.W. of Salisbury, its post town. It is situated on the Salisbury Downs, near the banks of the river Ebell. Where not occupied by the downs, the land is chiefly arable, and produces good crops, being a mixture of clay and chalk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £130, in the patron. of the Succentor in Salisbury Cathedral. The church is an ancient Norman structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Independents have a place of worship, and there is a National school for both sexes. Lord Pembroke is lord of the manor.

EBBS FLEET, a hmlt. in the par. of Minster, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3½ miles S.W. of Ramsgate. It was called by the Saxons *Hypwinesfleote*, and is traditionally asserted to have been the landing-place of Hengest and Horsa, with their forces, about 449, and of St. Augustine in 596.

EBCHESTER, a chplry. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. Chester ward, co. palatine of Durham, 12 miles S.W. of Newcastle, and 10 N.W. of Durham. It is situated on the river Derwent, and the old Roman road Watling Street passes near the chapel, which occupies the site of a considerable Roman station, 200 yards square, with extensive earthworks, supposed to be the *Vindomara* of Antoninus, or the *Epiacum* of Ptolemy. Many Roman remains have been built up in the walls of the houses adjoining, and others have been deposited in the library at Durham. The high road from Newcastle to Shotley Bridge passes through the village, which is situated on the edge of a declivity on the S. side of the Derwent. A monastery was founded here in the 7th century. Coals are obtained, and most of the people are employed in the mines and quarries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £85, in the patron. of the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital. The church is an old stone building, dedicated to St. Ebba. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. In the neighbourhood several Roman remains have been discovered, consisting of altars, urns, inscriptions, &c.

EBDIE. *See* Abdie.

EBENEZER, a vil. in the par. of Llan-ddeiniolen, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N.E. of Carnarvon.

EBLEY, a vil. in the par. of Stonehouse, hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Stroud, its post town. Woollen cloth is manufactured here, and there is a saw-mill, with steam-power. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a British school.

EBNALL, a tnshp. in tne par. of Whittington, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Oswestry. The Ellesmere canal passes in the neighbourhood.

EBONY, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Oxney, lathe of Shepway, but also partly in the hund. of Tenterden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles W. of Appledore, the nearest railway station on the South-Eastern line, and 4 S.E. of Tenterden, its post town. It is situated on the river Rother, and the Grand Military canal passes through that part of it which is in the lathe of Scray. The village is small, and the land chiefly in pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Appledore, in the dioc. of Canterbury, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, a small structure, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated just within the border of Romney Marsh, on a mound, supposed to be artificial.

EBRINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chipping

Campden, its post town, and 1 mile from the Campden station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. It is situated on the Cotswold hills, and includes the hmlts. of Charingworth and Hidcote Boyce. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a vic.* annexed to the vic.* of Mickleton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a spacious stone edifice, dedicated to St. Edburgh, has a fine E. window of stained-glass. It contains monuments of the Fortescue family. There are some small charities. Earl Fortescue is lord of the manor, from which he takes the title of viscount. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1813.

EBWY, a river rising on the borders of Brecon, in two heads, which unite at Crumlin Bridge. After receiving the waters of the Sirhowy, it joins the Usk, and falls into the sea about 2 miles to the S. of Newport. Along its banks are numerous iron-works, including the Ebwy Vale, Beaufort, and other furnaces, which have communication by rail and canal.

ECCHINSWELL, or ITCHINSWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Kingsclere, hund. of Evingar (Lower half), co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Newbury. The village is considerable. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ECCLES, a par. in co. Berwick, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Coldstream. It contains the post vils. of Leitholm and Birnham, and is situated along the N. bank of the river Tweed. It is bounded by Fogo on the N., by Swinton and Coldstream on the E., and by Hume, Greenlaw, and the river Leet on the W. The roads from Carlisle and from Kelso to Berwick pass through the interior. It is 8 miles long, and about 6 wide. The surface is flat, the soil very productive, and in a high state of cultivation. This par. is in the presb. of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £246. The church stands in the vil. of Eccles; it is a neat edifice, built in 1774, and dedicated to St. Andrew. It stands on the site of the ancient church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There are also a Free church, United Presbyterian church, and four schools in the parish. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here by Earl Cospatrick in 1154 ; two years later it became united to Eccles church, with other religious houses that existed here. Remains of this nunnery are seen at Eccles House, the seat of J. Greig, Esq. At Deadriggs stands an ancient stone pillar, said to indicate the spot where one of the Percys fell. A brief distance from the river Leet are seen the remains of an old border fortification. Eccles was the birthplace of Lord Kames, to whose family the nunnery was granted by Queen Mary. The Duke of Albany made the convent his halting place for a short time, when retiring from Warwick in 1523. In 1565 it was destroyed by the Earl of Hertford.

ECCLES, a par. and extensive suburb of Manchester, in the hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Manchester. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The par., which is very extensive, is situated near the river Irwell, and contains the tnshps. of Barton-upon-Irwell, Clifton, Pendleton, Pendlebury, and Worsley, besides a large number of hmlts. Chat Moss is partly in this parish. Coal is obtained in large quantities, and silk and cotton weaving are extensively carried on. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £500, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient stone structure, in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and anciently belonged to Whalley Abbey, but at the Dissolution was made parochial. It contains a brass, and monuments of the Brereton and Booth families. The register is very old. There are also district churches in the several townships. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, of which between £30 to £40 is for the schools. The Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. There is a grammar school with a small endowment, also National and infant schools, besides Sunday-schools attached to each of the places of worship. This was the birthplace of Ainsworth, the lexicographer. Sir Humphrey de Trafford is lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. Races are held here in August.

ECCLES, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Statham, and 8 S.E. of Walsham. It is situated on the coast, and for the most part submerged by the encroachments of the sea, though formerly a fishing town of importance. The first great inundation of the sea took place in 1605, when sixty-six houses were swept away, and several hundred acres of land; the church was also swallowed up, the tower being the only part now visible, quite surrounded by sand. A similar catastrophe occurred in the reign of Charles I., but further encroachment has been stayed by the sand-hills subsequently thrown up by the wind and surge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £75. The parish is united, for ecclesiastical purposes, with the parish of Hempstead, to which church the inhabitants resort.

ECCLES, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.E. of East Harling, its post town. The Eccles Road station is about half a mile to the N. of the village. The parish is situated on the N. side of the river Thet. The surface is varied, and the greater part of the land arable or heath, with 80 acres of young plantations. Here was anciently the episcopal residence of the bishops of Norwich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £290. The church, an ancient edifice, with a small round tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. Eccles Hall is the principal residence. The common was enclosed in 1812, but there are still some sheepwalks in the parish. Sir T. Beevor is lord of the manor.

ECCLESALL BIERLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Sheffield, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York. It is situated on the S.W. of the town of Sheffield, of which it is a suburb, and is included in the parliamentary borough, but is a separate ecclesiastical district, and contains between twenty and thirty hamlets. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the numerous hardware and cutlery establishments and ironworks. It is the head of a Poor-law Union and of a superintendent registry, but belongs to Sheffield new County Court district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sheffield. The church, a stone structure, occupying the site of one which belonged to Beauchief Abbey, is situated near Banner Cross, about 3 miles from Sheffield. There is a National school for both sexes, and one for infants. Eccleshall College, a fine stone edifice, was erected a few years back. There are several handsome residences, of which Holmwood and Banner Cross House are the principal. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor.

ECCLESFECHAN, a quondam par., post and market vil. in the par. of Hoddam, Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 13 miles E. of Dumfries, and 73 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. The village is situated near the Mein Water and Hoddam. Here are a Free and an United Presbyterian church, a chapel, market-house, and a distillery. Monthly and weekly markets are held. Gingham weaving is carried on.

ECCLESFIELD, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Sheffield, its post town, and 10 S. of Barnsley. It is situated on the London and Leeds road, and includes several tnshps. and hmlts., the principal of which are Aldwark, Bradfield, Bolsterstone, Ecclesfield, Chapel Town, Midhope, Stannington, Oughtibridge, and Wadsley. In the Domesday Survey this place is called *Eclesfelt*. A priory of St. Wandrille once flourished here, and was afterwards annexed to the monastery of St. Anne, a Carthusian community, near Coventry. The district abounds in coal, iron, and brick clay, which are extensively worked, and the manufacture of forks, nails, files, brace-bits, &c., affords employment to a large portion of the people. There are also an iron foundry, corn-mill, and flax-mill. Ecclesfield is the head of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Barnsley new County Court district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £573. The parish church is an old edifice in the perpendicular style of architecture, containing several monumental tablets and tombs. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and was formerly called the "Minster," or "Chapel of the Moors," and formed part of the ancient priory. There are also the following district churches, viz. Bradfield, perpet. cur., val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ecclesfield; Bolsterstone, perpet. cur., val. £119; Midhope, perpet. cur., val. £70; Chapel Town, perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; Stannington, perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar; Wadsley, perpet. cur.,* val. £230; Oughtibridge, perpet. cur., in the patron. of the Incumbent of Wadsley. The charitable endowments of the parish produce between £400 and £500 per annum, of which sum £104 is for Sylvester Hospital, and about £100 to the schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel; and there are National schools for both sexes, also an infant school, all partaking of the endowments. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a camp, and other Roman remains. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor. Some handsome residences are situated in this parish, the principal of which are Barnes Hall, Page Hall, Cowley Manor, and Cliff House.

ECCLESGREIG, a quondam par. now united to St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland.

ECCLESHALL, a par. and market town in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.W. of Stafford, 6 S.W. of Stone, and 136 N.W. of London. The Norton Bridge station on the North Staffordshire line is about 2½ miles to the E. of the town. The par., which is very extensive, is situated near the river Sow, and contains upwards of twenty tnshps., the principal of which are Cotes, Chorlton, Broughton, and Croxton. The town, which is ancient, is a polling-place for the N. division of the county, and is a petty sessions town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £254, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in the early English style of architecture. In it Queen Margaret took sanctuary after her defeat by Neville, on Blore Heath. There are also the following district churches:—Croxton, perpet. cur.,* val. £56, in the patron. of the bishop; Cotes Heath, perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar; Chapel Chorlton, perpet. cur.,* val. £105, in the patron. of the bishop; Broughton, cur., val. £129. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, in addition to the endowment of the grammar school. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. The Bishop of Lichfield is lord of the manor, whose seat is Eccleshall Castle, an ancient edifice, but now much modernised by various alterations and improvements. This and nearly the whole of the landed property of the parish have been in the possession of the bishops for several centuries. Friday is the market day, and four fairs are held during the year—on Thursday before Mid-Lent, Holy Thursday, the 16th August, and the first Friday in November, for cattle, &c.

ECCLESHILL, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile from Over Darwen, its post town and railway station, and 3 miles S.E. of Blackburn. It is situated on the old Roman road, and the Bolton, Blackburn, and Clitheroe railway passes through it. A colliery and cotton-mill afford employment to most of the people. There is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, and a National school for boys and girls.

ECCLESHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford, and 10 W. of Leeds, its post town. The Apperley station on the Leeds and Bradford line is 1¾ mile distant. It is situated near the river Aire, and includes the hmlts. of Apperley Bridge, Eccleshill Moor, Green Gates, and Fagley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The church is a modern stone structure, dedicated to St. Luke. There are some small charities for the poor. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Wesleyan Association, Primitive Methodists, and Moravians have each a chapel. There are National and British schools for both sexes, and Sunday-schools in connection with the various places of worship. The principal business of the place is in the manufacture of woollen stuffs. The collieries, quarries, and tile and brick making also give employment to many of the inhabitants. There is a mechanics' institute, with an excellent library.

ECCLESMACHAN, a par. in co. Linlithgow, Scotland, near the post town Uphall. It is situated on the East Burn, a tributary of the Almond. It contains Three-mile-Town and Waterston. The parish is divided into two equal parts, distant about 1 mile from each other. It is 4 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is flat, and the soil good. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £257. Freestone and coal exists. A sulphur spring, called the Bullion Well, is near the manse. The nearest railway station is at Houston, half a mile distant.

ECCLESTON, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles S. of Chester, its post town. It is situated on the river Dee, in a pleasant spot under Eccleston Hill. The old Roman highway Watling Street passes through the par., and the tnshps. of Eaton and Eccleston are included in it. During the siege of Chester in the reign of Charles I., Eccleston was the head-quarters of Sir William Brereton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £403. The church is a handsome stone structure, with lofty towers surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, has some fine paintings from Scripture subjects, and contains tombs of the Grosvenor family. The register dates a long way back, but is in a very imperfect state. The charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a free school, supported by the Marquis of Westminster, to whom the parish belongs.

ECCLESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, half a mile N.E. of Prescot, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of the St. Helen's station on the London and North-Western railway. It contains the vils. and hmlts. of Lane End, Thattow Heath, and Giller's Green. There are several collieries and quarries. The principal manufactures are glass and earthenware, also watch movements, tools, frames, and tobacco-pipes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £110. Christ Church is a modern stone edifice, with spire and porch. It has two stained-glass windows, and two monumental marble tablets. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Wesleyan day school, and Sunday-schools. The principal residence is Eccleston Hall. S. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ECCLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Chorley, its post town, 2 S.E. of the Croston station on the East Lancashire line, and 3 S.W. of Euxton station on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Yarrow, and the Leeds canal passes through the parish. The tnshps. of Heskin, Parbold, and Wrightington, and the hmlts. of Highmoor, Fairhurst, Mossey Lee, and Dangerous Corner are included in it. The collieries and quarries, which are extensively worked, give employment to many of the people. There is also a cotton factory, and some hands are employed in the hand-loom weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £965. The parish church is an ancient stone structure, with a handsome stained-glass window. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains an effigy in brass, a Gothic altar tomb, and many interesting monuments. There are also the following district churches:—Douglas, perpet. cur.,* val. £134, in the patron. of the rector; Wrightington, perpet. cur. in the patron. of the rector. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a free grammar school, and a National school for both sexes. Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ECCLESTON, GREAT, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles S.W. of Garstang, its post town, and 6½ N.E. of Poulton. It is situated on the river Wyre. The abundance of rushes growing in this neighbourhood affords employment to a great many of the inhabitants in preparing them for market. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £130, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is an ancient brick structure, called Cop Chapel. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Methodists have each a chapel. There is an endowed parochial school for boys and girls, also a Catholic day school. Fairs are held on the 14th April, Trinity Monday, and the 4th November.

ECCLESTON, LITTLE, a tnshp., with Larbrick, in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster. It is included in the ecclesiastical district of Great Eccleston, as above. This township is agricultural.

ECCLESWALL, a small place in the co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Ross.

ECCUP, a tnshp. in the par. of Addle, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Leeds. In the middle of the last century a large quantity of Roman coins were found in this neighbourhood.

ECH, a loch in the pars. of Strachur and Dunoon, in the district of Cowal, co. Argyle, Scotland. It issues from Holy Loch in the Firth of Clyde, by the Eachaig Water. Its length is about 7 miles from N. to S., and its width seldom more than half a mile. Its greatest depth is about 60 fathoms. The shores afford a pleasing variety of mountain scenery. The road from Ardintenny to Strachur threads its way along the greatest part of one of the shores. There is a small hill at the head of the loch, where, we are told, a King of Denmark was slain and entombed; others tell us the Norwegians were defeated here at a spot called the "Field of Shells," from the quantity of shells found, similar to those used by the Norwegians as drinking-cups.

ECHT, a par. and post vil. in the district of Kincardine O'Neill, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 11 miles W. of Aberdeen. It is situated on Luchar Burn, and on the road from Aberdeen to Alford. It is bounded by Cluny and Skene on the N., by Skene and Peterculter on the E., by Drumoak on the S., and by Midmar on the W. It is nearly 4 miles square. The surface is hilly, rising 1,794 feet above the sea level on Fare Hill. The soil is clayey, but well cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neill, and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £183. The church was built in 1804. Here are also a Free church, two endowed schools, and a girls' school. Loch Skene lies to the N.E. of the parish. Echt House is the seat of Lord Lindsay. There is a very large circular fort, consisting of three ditches, situated on the summit of Barmekin Hill. Here are some Druidical remains, cairns, &c. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month, excepting July and October, in which months they are held on the Monday before St. Sairs and the Tuesday before Kinkell.

ECKFORD, a par. in the co. Roxburgh, Scotland, about 50 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It is nearly of a triangular form, with its base towards the E., and is about 6½ miles at its greatest length, and 4½ at its greatest breadth. On the N. it is bounded by Roxburgh and projecting portions of Kelso and Sprouston; on the E. by Linton, Morebattle, and Hounam; on the S. by Jedburgh; and on the W. by Crailing. It contains several small villages, but of these the most important is Eckford. The nearest market towns are Kelso and Jedburgh; the former being about 5 miles, and the latter about 6, from the parish church. Kelso is its post town. Throughout it presents an undulating appearance, gradually rising as it extends towards the S. and occasionally swelling into elevations, which command an extensive view of the surrounding country. It is traversed by two rivers, the Teviot and the Kale. The former, immediately on entering the parish, proceeds in a northerly direction, and leaves the ancient barony of Ormiston, consisting of 680 acres, on its northern extremity. The latter, which is a much smaller stream, runs through it in a north-westerly direction, and divides it nearly into two equal parts. After a rapid course it discharges its waters into the Teviot, somewhat to the N. of Eckford church. Eckford village is about a quarter of a mile distant from the Teviot. This river is crossed near its confluence with the Kale by an elegant chain-bridge, which is 180 feet in length, and 16 in breadth, and is intended both for carriages and foot passengers. The Kale is spanned by three substantial stone bridges, namely, at Kale Mouth, Eckford Mill, and Caverton Mill. In former days this parish, from its proximity to the borders, was oft the scene of much rapine and devastation. Within its bounds were, of old, several strengths, or strongholds, such as Ormiston-tower, Wooden-tower, Eckford-tower, and Moss-tower, but of these the last mentioned was by far the most important. It is reported to have been once a residence of Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. On the 6th September, 1544, it was burnt along with the tower and church of Eckford by an army under Sir Ralph Eure. But the most famous fortress in this parish was Cessford Castle, the ancient manorial residence of Sir Robert Ker, Warden of the Scottish Middle Marches, from whom the dukes of Roxburgh are descended. It is now merely a ruin, though still, in the massiveness of its walls, bearing traces of its former greatness. Close by Grahamslaw farmhouse are to be seen several artificial caves of various dimensions, whither the Covenanters used to flee for refuge in times of danger. At Caverton there is an old graveyard. Near it once stood a chapel, founded by Walter Ker, of Cessford, and confirmed by charter under the Great Seal in 1500. The North British railway runs from N. to S. to the extent of nearly 2 miles through the barony of Ormiston. There is one station on this part of the line which is called "Old Ormiston Station," and which is about 1¼ mile from the church. The church, which is in the gift of the crown, anciently belonged to the abbey of Jedburgh. It was built in 1662, and is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and synod of Merce and Teviotdale. The stipend of Eckford is 17 chalders, half meal and half barley, with £8 6*s.* 8*d.* for communion expenses; and 63 lbs. of cheese, half ewe milk, and half cow milk, imperial weight, from the farm of Cessford, in the way of vicarage tithes. The extent of the glebe is about 7 acres. The rental of the parish is nearly £11,000 sterling per annum. In Eckford there are two parochial schools, with a small library. The Duke of Roxburghe and the Duke of Buccleuch are by far the largest proprietors; and to them upwards of four-fifths of the parish belong.

ECKFORDNESS, a vil. in the par. of Eckford, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Jedburgh.

ECKINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Pershore, its post town, and 9 S. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Avon, and has a railway station on the Birmingham and Gloucester line. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of ancient date. Lime is obtained in the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £210, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a stone structure, with a square embattled tower. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has monuments of the Hansford family, and others, some very old. The register commences in 1621. The charities consist of the church and bridge lands, producing nearly £60 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school. John Compton Hanford, Esq., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Wollershill Hall, the principal residence here.

ECKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Sheffield. It is a station on the Midland

Counties line. The par. is situated near the river Rother, and includes the tnshps. of Mosborough, Ridgway, Renishaw, and Troway. Coal and stone are extensively worked. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the potteries and iron foundry, and in the manufacture of hardware goods, such as penknives, shovels, nails, and implements of husbandry. Petty sessions are held here monthly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £774, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a district church at Ridgway, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the patron. of the rector. The parochial charities produce about £140 per annum, £63 of which are appropriated to the schools. The Wesleyans and Methodists have each a chapel, and the Roman Catholics have a church and college at Spink Hill, in this parish. There is an endowed free school, also National and infant schools. Here are some traces of old Roman roads. Sir Sitwell Rearsby Sitwell, Bart., is lord of the manor. Friday is the market day for provisions, and cattle fairs are held on the third Wednesday in April and October.

ECKLANDS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Thurlstone, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Peniston. The village is considerable; and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen and hair cloth manufacture, and in the fulling mills.

ECLING, or ETCHLING, STREET, a vil. in co. Kent, about 6 miles N.E. of Hythe. It is situated near the source of the river Nailsbourne. The old Roman road to Canterbury passes through this place.

ECTON, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Wellingborough, and 5 N.E. of Northampton, its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Nen. The Billing Road station on the London and North-Western railway is about 1½ mile S.W. of the village, which is small. Franklin's ancestors were settled in this village for near 300 years, and carried on the trade of blacksmiths. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £570. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are charitable bequests producing about £30 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. Ambrose Isted, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Ecton Hall, near which is a summer-house, erected by Inigo Jones.

EDALE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Castleton, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Castleton. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Noe, which rises in the Peak, near Edale rocks, and from which the place derives its name. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace, thread, and cotton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £126, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are charities producing about £33 per annum, £14 of which is an endowment for Turie's school.

EDARDRUM. *See* Drum, Ireland.

EDAY, one of the North Orkney Islands, Scotland. The quondam parish of Ead includes the island of Fairay, and several small islands, among which are the Holm of Fairay, the Red Holm, the Calf of Eday, the Little Green Holm, and the Muckle Green Holm. The island of Eday is situated between Sanday and Westray, and is about 5 miles long by 1½ wide. Its surface, like that of the surrounding islets, is chiefly devoted to pasture. There are good harbours on the W. and on the N.E. sides of the island. This par. is in the presb. of the North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Further ecclesiastical particulars will be given under Stronsay, with which Eday is united. Here is a parish church, built in 1816, also an United Presbyterian church and a Baptist meeting-house, two private and an Assembly school. This parish belonged to Earl Kinclaven in the 17th century; but he dying without issue, his title of Earl Carrick became extinct. The Great Seter, an upright stone standing here, is about 16 feet high. There are remains of Picts' dwellings and tumuli. Good building stone is quarried.

EDBURTON, a par. partly in the hund. of Burbeach, Bramber rape, and partly in the hund. of Poynings, Lewes rape, co. Sussex, 3 miles E. of Steyning, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Henfield. It is situated on the South Downs, and contains the hmlt. of Fulking. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £379, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small ancient edifice, and has a very old lead font, supposed to be Norman. There is a free school.

EDDERNISH, an island in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies between Rutland Island and the mainland. Upon it is an unfinished salt work. It has a convenient landing-stage.

EDDERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N. of Montgomery.

EDDERTON, a par. in the district of Easter Ross. cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Tain, its post town. It lies along the S. shore of Dornoch Frith, and is otherwise bounded by the pars. of Tain, Logie-Easter, Kilmuir-Easter, Rosskeen, and Kincardine. It is 10 miles in length and 7 wide. The parish is screened in by four hills, the highest of which is 1,300 feet. The surface assumes the form of three steps, each differing in the nature of its soil, which is drained by four rivulets falling into the frith; one of these burns (Grugag) has a very fine fall. This par. is in the presb. of Tain, and synod of Ross. The minister has a stipend of £204. The church was built in 1842. Here is a school, attached to the Free church, which was the old parish church, built in 1743. Balnagowan is the seat of Sir C. Ross, Bart.; other seats are Cadboll and Ardmore. A battle was fought here, on Carriblair plain, with the Danes; and a pillar, and some other rude monuments, are said to denote the graves of a Danish prince and his retinue. There are also several round towers or duns and Druidical remains in the parish.

EDDISBURY, a hund. in co. palatine of Chester; one of the seven hunds. into which the co. is divided. It is bounded on the N. by the river Mersey and hund. of Wirral, on the E. by the hunds. of Bucklow and Northwich, S. by the hund. of Nantwich, and W. by the hund. of Broxton. It is in two divs.; the first contains the pars. of Little Budworth, Delamere, Over, Tarporley, Whitegate, and parts of Bunbury, Middlewich, St. Oswald, and 21 tnshps. The second div. contains the pars. of Barrow, Frodsham, Ince, Thornton-le-Moors, Weaverham, Willington, and parts of Great Budworth, Plemonstall, Tarvin, and 28 tnshps. The whole area is 83,021 acres.

EDDISBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Delamere, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles S.W. of Northwich, and 10 N.E. of Chester. It is situated in the Forest of Delamere, and was the *Eadersbyrig* of the Saxons. Here are some remains of earthworks, supposed to be the site of Ethelfleda's camp. A beacon was erected on the hill here at the time of the threatened French invasion. The Stanleys of Alderley take from this place the title of baron.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a par. and small town in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Dunstable, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Leighton Buzzard. It is situated near the Roman Icknield Street, and includes the hmlts. of Dagnall, Hudnall, and Northall. The chief employment of the people is in straw-plait. Part of the land is common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is a mediæval building, and is said to have been part of an ancient monastery. Its wooden spire was destroyed by lightning in 1828. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains several monumental brasses and tombs, some very old, and the inscriptions nearly obliterated. The parochial endowments produce nearly £50 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes.

EDDLESTONE, a par. and post vil., co. Peebles, Scotland. It has Edinburgh on the N. and Peebles on the S. Its greatest length is 10 miles, its width over 5 miles. The surface is hilly, the highest summit being in the E. of the parish, which has an altitude of 2,100 feet above sea-level. It is traversed N. to S. by the Eddlestone Water, which has its source in the N., takes a leap of 35 feet at Cowey's Linn, and finally falls into the Tweed at Peebles. Loch Eddlestone, in the E., is well stocked with fish; from it flows the South Esk, which takes a course towards the head of the Eddlestone Water. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £249. The church was erected in 1829. Lord Elibank and Mackenzie of Portmore are the chief proprietors. The village is situated 17 miles on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles.

EDDLETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westow, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Malton. It is situated near the river Derwent, and the Scarborough railway passes in the neighbourhood.

EDDRACHILLIS, a par. in co. Sutherland, Scotland. Scourie is its post town. It lies open to the Atlantic on the W. coast; its inland boundaries being the pars. of Farr, Durness, Lairg, Creech, and Assynt. Its greatest length is 27 miles, its width 17 miles. The parochial limits include several islands in the vicinity. This par. is in the presb. of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church, built in 1829, stands near the opening of Loch Inchard. Here are two Free churches, a Society school, and some private schools. This parish, once a part of Durness, is almost wholly a trackless wilderness. The Duke of Sutherland's deer forest occupies a considerable portion. Two sea-lochs indent the parish, and divide it into three districts. It was bought back into the Sutherland family in 1829 from the Mackays, who held it from the Kinnairds of Kinnaird in 1515, into which family it had passed by the Morays in 1440, Richard Moray having it from his brother, the Duke of Sutherland, the original landowner, at the end of the 12th century.

EDDY ISLAND, or ISLANDEDDY, in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies between Kilcolgan and Kinvarra harbours. It is about 1½ mile long, and is inhabited by about eighty persons. Upon it is an old castle, used as a sea-mark. Eddy Island is a prebend in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £6, in the patron. of the bishop.

EDDYSTONE, a granite reef, 10 miles S.S.W. of the breakwater at Plymouth. It is situated in N. lat. 50° 11', and W. long. 4° 15', being above 100 fathoms in length, with reefs to the E. and S., but deep water on the N. and W. The first lighthouse erected here at the close of the 17th century, by Winstanley, was washed away a few years afterwards. The next, built by Rudyard, was burnt in 1755. The present was rebuilt by Smeaton in 1758, entirely of stone. It is near 100 feet high, and has a fixed light, visible for 13 miles. In 1760 the *Ramilies* was lost on these reefs, when 600 men perished.

EDEN, a town in the par. and bar. of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Carrickfergus. It is situated on the road to Larne. There are several seats of this name—one near Naran, co. Donegal, another near Newry, co. Down.

EDEN—1. A river in co. Fife, Scotland. It springs from the Ochil hills, about 4 miles N. of Kinross. After receiving strength from its several headwaters and tributaries from the Lomonds, it passes through the parish of Strathmiglo. On its left bank lie the pars. of Auchtermuchty, Collessie, and Monimail; on its right those of Falkland, Kettle, and Cults. After a slow course of upwards of 24 miles, it falls into St. Andrew's Bay. Its valley is denominated Stratheden and the How of Fife. The introduction of machinery upon its banks has rendered its fisheries of little worth. Large quantities of shell-fish lie in the river's mouth. This river is only navigable for about 4 miles, though without any great outlay it might be made serviceable up to Cupar. *Eden* is Celtic for a "gliding stream."—2. A river rising in the par. of Gordon, co. Berwick, Scotland. It joins the Tweed near Kelso, in Roxburghshire.—3. A river rising on the borders of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. After a course of about 35 miles through Cumberland, it falls into the Solway Firth, at Port Carlisle.—4. A stream rising in co. Kent, and joining the Medway.

EDENBRIDGE, a par., small market and post town, in the hund. of Westerham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles S. of Westerham, and 10 N.W. of Tonbridge Wells. It is situated on the Eden, a tributary of the river Medway, and is a station on the South-Eastern railway. Hops are extensively cultivated in this neighbourhood. Iron-ore was formerly obtained here. Mineral springs are abundant, and the town is well lighted with gas. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £330. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains an antique stone font, also tombs and brasses of the Selyards and other families. There are a few small charities. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. There are National and British schools. Tuesday is market day for corn; the third Tuesday in each month for cattle. A fair is held on the 6th May for cattle, toys, &c.

EDENDERRY, a post and market town, in the par. of Monasteroris, bar. of Coolestown, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Philipstown, and 37 from Dublin. It stands near the Grand canal, on the N.E. confines of the great bog of Alan, with the river Boyne passing in its vicinity. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, containing 37 electoral divisions, with 22 guardians. and poorhouse accommodation for 840 persons. There are police and petty sessions stations. The town contains a townhall, market-house, brewery, Roman Catholic chapel, Quaker's meeting-house, and parish church; the last, standing on a neighbouring eminence, contains tombs of Lady Blundell and a statue to the Marquis of Downshire. A branch from the Grand canal, brought into the town by the Marquis of Downshire, has considerably increased the trade, which consists chiefly in grain. Edenderry was formerly called Coolestown, from the Cooley family, its ancient possessors, remains of whose castle are still visible. Half a mile from the town are seen the ruins of the abbey of Monasteroris. Silver is said to exist in the ground round the church. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, Thursday in Whitsun week, and 4th November.

EDENDON WATER, a stream rising in Athol Forest, co. Perth, Scotland. It joins the Garry near Dalnacardoch.

EDENFIELD, or ENFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Haslingden, and 6 N. of Bury, its post town. The Rosendale railway passes through the place. There are several stone-quarries, and cotton and woollen goods are extensively manufactured. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Bury. The church was rebuilt at the close of the last century, and is a commodious edifice, lighted with gas. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are endowed National and Sunday-schools. In the vicinity are several handsome residences.

EDENHALL, a par. in Leath Ward, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town and railway station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It is situated on the rivers Eamont and Eden, whence it takes its name, and is within the limits of Inglewood Forest. The Newcastle and Penrith road passes through the vil., which is small, and wholly agricultural. It is the property of the Musgrave family, who have held the manor since the reign of Henry VI., having inherited it from the Stapletons. About one-third of the land is arable, the remainder meadow and woodland. The soil is light and fertile. Freestone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. with the perpet. cur. of Langwathby annexed, £178, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, a handsome stone structure, with tower and stained-glass windows, was repaired in 1834, at an expense of £2,500, by Sir G. Musgrave, Bart. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and has monuments of the Musgrave family, and a brass. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, £5 of which go to the school. In the neighbourhood, by the river Eamont, is a cavern called the Giant's Cave. Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, is lord of the manor. Within the park is a rookery of 100 acres, and a heronry of large extent.

EDENHAM, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Bourn, its post town, and 4½ N.E. of Little Bytham, to which there is a branch line of railway joining the Great Northern. It is situated on the river Glen, near the high-road from Bourn to Grantham, and contains the hmlts. of Elsthorpe, Grimsthorpe, and Scottlethorpe. There are several quarries of good building stone, and two mineral springs, one of which has properties nearly resembling those of Tonbridge Wells. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £52. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, containing a clock and five bells. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and has monuments of the Bertie family and others, also a font of Norman workmanship. In a vault beneath the church are the remains of the Earl of Lindsay, who commanded the king's forces and fell at the battle of Edgehill. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. A school, library, and reading-room are supported by the lord of the manor, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Grimsthorpe House, the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, is surrounded by a park of 2,000 acres, stocked with deer. Within the domain are the picturesque ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Vaudey, founded in the reign of Stephen.

EDENOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Mainstone, co. Salop, 3 miles W. of Bishop's Castle. The river Chen passes through the township.

EDEN-OWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitford, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Holywell.

EDENSHEAD, or GATESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Strathmiglo, co. Fife, Scotland. It contains an United Presbyterian church.

EDENSOR, a par. in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Bakewell. It is situated on the river Derwent, and includes the tnshps. of Pilsley and Edensor with Chatsworth. The village is beautifully situated within the park of Chatsworth. Three-fourths of the parish are included in the park, the remainder is chiefly pasture. There are several quarries of gritstone. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains monuments of the family of the dukes of Devonshire. There are charities of about £14 per annum, a part of which is for apprenticing youths. There is a parish school, with a small endowment.

EDENSOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Stoke-upon-Trent, within which borough it is included, and 15 N. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Trent and Grand Junction canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Wedgwood potteries.

EDENSTON, a vil. in the par. of Collessie, co. Fife, Scotland.

EDERLIN, a loch in the par. of Glassary, co. Argyle, Scotland. It lies among the mountains near Loch Awe.

EDERMINE, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Enniscorthy, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Slaney, near the road from Enniscorthy to Wexford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £285, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by gift and loan of the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Glenbrian and Ballyhuskard. There are three day schools in the parish. Blue and red marl are very abundant. There is a holy well, much resorted to by the peasantry.

EDERNEY, a postal vil. in the par. of Magheraculmoney, bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the river Kesh, 3 miles E.N.E. of Kesh. Fairs are held on the 6th January, 1st March. 15th May, 17th July, 6th October, and 28th November.

EDERNION, a hund. in the N.E. of Merionethshire, North Wales, contains the pars. of Bettws-Gwerfyl-Goch, Bottegir-bach, Corwen, Gwyddelwern, Llandrillo, Llangar, Llansantffraid-Glyn-Dyfrdwy, and part of Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyr.

EDEYRN, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Nevin. The hmlts. of Din-llyn, Porth, and Garswylld are included in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Carngiwch and Pistill annexed, £362, in the patron. of the bishop.

EDGARLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Glastonbury, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Glastonbury. King Edgar held his court here, and a handsome mansion now occupies the site of the former St. Dunstan's Hall.

EDGBASTON, a suburb of Birmingham, distant from it 1 mile S.W. It is a distinct par., but within the parliamentary borough. Lord Calthorpe is the principal landowner; and on his estate (which is let on building leases for villas) no manufactories or shops are allowed to be erected. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £542. There are three churches—the ancient parish church, which was considerably enlarged and beautified in 1857; and the two district churches of St. George's and St. James's. The reservoir of the Birmingham canal, an extensive sheet of water covering 19 acres, and having the appearance of a small lake, its banks being planted with trees, is in this parish; and also the Botanic Gardens, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Blind Asylum. Edgbaston Hall, an old residence of the lords of Edgbaston, *temp.* Henry II., was garrisoned for the parliament in the reign of Charles I., and in 1688 was burned down by the populace of Birmingham, who feared that it might be made a place of refuge for Papists. It was rebuilt on the same site in 1717 by Sir Richard Gough, knight, who had recently purchased the estate. The scenery of the surrounding country is beautifully varied.

EDGBOLD, a tnshp. united with Newton, in the par. of Meole Brace, co. Salop, 3 miles S. of Shrewsbury.

EDGBOLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Shawbury, Wem div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Wem. It is situated near the river Roden. There is a chapel here belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

EDGCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Brackley. The river Cherwell passes through the parish, the greater part of which is in pasture. In a vale, called Danesmoor, a little to the S. of the village, a battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes. In the reign of Edward IV. a conflict took place in this neighbourhood, in the year 1469, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former being defeated, the Earl of Pembroke and his two brothers were taken prisoners and executed at Banbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church is an ancient stone edifice, partly covered with ivy, and has a handsome E. window, It is dedicated to St. James. Mrs. Cartwright is lady of the manor. Edgcott House is the principal residence, and in it is preserved the bed in which Charles I. slept the night after the battle of Edgehill.

EDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Painswick, hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, about 6 miles S.E. of Gloucester.

EDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

EDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles N. of Malpas. Edge Hall, an ancient and extensive mansion, has for many generations been the seat of the Dod family; the present occupier and owner is the Rev. Joseph Yates Dod, who is lord of the manor. A part of the Hall has been licensed for divine service. The Higher Hall is a modern built residence.

EDGECOTT, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 7 miles S. of Buckingham, and 7 E. of Bicester, its post town. The Launton station on the London and North-Western line is about 2 miles N. of the village, which is very small, and situated on a cross-road between Buckingham and Thame. Lace is manufactured to a limited extent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £210. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael. There are charities of about £6 per annum. The Independents have a chapel here. The Warden of Merton College, Oxford, is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act.

EDGEFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Holt, and 11 N.E. of the railway station at Ryburgh. Thetford is its post town. The surface is undulating, and nearly two-thirds arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £574. The church, an ancient structure, with octagonal tower, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The register commences in 1711. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There is also a parochial library and clothing club. George Edward Frere and J. Marcon, Esqs., are the lords of the manor.

EDGE HIGH, or HEAGE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 2½ miles N.E. of Belper, its post town. The Ambergate station on the Midland Counties line is 1 mile N.W. of the village. Here are extensive iron-works, and large warehouses for goods brought by canal, also marble-works, and a manufactory for edge-tools. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the gift of the Vicar of Duffield. The chapel-of-ease is a large old edifice. The charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have each a chapel. There is an endowed free school, and National and infant schools. Francis Hurt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDGEHILL, or EDIAL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael, Lichfield, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles W. of Lichfield. Edgehill Hall is the principal residence.

EDGE HILL, a chplry. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster. It is within the limits of the borough of Liverpool, about 1 mile to the S.E., and forms a pleasant suburb, including the Liverpool Botanic Garden. At this point the Manchester railway branches off into two long tunnels, which lead to different stations in the town. One of these tunnels, at Lime-street, is 2,000 yards long; another, passing under Crown-street, 2,216 yards in length. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern building. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

EDGEHILL, a small place in co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Kineton, where the first engagement between the royalist and parliamentary troops took place in the reign of Charles I.

EDGELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of, and vicinity of the town of, Whitchurch, co. Salop.

EDGE, NETHER and UPPER, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

EDGERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldford, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles S.E. of Chester.

EDGERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnerley, co. Salop, 8 miles S.E. of Oswestry. It is situated near the river Severn.

EDGERSTON, a residence, estate, and the site of an old border stronghold, in the par. of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 7½ miles S.E. of Jedburgh. Here is a chapel-of-ease.

EDGEWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Cirencester, its post town and nearest railway station, and 6 E. of Stroud. The surface is hilly, and the soil a light clay, alternated with stone brask. The village, which is small, is situated within 1½ mile of the Thames and Severn canal. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £321. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £265, and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

EDGEWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Bolton. The Entwistle station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire railway is near the village. It is situated on the old Roman road, and was, till recently, only a common. The people are mostly employed in cotton spinning and in the quarries. There is a place licensed for Divine service. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a Church school.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a post town in the par. of Mostrim, bar. of Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles E.S.E. of Longford, and 66 from Dublin. It is a station on the Sligo branch of the Midland Great Western of Ireland railway. This place was formerly called Mostrim, but took its present name from the Edgeworth family, its present proprietors. It is celebrated as being the residence of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, who died here in 1849. In the parish church is a tablet to Miss Edgeworth and Richard Lovell Edgeworth, whose family vault is in the churchyard. Here are a police station, school, Roman Catholic chapel, market-house, and dispensary within the Longford Poor-law Union. The mansion of the Edgeworths is a fine old-fashioned building. It was entered by a party of insurgents in 1798; and the circumstance is related by Miss Edgeworth in her "Memoirs" of her father. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, 5th May, 2nd July, 12th September, 5th November, and the Wednesday before Christmas Day.

EDGLEY, a ward in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Stockport, of which it is a suburb.

EDGMOND, a par. in the Newport div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Newport, its post town and railway station on the Shropshire Union line, and 8 N.E. of Wellington. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Union canal, on the road between Newport and Shrewsbury. The par. is of large extent, and contains the tnshps. of Adney, Buttery, Calvington, Caynton, Cherrington, Chetwynd-Aston, Church-Aston, Edgmond, Pickstock, Standford, and Tibberton. Limestone is extensively quarried and burnt into lime, and there are quarries of good red sandstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £2,600. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and stained-glass windows. There are also the following district churches, viz. Aston and Tibberton, both of which are perpet. curs., and in the patron. of the rector, the latter being val. £100. The parochial charities produce nearly £80 per annum, £10 of which is for Pigott's school. There is a National school for both sexes. J. B. Borough and R. M. Leeke, Esqs., are the lords of the manor.

EDGTON, a par. in the Stow div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 4 miles W. of the Craven Arms station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and 5 S.E. of Bishop's Castle, its post town. The tnshp. of Brunslow is included in the par., and the ext. par. lib. of Horderly is on the E. The road from Marsh Brook to Lydbury passes through this place. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable proportion of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is an ancient stone structure. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a font and some old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. H. Sandford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDGWARE, a par. in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 8 miles N.W. of London. It is situated on the St. Alban's road, about 3 miles N.W. of the railway station at Harrow, and includes Little Stanmore, Edgware Brys, and part of Elstree. The Roman Watling Street, leading to the ancient city of *Verulam*, passes over a bridge near the entrance to the village, which consists of one principal street, of which the W. side is in the parish of Little Stanmore, or Whitchurch. By the Saxons it was called *Eggeswere*, and after the Conquest was possessed by the Longspées and Lacys. The religious order of St. John of Jerusalem had an establishment here, with a refectory for the refreshment of monks on their way from Westminster to St. Alban's. In the Augmentation Office is preserved an inventory of the goods, plate, &c. of the monastery and church of Edgware at the time of the dissolution of religious houses. In the early part of the 18th century, James Duke of Chandos, at an expense of £250,000, erected the magnificent palace of Canons. The walls of this edifice were 12 feet in thickness at the base, and 9 feet thick in the upper part. The pillars of the hall, and the steps of the grand staircase were of polished marble; and the locks and hinges of the doors were silver. The chapel was richly embellished with paintings of the Italian school. After the death of the duke this noble mansion was taken down, and sold piecemeal: the columns were removed to Wanstead House, of which they formed the portico; and the marble staircase was put up in the Earl of Chesterfield's residence, in May-fair. A market was formerly held here; and it is a petty sessions town, and a polling place for the county elections. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture. In the vicinity are many modern villas, with well-planted grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £493. The church is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1845 on the site of the old one, and is dedicated to St. Margaret. There are also two other churches in the parish, St. John's and St. Lawrence's. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum, the principal of which is for Day's and Atkinson's almshouses. The Independents have a chapel. There are endowed and National schools for both sexes. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in August, and races take place in the same month.

EDICLIFF, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

EDINBURGH, a city, royal and parliamentary borough, sheriffdom, and metropolis of Scotland, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the co. of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, in N. lat. 55° 57′ 23″, and W. long. 3° 10′ 30″. It is distant about 2 miles from the S. shore of the Frith of Forth, and 337 miles N.N.W. of London in a straight line, or 399½ by railway from King's Cross. It is the centre of a system of railways communicating with all the chief towns of England and Scotland, by means of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British and Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee lines, which are brought in by tunnels to a general railway terminus at North Bridge, in the valley between the old and new towns; and by the Caledonian railway, which has its station at the W. end of the city: the Dalkeith branch of the North British line has a station at the E. end, in St. Leonard's-street. The Union canal goes out from Port Hopetoun basin, W. of the city, and after a course of 31½ miles, in which it passes 11 locks, joins the Forth and Clyde canal near Camelon. Although not a seaport, Edinburgh carries on a considerable traffic through the ports of Leith and Granton; the former having been united to it by charter of James VI., in 1603. From Leith, steamers sail to Hull (24 hours), London (36 hours), and Newcastle (10 hours); besides occasionally to Anstruther, Dunkirk, Hamburgh, Dantzig, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Pillau, and Stettin; from Granton to Aberdeen (7 to 9 hours), Inverness and the Moray Frith, Kirkwall (24 hours), Lerwick and Shetland (36 hours), London (36 hours), Thurso (24 hours), and Wick (20 hours); and from Silloth to Dublin. Sailing packets to all the above places, with Glasgow, Liverpool, Banff, &c.—Like London, Edinburgh has recently extended far beyond its original limits, taking in several distinct places subject to different jurisdictions, though united under the Reform Act for parliamentary purposes, so that it now includes Edinburgh, Canongate, Portsburgh, and Calton. Of these Edinburgh proper is the oldest, occupying, as its name implies, the site of the castle built by Edwin, the Saxon king of Northumbria, in the 7th century. Previous to this, its Gaelic name was *Dun-monaidh*, "hill of the moor," which, after the building of the castle, was changed to *Magh-dun*, or *Maidyn*, "fort of the plain;" this last being mistaken for maiden, gave rise to the monkish name of *Castrum Puellarum*. Its Saxon name *Edinburc*, however, prevailed, and was translated into Gaelic as *Dun-Edin*, and into Latin by Buchanan as *Edina*. This was the more appropriate, as, previous to 1020, Edinburgh formed no part of Scotland, but was entirely a Saxon town, in which the kings of Northumbria frequently held their court. In 1093 the castle was the scene of Queen Margaret's death, and in 1128 David I. raised it into a burgh, and founded Holyrood, the monks of which soon began to build Canongate. In 1174, it was given up to the English crown, but was restored in 1186. In 1215 Alexander II. held his first parliament here, and in 1239 it was the seat of a Church council. Alexander III. selected the castle as the repository for the regalia and archives, and occasionally held his court in it. During the wars of independence, under Bruce and Baliol, it was frequently occupied by the English, but was retaken by the Black Douglas in 1341. Previous to its being burnt by Richard II. in 1385, it was visited by Froissart, who describes it as containing 4,000 houses, but these of so mean a sort that it could not accommodate a company of French knights who had arrived on a visit to the Scotch court. It was shortly after rebuilt, but did not extend beyond the central range of hills, consisting at this time of little more than the High-street, from the castle to the Canongate. It had, however, become the seat of the court, and was walled and fortified by James II., who celebrated his marriage with Mary of Gueldres here in 1449. It now began to increase rapidly in population, and upon the draining of the South marsh, many wealthy families took up their residence in the Grass Market and Cowgate, which for several centuries continued the fashionable quarter of the town. James III. celebrated here his marriage with Margaret of Denmark in 1469, and erected the city into a sheriffdom of itself, with special privileges to the guilds or trades unions, symbolised by a banner called the "blue blanket," which is still preserved. His successor James IV. held his first parliament here in 1488, and five years afterwards celebrated his marriage with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VII. of England, with great magnificence. During his reign, the city was terribly visited by the plague, and after the fatal battle of Flodden underwent an entire renovation, the southern valley being drained and built over, and the new suburb of Cowgate enclosed within walls, having previously been entirely defenceless. James V. organised the town guard, and made Edinburgh the seat of the royal palace, of the parliament, and of the superior courts of justice, which had previously been held at Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. In 1548 the city and castle were occupied by a French garrison, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English, as had happened four years previously, when the city was fired by order of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Protector Somerset. In 1558 the city was first lighted with lamps across the street, and the houses were rebuilt after a more substantial fashion, having previously been constructed of mud and wattles. During the latter half of the century, many interesting events took place connected with the tragic fate of Queen Mary, and the early history of the Reformation. It was here that the first covenant was signed on the 3rd of December, 1557, and the house from which John Knox used to preach is still standing, near the upper end of Canongate. The following year the town was occupied by the "lords of the congregation," and in 1560 the first assembly of the Reformed Kirk met here. It was successively the scene of numerous tragic events, as the murder of Darnley, the assassination of the Regent Murray, and the execution of Morton by the "maiden" which he had himself introduced. In 1586 it was ravaged by the plague, and again in 1645. In 1603 James VI. took his departure from Holyrood to ascend the English throne by the title of James I., after having granted the golden charter. Charles I., on his visit to Scotland in 1633, was crowned here. In 1635, the first post went out to London. On the introduction of episcopacy in 1637, Edinburgh sided with the General Assembly, and in 1640 Leslie, the popular general, took possession of the castle. In the following year it was again visited by Charles I., and in 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was here confirmed by the Estates and General Assembly, who bound themselves to aid the English parliament for the defence of religion. After the king's death, Charles II. was proclaimed here, and the town was taken by Cromwell in 1650, after his victory at Dunbar. The castle was then occupied by an English garrison, which kept possession of it till the Restoration. At this time episcopacy was restored, and the Grass Market became a spot of thrilling interest, from the number of Presbyterian Protestants who there suffered martyrdom. On the triumph of the liberal party at the Revolution, Presbyterianism was finally established, and the chapel of Holyrood was destroyed, though the castle held out under the Duke of Gordon till 1690. After the union of Scotland with England in 1707, and the transference of the parliament and privy council to London, many of the nobility removed thither, leaving Canongate almost deserted. The national sympathy for the dethroned Stuarts also tended to confine the nobility to their estates, and in 1715 the Jacobites thought themselves sufficiently strong to attempt a surprise of Edinburgh Castle, but unsuccessfully. In 1736 an alarming riot took place, occcasioned by the reprieve of John Porteous, Captain of the City Guard, whose history is told in "The Heart of Mid Lothian." On the receipt of the warrant for his reprieve from Queen Caroline, then regent, the popular indignation could not be restrained, and the captain was forcibly carried from prison and hanged on a dyer's pole in the Grass Market. Nine years afterwards, in 1745, the city was taken possession of by the rebels, and Prince Charles Edward Stuart was lodged in the palace of Holyrood. After the defeat of the Pretender's forces, and the re-establishment of order, the prospects of the city brightened, and many of the nobility and gentry who were not called on to attend the parliament in London, resorted to Edinburgh for the enjoyment of the luxuries and gaieties of the Scottish capital. This caused a demand for suitable accommodation, and in 1753 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the entire renovation of the city. Many of the old houses were pulled down, and lines of handsome streets erected in their stead. The Royal Exchange, in the High-street, was amongst the first of the new buildings, followed shortly by the North Bridge, across that valley which was constructed with the design of erecting a new town on the opposite eminence, beyond the North Loch. For this project an Act was obtained in 1767, and St. Andrew's-square formed the nucleus of the new town. A similar extension took place on the S. side, where George-square, Brown-square, and many handsome streets rose in rapid succession. The following century was a period of political tranquillity, marked chiefly by the social improvements which were effected, as the introduction of the first penny post by P. Williamson, in 1776, and the establishment of a regular line of mail-coaches in 1789, whereas previously communication had been maintained by a monthly coach, which took from twelve to sixteen days to accomplish the journey between Edinburgh and London. In 1843, the general calm was disturbed by a great religious excitement, when 203 members of the General Assembly seceded from the Established Church of Scotland, and quitting St. Andrew's church, where the annual meeting of the Assembly was held, retired to Tanfield Hall, in Canon Mills, thus founding the Free Church of Scotland.—The municipal affairs are regulated by the lord-provost, who is admiral, and lord-lieutenant of the city, assisted by a town-clerk, 31 councillors, lord dean of guild, and 6 city magistrates. Previous to the passing of the Burgh Reform Act, Edinburgh was a close corporation, the revenue from various sources amounting to £27,524; when the accompts were drawn up in 1833, under the authority of the magistrates and reformed council, the debts and obligations of the city amounted to £425,194, exclusive of the engagements on account of the Leith docks. Under these circumstances the city became insolvent, and an Act was passed in August, 1833, conveying certain properties and revenues to trustees for its creditors, which in 1860, under the improved management, produced £37,937. By charter of George III., granted in 1794, the lord-provost, who was previously sheriff and coroner, was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of the city, which dignity was confirmed by the Edinburgh Municipality Extension Act of 1856. This Act increased the number of councillors from 33 to 42, and the number of wards from 5 to 13, but left unchanged the municipal boundaries, which coincide with the parliamentary, as fixed by the Act 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 65. Edinburgh sends two members to parliament. In 1861, the parliamentary and municipal constituency was 8,680, out of a total population of 168,098, exclusive of Leith, which numbered 33,530. In 1851 the population of Edinburgh was 120,573, and that of Leith 20,302, showing an increase for the decennial period, in the former of 47,525, and in the latter of 13,228. Since the commencement of the present century the population has more than doubled, the census of 1801 giving only 66,544 for the city and suburbs. Although not half so populous as Glasgow, Edinburgh is not only the nominal, but the virtual capital of Scotland, being the centre of political and national life. Its inhabitants are composed, to a great extent, of persons of independent property, bankers, annuitants, and the liberally educated classes, excelling in this respect every other town in the United Kingdom. This circumstance, taken in connection with the abundance and cheapness of the necessaries and luxuries of life, the facilities it enjoys for education, and the picturesque grandeur of its environs, has obtained for it the names of "Modern Athens," and "Athens of the North," a similarity which modern travellers assert equally applies to its physical aspect. Mr. Williams, adopting the words of Stuart, says, "The distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, except that the latter is more imposing." The ranges of houses are certainly magnificent, surpassing anything that London or Dublin can boast of, and being built of stone, have a solidity and vastness which gives them the appearance of palaces in the eye of a stranger. The stone, which is as cheap as brick, and capable of receiving a high polish, is procured from the neighbouring quarries of Craigleith, where some of the pits are 250 feet deep. The circumstance of the whole of the new town of Edinburgh having been built within the present century, in accordance with a regular and well-considered plan, gives it the advantage of unity of design; its streets are spacious and well-arranged, its public buildings and monuments artistically grouped, and the most made of its admirable site, so that it is no exaggeration to say that this portion, at least, of Edinburgh remains unsurpassed for simple elegance and unique grandeur.—The city, as seen from the Castle batteries, consists of the Old and New town, built on four or five hills, and covering a space of about 2 square miles, being in form a decagon of 8 miles in circumference. To the S.E. is the Old Town, occupying the summit of a wedge-shaped hill, extending from the castle to Holyrood, a length of 5,578 feet, the whole length of which is traversed by one long street, with numerous small streets and closes branching off on either side. This street is designated Canongate towards the E., High-street in the centre, and the Lawn Market to the W. After emerging from the lower or Canongate end, this street widens out into a spacious thoroughfare, lined on either side by lofty houses, with antique gables, interspersed with numerous public edifices, and marked at intervals by massive ornamental architecture, of an age long gone by. After passing by St. Giles's Cathedral, and the Victoria Hall, the street again contracts, and under the name of Castle Hill finally emerges on the esplanade or open area before the gate of the castle, at the distance of 900 yards from the commencement of the Canongate. Between these two points several important streets branch off, as Bank-street, Blair-street, the West Bow, and George IV.'s Bridge; this last, though really a bridge consisting of three open double arches, with seven concealed arches at the ends, wears every appearance of a street, being lined on either side with houses and public buildings. Immediately E. from this bridge High-street commences, with its busy traffic and handsome shops, crossed by the great thoroughfare from North Bridge to Newington. The houses in the High Street and Canongate are from ten to thirteen stories high, let out in flats after the French style, and sometimes inhabited by as many as 100 or 150 individuals. Behind this line of street, and nearly parallel to it, is a long narrow street, extending from Holyrood to the Grass Market, and designated at its lower end "the South Back of Canongate;" and towards the West Cowgate, in the rear of these streets, to the right and left, are lofty ranges of buildings, separated only by dark narrow closes or wynds. Although the traveller's greatest enthusiasm cannot now gild the misery that too obviously dwells in this portion of the town, there was a time, only one or two centuries back, when this and the adjoining district of Canongate were the abode of aristocracy; and many of the ancient houses, built in the reigns of Mary and James VI., still testify, by their richness of internal decoration, to the luxury of their former occupiers. Continuous with Cowgate, but suddenly expanding into a spacious rectangular area, is the Grass Market, famous in Scottish history as the scene of the sufferings of so many fervent Presbyterians, who, under the Stuarts, here sealed their faith with their blood, but now, as in ancient times, the rendezvous of farmers, graziers, and corn-dealers, who resort to the new Corn Exchange, which stands on the S. side of the rectangle. Besides the ancient portion of the city surrounding the High-street, the Old Town now includes many spacious streets, lined with commodious and elegant shops, leading to the extensive suburbs of Newington and Laurieston; of these the principal are Montague-street, St. Leonard's-street (near which is the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway for goods traffic,) the Pleasance, Minto-street, Clerk-street, Nicholson-street, South Bridge-street, in which the college is situated, and North Bridge-street, which last, forming the commencement of the lofty roadway of the North Bridge, is built for half its length upon vaults or closed arches, supported by strong buttresses and counter forts. These arches, as they approach the centre of the North Loch Valley, gradually expand into regular arches, the three central ones measuring 72 feet wide by 68 in height, from the bottom of the ravine to the top of the parapet. The road-way they support is 40 feet wide, by 310 feet long, and running into Prince's-street at right angles, thus unites the Old and New Towns. Beside the North Bridge, the Waverley Bridge also spans the intervening ravine which separates the Old from the New Town. It is a low bridge of recent construction, with descending approaches serving chiefly for the traffic connected with the railway termini, which centre at this point, occupying part of the North Loch Valley to the W. of the North Bridge. Other parts of this valley, formerly covered with water, but now drained, are occupied by the meat and vegetable markets, and by spacious public gardens, tastefully planted. But the grandest ornament of this lovely valley is the huge causeway called the Mound, consisting of a mass of earth, 300 feet broad by 100 high, connecting the Old and New Towns, and bearing aloft on its summit the Royal Institution and National Gallery. On the northern side of this ravine, and occupying the summit of the most northerly of the three longitudinal and parallel hills on which Edinburgh is built, is tho vast expanse of the New Town, stretching away as far as the eye can reach beyond the W. face of the Castle Hill, and extending towards the picturesque shores of the Forth, which is visible in the distance.—For the greater facility of description we must divide the New Town into four sections, viz. South, North, Wost, and East; of these the South occupies the heights facing the Old Town, and consists chiefly of the principal parallel lines of street, viz. Queen-street on the N., George-street in the centre, and Prince's-street on the S. The first of these streets still retains its original construction, the houses all being of one figure and elevation, and looking down upon the tastefully laid out public gardens, with the northern New Town beyond, and the shores of the Forth in the distance. The second, George-street, is extremely spacious, being 115 feet broad, and lined on either side with handsome and well-built houses, including, towards the eastern end, some of the finest public buildings of the city, interspersed with its most ambitious shops and warehouses. At either end of this street, which runs as straight as an arrow from W. to E., are the superb squares called Charlotte-square and St. Andrew's-square, with the lofty fluted column of Lord Melville rising from the centre of the latter. This square, which has recently been transmuted from its original character of a place of opulent dwelling-houses to a place of commercial stir, contains some of the first banks, insurance-offices, hotels, and warehouses in the city. The third-named street, Prince's-street, is the principal thoroughfare of the New Town, by means of the North Bridge conducting the commerce from the old city to the opulent neighbourhoods of the New Town and Calton Hill. Its architectural appearance has undergone a complete transmutation in the last thirty years—from a street of elegant and commodious dwelling-houses, built with remarkable uniformity and regularity, to a bustling thoroughfare, lined with hotels, club-rooms, public offices, warehouses, and shops, each distinguished by separate devices or architectural adornments, irrespective of the neighbouring edifices, and often grotesquely characterising the picturesque irregularities of the Old Town, which faces the houses on the N. side of the street, the S. side remaining unbuilt. Intersecting these principal longitudinal streets are several cross streets, as St. Andrew's-street on the E., St. David's, Hanover, Frederick, Castle, Charlotte, and Hope streets, the last forming the extreme W. Beyond this southern portion of the New Town, and separated by the area of the Queen-street Gardens, is the magnificent range of streets constituting the North New Town. These streets, like those of the S. part, run in longitudinal and parallel lines, and are named Great King-street, Northumberland-street, and Cumberland-street, with the magnificently edificed areas of Drummond-place on the E., and the Royal Circus on the W. Further to the N., and lying in the valley of the Water of Leith, is the large suburb of Stockbridge, with the adjoining districts of Canonmills, Tanfield, and Inverleith; joining on the E. the old suburb of Canonmills, with its mean-looking streets and houses in strange contrast to the palatial edifices crowning the heights above. Adjoining the N. and S. towns on the W. are the magnificent streets and squares forming the West New Town, built upon the lands of Coates, and surpassing in superbness of their architecture all other parts of the New city. Commencing from the W. end of Heriot-row, Darnaway-street leads direct into Moray-place, the glory of Edinburgh, with its magnificent conglomeration of Doric palaces, arranged in the form of a dodecagon. These were constructed after designs by Gillespie Graham, and exhibit probably the finest specimens of domestic architecture in Europe. From this centre of attraction to all visitors, Great Stuart-street branches off to the S.W., extending over a distance of 320 yards, and expanding in the centre into a double crescent called Ainslie-place; farther on it cuts Randolph-crescent, and sends off Queensferry-street to the S.E., connecting the W. end of Prince's-street, and by another line of street to the N.W., called Lynedoch-place, approaches Dean Bridge, which here spans the romantic ravine of the Water of Leith, forming the great thoroughfare to Perth and the North by way of Queensferry. The view from this bridge is extremely pleasing, embracing the rustic village of the Water of Leith, with its mills and picturesque houses at the bottom of the dell; while surmounting the rocky steps of the ravine to the E., rise in striking contrast the lofty symmetrical edifices of Randolph-cliff, Dean-terrace, and the back of Moray-place, sustained on a series of arches that give its hanging gardens and sloping lawns an altogether Babylonish aspect. Returning again to Randolph-place, the lines of street still run in a S.W. direction, Melville-street being the most spacious and elegant, but Maitland-street the most important, forming the continuation of Prince's-street, which it connects with the Glasgow-road at a point called the Hay Market, where the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway has a station. Having reached the extreme S.W. limit of the city, we must again return eastward by the castle and Lawn Market, already described, to the North Bridge, crossing which we come immediately upon the East New Town, with Waterloo-place to the right, forming the eastern continuation of Prince's-street. At the W. end, adjoining Prince's-street, the houses are four stories high, having a pediment and pillars above the lower story; but as they proceed eastward they increase in magnificence; and on the S. side of the street, which is here built upon, are several public edifices, as the General Post-office and the Inland Revenue Office. A new post-office is being built at the W. end of Waterloo Place, on the S. side of Prince's-street, on the site of the old Theatre Royal. The principal feature of this part of the town, however, is the Regent's Bridge, spanning the ravine at the foot of Calton Hill, which it strikes about half-way up, and adorned with beautiful statues and arches for about 50 feet of its length. On ascending Calton Hill, which rises 345 feet above the sea, we have a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country, dotted over for miles with handsome villas and suburban residences, and a distant view of the important suburb of Leith, with its quays and shipping on the shores of the Forth, and long lines of houses stretching along the road all the way from Leith, forming one continuous street of 2 miles called Leith-walk. On the hill itself is the antique-looking colonnade of the National monument, with its thirteen granite columns, rising 356 feet high, and only too closely resembling, in its unfinished state, the ruins of the Parthenon, which it was designed to imitate, but was abruptly left off for want of funds. At a short distance is Nelson's monument, consisting of a lofty shaft springing from an octagonal base; also an observatory, and monuments to Dugald Stewart and Professor Playfair. Around the eastern slope of the hill are a series of handsome private mansions, forming the Royal-terrace, Carlton-terrace, and Regent-terrace. On the S. side of the hill, near the middle of the esplanade, stands the new High School, a noble Grecian structure, 270 feet long, consisting of a centre and two wings, built of fine white stone, and containing a bust of the Prince of Wales, presented by the lord-provost, on the 9th November, 1862, the day on which the Prince attained his majority. Nearly opposite this building, and overhanging the S. side of the precipitous acclivity, is the classic monument of Burns. Westward from this spot, and occupying a considerable area, are the castellated edifices known as the gaol and bridewell, but now forming one prison, under the management of the Prison Board. Lying immediately below this hill, to the N.W., is the extensive portion of the East New Town, comprising several handsome streets, as London-street, on a line with Great King-street, which it vies with in the elegance of its buildings; Barony-street, the continuation of Northumberland-street; Albany-street, of Abercromby-place; and York-place, of Queen-street, thus forming a compact union with the northern and southern new towns. At right angles to these, and commencing near the western base of Calton Hill, winds Leith-street, branching off after a short distance into the two spacious streets called Broughton-street and Leith-walk. The former of these, before the introduction of railways, was the grand thoroughfare to Fife, Dundee, and the North, by way of Newhaven Ferry, and the latter is still the direct route to the port of Leith, with houses and streets along the greater part of its length till it passes into Leith, at the distance of about 2 miles. [*See* LEITH].—Besides the public buildings already noticed in the general description of the city, Edinburgh contains several important structures requiring separate mention; among these the Castle stands out pre-eminent, with its antique bastions, visible for 40 miles, and occupying an area of 6 acres, inclusive of the esplanade. The rock on which it stands is a huge mass of columnar trap, of the variety called basaltic clinkstone, towering aloft nearly 300 feet above the vale below, and 380 feet above the sea-level. On all its sides, except the E., the face of the rock is precipitous, and in parts almost perpendicular. On the E. side it joins the wedge-shaped sandstone rock, on which the old city stands, and slopes down gradually to the esplanade at the head of Castle-street, where stands the bronze statue of the Duke of York and Albany, erected in 1839. To recount the historical associations of this ancient edifice would be to go over the greater part of the history of Scotland; but as it has altered so much in appearance, both internally and externally, since the times when it figured in history, the description given in the Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange, as it appeared in 1572, before the modern alterations commenced, cannot fail to be of interest. "On the highest part of the rock stood, and yet stands, the square tower where Mary of Guise died, James VI. was born, and where the regalia have been kept for ages. On the N., a massive pile called David's Tower, built by the second monarch of that name, and containing a spacious hall, rose to the height of more than 40 feet above the precipice which threw its shadows on the loch 200 feet below. Another, named from Wallace, stood nearer to the city; and where now the formidable half-moon battery rears up its time-worn front, two high embattled walls, bristling with double tiers of ordnance, flanked on the N. by the round tower of the constable, 50 feet high, and on the S. by a square gigantic peel, opposed their faces to the city. The soldiers of the garrison occupied the peel, the foundations of which are yet visible. Below it lay the entrance, with its portcullis and gates, to which a flight of forty steps ascended. The other towers were St. Margaret's, closed by a ponderous gate of iron, the kitchen tower, the larch munition-house, the armourer's forge, the bakehouse, brewery, and gun-house, at the gable of which swung a sonorous copper bell, for calling the watchers and alarming the garrison. Between the fortress and the city a strong round rampart, called the Spur, and another named the Well-house Tower, defended a narrow path which led to St. Cuthbert's Well. The castle then contained a great hall, a palace, the regalia, a church and an oratory, endowed by St. Margaret, who, 500 years before, expired in a room which tradition still names the Blessed Margaret's Chamber." In its present form the castle appears exceedingly ill-adapted for the purposes of a fort, except on the eastern side, where is situated the half-moon battery, overlooking the Old Town, and entirely commanding the approach along Castle-street and Castle Hill. A little further to the N., and crowning the highest point of the rock, is the bomb battery, bearing aloft the celebrated piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, employed by James IV. in 1497 at the siege of Norham Castle, and believed, according to an inscription on its frame, to have been forged at Mons in 1486. This marvellous piece of ordnance is composed of strips of wrought iron, bound together by iron hoops, and remained perfect till 1682, when it was rent whilst firing a salute to James, Duke of York, on his visit to Scotland. A little to the S.E. is the royal flagstaff, from behind which George IV. and Queen Victoria surveyed the city, and on the W. side is the Argyle battery, mounting 10 guns of 12 and 18 pounders, which are pointed towards the New Town, and from which in general the salutes are fired. On all other sides the castle presents a confused mass of wall, projecting rock, and lofty houses, having little pretension to regular fortifications. Within the outer palisaded barrier of the fort, and occupying the space towards the W., are the arsenal, adapted for storing 30,000 stand of arms, the houses of the governor and other functionaries, and the state prison, approached through an arched gateway protected by strong iron gates. Nearly in the centre of the castle, and occupying the more elevated portion of the rock, are the ancient erections of the old castle alluded to above, including the palace of Queen Mary, built in 1565; the crown-room, containing Bruce's gold crown, the sceptre, sword of state, presented by Pope Julius II., and other portions of the regalia of Scotland, formerly supposed to have been secretly conveyed to London, but found in 1818 stored away in a strong chest. Here is also the room in which James VI. was born (1566). Below these buildings, and perched on the slope of the rock, are the new barracks, a huge unsightly pile, erected in 1796, and resting in the rear upon piazzas. Another range of buildings called the North Barracks are now being reconstructed, the order for which was given by the War Office in 1863. These, according to the designs of Mr. R. W. Billings, to whom the contract is entrusted, will include the parallelogram of the original building, which had been dismantled some years ago to make room for improvements never accomplished, with E. and W. wings, protected by projecting facets crossing the opposing outer angles. The building is three stories high, and on each story will be two large well-aired barrack-rooms; the sergeants' quarters being formed in the wings. The walls will be topped by a bold outline of turret and battlement, which will give effect to the building in the distant view, and especially on the N. side, where the back outline, in the centre of which is to be a tower, terminating in a carved thistle-top, is conspicuously seen from Prince's-street. The tender also includes a smaller building in the upper quadrangle, giving additional barrack accommodation, and the amount of the estimate is £4,100, exclusive of the fittings for heating and ventilating, which will be supplied by the War Department.—Next in antiquity is the venerable abbey of Holyrood, by prescription a sanctuary for debtors. It was originally founded by David I. in 1128, solely as a religious house for Austin Canons, who had Canongate assigned to them, but like other abbeys of the time it was furnished with apartments for hospitably entertaining strangers, both rich and poor, who might seek the shelter of its roof. Among its early visitors were several of the Scottish monarchs, who came to visit the castle, being one of the strongest fortresses of the kingdom. Bruce and Baliol held their parliaments in the abbey, and James I. frequently resided here with his family. In 1543 this then venerable pile was destroyed by the English under the Earl of Hertford, who burnt the abbey and gutted the church, but it was shortly after restored, and James V. added apartments solely for the use of the royal household, portions of which buildings are still standing, and go by the name of James V.'s Towers. At this time the palace and abbey consisted of five courts, covering an area much more extensive than the present building, but inferior in architectural display. The most imposing part of the structure was that which now forms the N. wing of the present W. front, including the apartments of the unfortunate Queen Mary, whose furniture and embroidery still remain undisturbed. It was here she married Darnley, and in one of the chambers they show the marks of Rizzio's blood. In the garden is still preserved her dial, a solid of twenty sides on a pedestal and six-sided base of three steps; the remaining portion of the old building consists of the picture gallery, 150 feet long, hung with 106 pretended likenesses of Scottish kings. It was in this apartment that Prince Charles Edward Stuart (the young Pretender) held his receptions in 1745, and in it the representative peers are chosen. The other three sides of the quadrangle were rebuilt at the Restoration by Sir W. Bruce, and enclose an open court in the centre. The E. and S. fronts have been recently faced with polished stone, and the state apartments entirely refitted for the reception of Queen Victoria, who, since 1850, has passed several days at Holyrood every year, on her way to and from Balmoral. Near the N. side of the palace stands the ruin of the Abbey Church, eloquent in its desolation, and containing the dust of many members of the royal line. Its fate seems to have been sealed at the Revolution, when the mob, maddened by the performance of the mass within its walls by James II. of England, better known in Scotland as James VII., gutted it more completely than the English had done in 1543, and left it a permanent ruin, part of the royal chapel, the W. door and towers, with the bare walls alone remaining. But what is more to be regretted is the disafforesting of the royal demesne, which was accomplished in the time of Cromwell, who suffered the tastefully laid out gardens to be ploughed up, and the park converted into meadow land. Some portion of the ancient park, including Salisbury Crags, David Dean's House, near St. Leonard's, Arthur's Seat, rising 820 feet above the sea level, covered with a great variety of herbage, and St. Anthony's Well and ruined chapel, have been reclaimed for the public.—The Old Town is also the seat of the College of Justice, founded by James V. in 1532. It includes the supreme court, called the Court of Session, the courts of admiralty, jury, exchequer, &c., under 13 judges, who combine the highest civil and criminal jurisdictions. The first of these courts consists of an inner and outer house; the former composed of two divisions, severally presided over by the Lord Justice General, who is head over the whole court, and by the Lord Justice Clerk; while the outer house forms a kind of subordinate court, composed of the five lords ordinary, who are called to the inner house as vacancies occur. The judgment of either division is final in Scotland, but may be appealed from to the House of Lords, as the supreme court of judicature for the whole empire. In 1859 the number of appeals was twenty-five, of which ten were in matters of real property, thirteen in matters of personal property, one real and personal, and one in a matter of divorce. The winter session commences on the 12th November, and terminates on the 20th March; the summer session extends from the 12th May to the 20th July. The Court of Justiciary, or supreme criminal court, the admiralty, the exchequer, and the teind courts are also composed of members of the Court of Session, who are chosen according to seniority or ancient usage. The inferior courts consist of the sheriff's court, the justices of peace, and the small debts courts, each differing in material respects from the similar courts in England, and having their special privileges guaranteed by the Act of Union, which secures to Scotland its separate national and legal organisation. The entrance to these courts is by a magnificent hall, 122 feet long by 49 feet broad, with an oak roof. The hall contains a statue of Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, by Chantrey. The inner court occupies part of the old parliament house, built in 1632-40, where is a statue of President Blair, by Chantrey; while the outer court adjoins it, with a statue of President Forbes, by Roubilliac. Next this hall is the Advocates' Library, founded in 1682, and containing the largest and most valuable collection of MSS. and books in Scotland: the former amount to 1,700 volumes, including a Vulgate Bible of the 4th century from Dunfermline Abbey, and the original Solemn League and Covenant; the latter amount to above 150,000 volumes, including one of the earliest printed Bibles, by Faust. The Signet Library adjoins Parliament House on the N., and forms a handsome Grecian building, containing two spacious apartments on different stories. The upper one, 139 feet long by 39 broad, is said to be the most elegant room in Scotland, supported on each side by a range of twelve Corinthian pillars, and in the centre a cupola. It was used by George IV. as his reception room on the occasion of the banquet given in the parliament house, and is at present appropriated to the library, which numbers 60,000 volumes. These libraries are respectively the property of the Faculty of Advocates and of the writers to the Signet, who have their separate incorporations and privileges, but are managed with such liberality that any respectable person is admitted to study in the apartments, and even strangers are permitted to survey the library stores and works of art.—Next in antiquity comes the university, originally founded by Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, before the Reformation, and actually opened for studies in 1583, after a sharp contest between the prelates of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. It was not, however, till after the Revolution that this institution attained its high standing among the educational seminaries of Europe; but now no college can probably boast of a longer or more brilliant array of eminent men, whether as professors or alumni. Among the former have been Cullen, Black, Munro, the Gregorys, Maclaurin, Blair, Ferguson, Robertson, Robinson, Playfair, Brown, Monro, Dugald Stewart, Leslie, and Chalmers. In 1720 the faculty of medicine was added; and at present the university numbers considerably above 2,000 students, of whom nearly half have entered for literature, two-thirds of the remaining half for medicine, and the rest for law and divinity. The number of matriculated students for 1860 was 1,550; of members of the general council, 1,788; and of graduates of that year, 102, viz.—in arts 45 (22 M.A., 23 B.A.), in medicine 57. The winter session opens in the beginning of November, and closes in the end of April; the summer session opens in the beginning of May, and closes in the end of July. The general council meets twice a year—on the first Tuesday after the 14th of April, and on the last Friday of October. The university court consists of the rector, the principal, the Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, and the five assessors. The Senatus Academicus consists of the principal and professors. The foundation bursaries number eighty, of the aggregate value of £1,172. The site of the present building was purchased in 1563, and includes the whole space between South Bridge-street, North, West, and South College streets. The edifice itself is a magnificent Grecian structure, forming a parallelogram 358 feet long by 255 wide. Its main front is to South Bridge-street, and is pierced by three lofty archways forming the principal entrance, and adorned by a Doric portico, composed of six columns 26 feet high, each formed of a single block of stone. The university buildings surround the inner court, and include the library, the museum, the hall of the Senatus Academicus, and the several class-rooms. The building was commenced in 1786 by the town council, but soon came to a stand for want of funds to carry out so magnificent an undertaking, and continued in this unfinished state till 1815, when the government resolved to expend £10,000 annually towards its completion, which was effected in 1834. The original design was by Robert Adams, but was subsequently modified by W. Playfair, to whom the completion of the building was intrusted.—The county hall, near Parliament-square, was erected in 1817, after designs by Eliot, in imitation of the temple of Erectheus at Athens. It has a fine Ionic portico, modelled after the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus, and contains several spacious apartments, as the court-room, 43 feet by 29, the room in which the county meetings are held, 50 feet by 26, besides other apartments for the sheriff's court. The General Register House for Records, &c., was also built from designs by Adams. It is situated at the E. end of Prince's-street, and stands 40 feet back from the roadway, being screened on either side by an elegant curtain wall, with a double flight of steps in the centre, much improved by the alterations made in 1850. The front of the edifice is 200 feet long, and two stories high, with a basement floor, and flanked by round corner turrets. The central court is surmounted by a dome 50 feet in diameter; and opposite the building is the statue of the Duke of Wellington. The town and county gaol, which adjoins the E. end of Waterloo-place, is situated on the slope of the Calton Hill, extending along the Regent-road, and presents a castellated front of considerable extent, comprising three separate buildings, viz. the original gaol, built in 1815-7, in place of the old Tolbooth, or "Heart of Midlothian," which stood near the Luckenbooths till 1817, when the gate was given to Sir Walter Scott, and removed to Abbotsford; the original bridewell, built by Robert Adams, 1791, and united to the gaol in 1840; and the new extension gaol, contiguous to the bridewell, and completed in 1847: this last is a strong castellated edifice of four stories, terminated towards the E. by massive towers and a grand gate, in keeping with the original gaol on the W., and appearing in the distance more like a sumptuous baronial hall than a convict prison. The new corn exchange, situated on the S. side of the Grass Market, is a handsome Italian building, 152 feet long, erected in 1849, after designs by D. Cousin. The observatory, situated on Calton Hill, consists of two buildings—the original one, instituted in 1776, with a fine camera obscura; and the new one, called St. George's Cross, 62 feet by 62, with a dome, transit, and other instruments, and a monument to Playfair. This latter building is situated in lat. 55° 57′ 23·2″ N., and long. 3° 10′ 54″ W. of Greenwich, with which it is connected by electric wires. The instant of one o'clock, Greenwich time, is simultaneously indicated by the drop of the time-ball on the summit of Nelson's monument, and by the clock of the observatory, which latter, by a simple piece of mechanism, fires a gun from one of the batteries of the castle, so that the flash of the gun and the fall of the time-ball communicate the exact second, at whatever distance the state of the atmosphere may render them visible; but allowance has to be made, according to distance, for the report of the time-gun, sound taking longer to travel than light. On the top of Arthur's Seat it is heard 7 seconds after the discharge, and at the ports of Leith and Granton not till 11 or 12 seconds.—The Adelphi Theatre stood at the intersection of Broughton-street and Leith-walk; it was burnt down in 1853, but has since been rebuilt, and is now the Theatre Royal. The Assembly Rooms are situated on the S. side of George-street, and present a plain front, relieved chiefly by four Doric columns. They comprise a ball-room 92 feet long by 42 wide, and 40 high; and a handsome music hall, 108 feet in length by 91 feet in breadth: the latter was built in 1843, at the cost of £10,000, and forms a great addition to the original building. The Royal Institution, situated on the N. end of the Mound, was founded in 1823, and completed at a cost of £40,000. It is a handsome oblong edifice, surrounded on all its four fronts by fluted Doric columns, resting on flights of steps, and surmounted by an uniform entablature. On the N. side the building is crowned by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria, executed by Steell in 1844, and surrounded by sphynxes. Besides the apartments of the Royal Institution, which also administers the Spalding fund, the building accommodates the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with its library, museum, and galleries. On the S. side of the Mound stands the new building devoted to the Art Galleries, in design somewhat similar to the Royal Institution, but surpassing it in extent. The N. and S. fronts are adorned by a handsome Ionic portico, formed of two projecting wings, with a centre. It was founded by the late lamented Prince Consort in 1850, with great pomp, but was only completed a few years before his demise. Besides affording a home for the newly-formed National Gallery, it is used for the annual exhibition of the Scottish Royal Academy, and for a museum of art, comprising Sir J. Erskine's collection of pictures and bronzes. The hall of the Royal College of Physicians stands in Queen-street, and was erected in 1845 from designs by Hamilton. It is a purely Grecian building, with a Corinthian portico of unique character. The hall of the College of Surgeons stands in Nicholson-street. It is a large modern Ionic building, and contains a collection of 10,000 preparations, wax models, &c. The Royal Medical Society is in Surgeons'-square, and has a good library and museum. There are two veterinary colleges, one in Clyde-street, and the other in the Lothian-road. The Highland and Agricultural Society's museum is a handsome massive edifice at the S. corner of Victoria-street and George IV.'s Bridge. The museum of the Society of Antiquaries is now accommodated in the Royal Institution. It is rich in curiosities connected with Scottish history, as the "maiden" or guillotine, Knox's pulpit, an old bridle for taming the tongues of railers, and the stool which Janet Geddes hurled at the Bishop of Edinburgh, whilst preaching in St. Giles's church. In August, 1860, an Act was passed to confer powers on the Public Works Commissioners to acquire certain property in Edinburgh for an industrial museum for Scotland, the laying the foundation-stone of which was one of the last public acts of the late Prince Consort. Besides the above, there are numerous other public edifices of less pretension, as the old mint, in Gray's-close; the bailie court, with the council chamber and city offices, in the Royal Exchange-buildings; the stock exchange, erected in 1845; the Chamber of Commerce, established in 1786; the Merchants' Company, founded in 1681; the new police buildings, erected in 1849; the curious old structure called the Canongate, or Debtors' Tolbooth; and the old Linen Hall, once Earl Murray's house. Scarcely inferior in extent, and certainly not in architectural display, are some of the numerous banking establishments and insurance offices. The elegant office of the Union Bank is situated in Parliament-square; the still more pretentious office of the Bank of Scotland, at the S. end of the Mound, facing High-street, with a back front towards the New Town. This building is surmounted by a dome, and was erected at the cost of £75,000. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank is a handsome Grecian edifice at the E. corner of George-street. The Commercial Bank, situated on the S. side of George-street, occupies the site of the former Physicians' Hall. It was erected in 1847, after designs by David Rhind, at the cost of £60,000. Its façade is 95 feet in length, and exhibits the finest portico in the city, consisting of six fluted Corinthian pillars 35 feet high. The office of the Scottish Widows' Fund, formerly that of the Western Bank, is situated on the W. side of St. Andrew's-square. It was erected in 1848 in the Italian style. The British Linen Company Bank, erected in 1852, occupies an admirable site on the E. side of the square, and has a Corinthian façade 60 feet in height. Its interior is arranged with almost regal splendour, the telling-room being 74 feet by 69, lit from the top by a cupola 30 feet in diameter. In the same square are the National and Royal Banks, both spacious buildings. Besides these private establishments, there are several savings-banks, and about fourteen insurance companies, the principal of which are—the Friendly Insurance office, established in 1720; the Caledonian (fire); Hercules (fire); North British (fire); Edinburgh (life); Scottish Union (sea assurance); Forth Assurance; Insurance Company of Scotland; and Scottish Clergy Widows' Fund, founded by Dr. Webster in 1742; Scottish Equitable (life); and branches of most English offices. The friendly societies, as ministers' widows, sons and daughters of the clergy, medical men, school-masters, booksellers, &c., are too numerous to individualise.—The water companies of Edinburgh date as far back as 1674, when the first reservoir was constructed on the N.E. verge of the castle esplanade, to retain the water brought in pipes from Comiston on the acclivities of the Pentland hills. This was only 5 feet deep, 40 long, by 30 broad, but was considered one of the wonders of Edinburgh, and served to supply the city till 1849, when, the supply of water proving inadequate, its capacity was enlarged to 30 feet deep, 110 long, by 90 broad, containing about 297,000 cubic feet of water, a considerable proportion of which was brought from Crawley, 9 miles from Edinburgh, at the expense of above £200,000. Two other reservoirs were also subsequently formed, one in the green of Heriot's Hospital, the other in the shot-yard of the castle. This latter, constructed in 1850, is designed to supply the garrison of the castle and the houses in the upper part of High-street, which occupy a higher level than the original reservoir. The total supply of the city is now above 522 cubic feet per minute, with an additional supply of 126 cubic feet of burn water. The premises of the Edinburgh Gas-light company, formed in 1817, occupy a large space in Canongate, and at the S. foot of Calton Hill, where the furnace is situated, the chimney of which rises above 340 feet from the ground. A new company was formed in 1839 called the Edinburgh and Leith Gas company, and has its works at Leith. The new abbatoirs, opened in 1852, are situated at the south-western extremity of the city, near Fountain bridge, and extend over an area of 4 acres, approached by a grand Egyptian façade.—Rivalling the civil edifices in number, if not in architectural display, are the ecclesiastical structures, including churches, chapels, and places of worship belonging to the various religious denominations, viz. the Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian Synod, Synod of United Original Seceders, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Scottish Episcopal Church, Episcopal chapels, Baptist, Congregationalist, Evangelical Union, Wesleyan Methodist, Wesleyan Reformers, Roman Catholic, Glassite, Catholic Apostolic Church, Society of Friends, Unitarian, Jew's synagogue, Latter-day Saints, and New Jerusalemites. Edinburgh is divided into 15 parishes, viz. the Tolbooth, High Church, Trinity College, Old Church, Tron Church, New North, St. John's, Wester or New Greyfriars', Easter or Old Greyfriars', and Lady Yester, within the ancient royalty; and St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Stephen's, and Greenside, within the extended royalty. The stipends of the ministers of these several parishes are fixed at £600 each, and the seat-rents go to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Five of these churches are collegiate, or have two ministers each. St. Giles's stands on the N. side of Parliament-square. It is an ancient cruciform building 206 feet long by 110 broad, built before 1359 on the site of a still more ancient structure erected by one of the Northumbrian kings in 854. It was made collegiate in 1446, and had thirty-six altars dedicated to the Virgin and different saints. After the Reformation it was partitioned into four churches, and in 1633 was made the cathedral of the brief bishopric of Edinburgh. In 1830 it underwent an entire renovation, under the direction of Mr. Burn, and is now divided into three parts for the parishes of High Church, Old Church, and New North Church, the first being attended by all the civic functionaries in their robes of office, which circumstance causes it to be regarded as the metropolitan church of Scotland, though exercising no ecclesiastical superiority. Near the middle of the S. side are the tombs of the Regent Moray and of the great Marquis of Montrose; and under a window near the N.E. corner is the monument of Napier of Merchistoun, the inventor of logarithms. It also contains a handsome monument by Steele, erected in 1845 to the memory of 600 of the 78th Highlanders who died by disease in India. The Victoria Hall is a modern structure, erected in 1844 after designs by Gillespie Graham. It is situated on high ground at the junction of Castle Hill, and the new western approach, and serves for the meeting-hall of the General Assembly, consisting of the 370 divines, which meets in May, under the presidency of the queen's lord high commissioner. Trinity College church, at the foot of Leith-wynd, was founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, but was taken down in 1848, being in the way of the works of the North British railway. On the site of the Greyfriars' monastery, near the S. end of George IV.'s bridge, stand the Old and New Greyfriars' churches, recently rebuilt after having been consumed by fire in 1845. In the burial-ground are the tombs of George Buchanan, Henderson, the composer of the Assembly's Catechism, Sir G. Mackenzie, A. Ramsay, Dr. Black, R. Adams, the architect, Robertson, Blair, and other eminent men. Canongate church, built in 1688, has neither tower nor spire, but on the pinnacle of the gable a horned deer's head, surmounted by a cross, alluding to the legend of David I. and the miraculous cross. It contains the tombs of Ferguson the poet, Adam Smith, and Dugald Stewart. The Tron church, so named from an ancient weighing beam which stood near its site, is situated at the N. end of South Bridge-street. It is an ancient structure, with a spire added by Dicksons in 1828. The Gaelic church, formerly a chapel-of-ease, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1850.

It is a plain, unpretending building at the corner of Argyle-square. St. Cuthbert's, or West Kirk, is a huge massive structure with double galleries, rebuilt in 1770 on the site of a very ancient church of the 11th century, situated under the N.W. face of the Castle Rock, at the corner of Prince's-street. It has belonging to it several chapels-of-ease, as Buccleuch, Dean, St. David's, Morningside, Roxburgh, Hope Park, and Lady Glenorchy's. There are, besides, Lady Yester's, rebuilt in 1803; Newington, built in 1823, with a steeple 110 feet high; and St. John's parish church, built in 1838. Within the extended royalty of the city are St. George's, a massive pile erected in 1814 at the cost of £33,000. It stands on the W. side of Charlotte-square, and has a Grecian portico 112 feet wide, with a large central dome crowned by a cyclostyle, lantern, cupola, and cross. St. Andrew's, built in 1785, is reckoned one of the handsomest churches in Edinburgh, with its elegant octagonal spire rising to the height of 168 feet, and visible from all parts of the New Town. St. Stephen's was erected in 1828 at the cost of £21,000, and has a massive tower 163 feet high, but is situated in a hollow at the W. end of Fettes-row. St. Mary's occupies a commanding position in the centre of Bellevue-crescent. It was built in 1824, and has an elegant tower of three stages, crowned by an open cyclostylo. Greenside church was built in 1838, and has been subsequently enlarged by the addition of a tower, which was completed in 1851. The Free Church has 31 places of worship, some of them elegant structures, but two only requiring particular notice—the High church, situated at the head of the Mound, and Canongate, or John Knox's church. The former is one of the most prominent buildings in the city, and includes the Free Church college. The joint structure is in the Elizabethan style, with a buttressed and pinnacled tower, erected after designs by Playfair, and was completed in 1850, at the cost of £30,000. The college contains a senate hall, library, in which is a bust of Chalmers by Steele, and a suit of class-rooms, the lectures being confined to natural science, logic, metaphysics, and theology. John Knox's church, situated at Netherbow in Canongate, immediately E. of Knox's house, from which he used to preach, and where his effigy stands, is a remarkably elegant Gothic structure, recently completed, with richly crocketted pinnacles and a pediment surmounted by a cross. The United Presbyterian edifices, including the Synod Hall, are comparatively uninviting structures, though some of them very commodious. The Episcopalian edifices display both elegance and richness of architectural design. The three principal are—St. Paul's Episcopal church, in York-place; St. John's, in Prince's-street, erected in 1818 after designs by Burn; and Trinity, at the N.W. end of Dean Bridge, overhanging the romantic village of the Water of Leith. This last is a beautiful Gothic pile erected in 1839 after a design by John Henderson. The Roman Catholic chapels in Broughton, Cowgate, and Lothian streets are plain Gothic buildings. The former, St. Mary's, contains a magnificent altar-piece by Vandyck, "The Dead Saviour." The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland holds a full meeting annually at Edinburgh in May, as does also the General Assembly of the Free Church. Edinburgh is also the seat of a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, the head of a presbytery, and the meeting place of the synods of the various religious denominations mentioned above. Its educational and benevolential establishments are almost as numerous as its churches. Besides the university, medical and art schools above described, there are several first-class classical schools, as, the High School, originally founded as early as the beginning of the 12th century, and placed under the control of the canons of Holyrood. In 1598 it was remodelled, and took the name of Schola Regia Edinburgensis. In 1777 it was rebuilt on its original site, now occupied by the Infirmary; but as the city extended northwards, its situation in the Old Town was found inconvenient, and the present structure was commenced in 1825 on the S. slope of Calton Hill, which was deemed more convenient for the inhabitants of the city. The edifice, which cost £30,000, and was designed by the late Thomas Hamilton, architect, was completed in 1829. The main building is 270 feet in length, and has a magnificent hexastyle Doric portico in the centre, which is united to the wings by two corridors, the entablatures of which are supported by twelve columns, also of the Doric order. There is ample accommodation for conducting the various branches of study. The library contains about 7,000 volumes, selected by the rector and masters, to which all the pupils have access. The play-ground, a portion of which is roofed over, is spacious, extending to nearly two acres, and commands a picturesque view of the ancient city, and surrounding country. The Edinburgh Academy, which was established in 1824, and incorporated by royal charter from George IV., is situated to the N.E. of the Royal Circus. It is a handsome building, after a design by Mr. Burn, and cost upwards of £14,000. It is under the superintendence of a board of 15 directors, and is divided into two schools called the classical and modern sides. The Edinburgh Institution was established in 1832, and occupies a large house in Queen-street. Besides these there are upwards of 150 schools of a public character in Edinburgh, such as the Lancastrian, Bell's, Church of Scotland Training College, Free Church of Scotland Normal Training College, &c., many of which are remarkable either for their commodiousness, for elegance, or for both. These, together with the private schools, which are half as many in number, are attended by 82·4 per cent. of the whole number of children in the Old and New towns, between the ages of five and twelve, the greatest proportion being at the age of nine. The benevolent and charitable institutions are numerous, comprising several rich foundations, as Heriot's Hospital, for the maintenance and education of 180 boys, the sons of burgesses. This hospital is situated on the summit of the southern ridge of Edinburgh, in a spacious park adjoining the Grass Market, and is esteemed the finest specimen of Gothic architecture designed by Inigo Jones. The building, a quadrangle of 162 feet each way in the exterior, with a central paved court and fountain, was commenced in 1628, and finished in 1650, at the cost of £30,000. The annual income having increased to above £15,000, an Act of Parliament was obtained (6 and 7 William IV., cap. 25) empowering the governors to erect elementary schools within the city for educating, free of all expense, the sons of poor burgesses. There were in 1861 twelve Heriot schools, namely, eight juvenile and four infant schools, attended by upwards of 300 boys and girls. George Watson's hospital, erected in 1741, at the cost of £5,000, stands at the back of George-square, near Heriot's hospital. It educates and maintains 86 boys, being the sons or grandsons of merchants, burgesses, or guild-brothers of Edinburgh, with a preference to the Merchant Company. John Watson's institution maintains and educates about 100 destitute children. Stewart's hospital, erected out of funds left by Daniel Stewart of the Exchequer, who died in 1814, was finished in 1853. It is a handsome building, 230 feet in length, adorned with towers at the angles, and stands near Dean Bridge, overlooking the road to Queensferry. It is designed for the maintenance and education of the children of industrious parents, residing within the city of Edinburgh or suburbs, preference being given to the names of Stewart and Macfarlane. The Merchant Maiden hospital, founded by the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh and Mary Erskine, stands at the extremity of Archibald-place, facing the Meadows. It was erected in 1816, after a design by Burn, at the cost of £12,250. The edifice is 180 feet long, with a handsome Ionic portico. It at present maintains and educates about 86 girls, being the daughters or granddaughters of merchant-burgesses of Edinburgh, or of ministers of the city or suburbs, or of those who have been governors or benefactors of the hospital. Donaldson's hospital was founded by James Donaldson, of Broughton Hall, printer, who died at Edinburgh, in October, 1830, bequeathing the greater part of his property, amounting to about £200,000, to trustees for the endowment and erection of a hospital for the maintenance of poor boys and girls, after the plan of the orphan hospital in Edinburgh and John Watson's institution. The building, which occupies a commanding position at the W. end of the city, is a large and beautiful quadrangular structure in the Elizabethan style, from a design by the late W. H. Playfair. It was finished in 1851, and covers a space of 258 feet by 207, containing a court of 176 feet by 164. The hospital can accommodate 300 children, whom it maintains and clothes, but in 1861 contained only 177, of whom 72 (45 boys and 27 girls) are deaf and dumb. Besides the above, are numerous other foundations, as the Orphan hospital, Trades' Maiden hospital, Cauvin's hospital, at Duddingston, for the maintenance and education of boys, being the sons of respectable but poor teachers and poor but honest farmers, &c.; James Gillespie's hospital and free-school; Fettes's endowment for the maintenance, education, and outfit of young people whose parents have either died or are through misfortune unable to give suitable education to their children: the management of the charity is vested in trustees. Chalmers's hospital, for the sick and hurt, recently erected in Laurieston. Edinburgh school for blind children. Society for the Industrious Blind; this asylum continues to depend principally for its support on the annual bounty of the citizens, and the sale of goods manufactured by the blind. The number of inmates in 1861 was upwards of 120; nearly one-third of the male members are married, and their families are also maintained by means of the charity. The Edinburgh Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established in 1810. Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society, instituted in 1835. The Edinburgh Association for Improving the Lodging-houses of the Working Classes, instituted in 1841. The first house was opened in September, 1841. These establishments, of which, in 1861, there were three belonging to the association, are called "Victoria Lodging-houses," and for the small sum of 3*d.* per night accommodate the lodger with a comfortable bed, a kitchen, and utensils for cooking and taking his food, and a sitting-room, containing a select library. The other benevolent institutions and clubs, with the religious and missionary societies, of Edinburgh are too numerous for even a bare mention.—Although not a manufacturing town, Edinburgh has several ancient guilds or trades union, first incorporated by James III. so early as the middle of the 15th century. The Lord Dean of Guild is still an important officer, holding his separate court; and burgess-ship is considered an indispensable qualification for the office of councillor. There are fourteen incorporated trades, which were formerly represented in the town-council, and still form a separate guild, under the title of the "Office-bearers and Deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh." These comprise the goldsmiths, skinners, farriers, hammermen, wrights, masons, tailors, bakers, fleshers, cordiners, websters, waulkers, and bonnet-makers. The weavers, dyers, and cloth-dressers, &c., form another guild, entitled, "The Convenery of Canongate," and were incorporated by royal charter, Charles I., 1630. The incorporated trades of the barony of Calton form a third body, with separate constitution and officers. The candlemakers and barbers also enjoy, by virtue of ancient charters, the usual privileges of incorported trades, but were not represented in the convenery or town-council. The Merchants' Company, established by royal charter, 1681, is intimately connected with the guildry, and has the virtual patronage of three important public charities. The last Act of Parliament regulating this society is dated 28th May, 1827, and fixes the entry-money at £63, with privilege to admit into the society "all persons being merchants, burgesses, and guild-brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchant-councillors or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh." Besides these ancient trades, modern ingenuity has introduced various other manufactures, employing as many if not more hands than the privileged trades, as silk-weaving, stockings, glass, cotton, shawls, golf-balls, chairs, coach-building, hair, iron, brass, jewellery, linen, nails, rope, twiners, and weavers; but the great industry of Edinburgh is connected with the learned professions and literature, including lawyers, clergy, school-teachers, teachers of music, painters, sculptors, authors, publishers, booksellers, engravers, die-sinkers, type-founders, and printers, who together constitute a larger proportion of the population than are engaged in similar pursuits in any other town of the United Kingdom, except London. The publishing trade alone is not far from being the staple manufacture of the Scotch metropolis, employing six large establishments, entirely devoted to wholesale or number publishing, besides agencies for several others, and thirty firms which combine publishing with retail bookselling. These together bring out many ponderous and standard works, at an enormous expense, besides an unrivalled series of periodicals, including the *Edinburgh Review*, first started in 1802, *North British Review, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, British and Foreign Evangelical Review, Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Monthly Medical Journal, Medical and Surgical Journal, Edinburgh Medical Journal, Macphail's Magazine, Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, Scottish Congregational Magazine, News of the Churches, Home and Foreign Record of the Free Church, Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church, Scottish Christian Journal, Christian Treasury, Hogg's Instructor, British Mothers' Magazine*, the *Bulwark*, and the *Evangelist*. The Edinburgh newspapers are—daily, the *Evening Courant*, and the *Caledonian Mercury*, which succeeded the *Mercurius Scoticus*, published first in 1651, and were once edited by Defoe and Ruddiman respectively, the *Scotsman*, which has the largest circulation, the *Daily Review*, and the *North Briton*; twice a week, the *Edinburgh Gazette, Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*, and the *Scottish Press*; weekly, the *Edinburgh Guardian, Edinburgh News, North British Advertiser, North British Agriculturist, Northern Standard, Lady's Own Journal, Scottish Railway Gazette*, and the *Scottish Tribune*. —The names illustrious in history and literature connected with Edinburgh are too numerous even to mention, but amongst those born in the city were James I. of England; Archbishop Leighton, Bishop Burnett; Law, the financier, Dr. Pitcairn, Keith, the mathematician; Nesbit, the antiquary; the two Blairs; Dr. Campbell, author of "Lives of the Admirals;" Dalrymple, second Earl of Stair; Dalrymple Lord Hailes; Davies, author of the Life of Garrick; Boswell, author of the Life of Johnson; Dr. Cumming, the antiquary; Robert Ferguson, the poet; Dugald Stewart; Raeburn, the painter; Dr. Allan, the painter; Alison, Sir Walter Scott, Sir D. Baird, Sir C. Bell; P. Nasmyth, the painter; T. Drummond, and Lord Brougham, besides numerous other worthies.—In the vicinity of Edinburgh are several interesting and pleasant spots, as Bruntsfield Links, where golf is played; Craigmillar Castle, Merchiston, Craigcrook, and the caves of Hawthornden.—Edinburgh is divided into five districts for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, viz. St. George's, St. Andrew's, Canongate, St. Giles's, and Newington.—The markets are both numerous and well supplied, the grand market day both for corn and cattle being Wednesday; the former held in the spacious corn-market built in the Grass Market, and the latter in the triangular space between Westport, Lady Lawson's-wynd, and Laurieston-place. Town markets are also held daily in the large area under the North Bridge, as also at West Nicholson-street, Stockbridge, and Dublin-street. Races take place in August, on an oval course of little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, at Musselburgh, 6 miles from Edinburgh.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, a sea-side co. in the S.E. of Scotland, lying between N. lat. 55° 39′ 30″ and 55° 59′ 20″, and between W. long. 2° 52′ and 3° 45′ 10″. It is bounded on the E. by Haddington, on the S.E. by Berwick, on the S. by Selkirk and Peebles, on the S.W. by Lanark, on the W. by Linlithgow and the river Almond, and on the N. by the Frith of Forth. It extends from E. to W. 36 miles, from N. to S. 18 miles, with a circuit of 108 miles, of which 12 are coast line. Its area is 397 square miles, or 254,300 acres, of which more than two-thirds are cultivated, and the remaining one-third hilly grounds, inaccessible to the plough. The northern and western sections of the county are on the whole fertile and richly cultivated, being chiefly arable, while the southern and south-eastern sections are chiefly pastoral. In ancient times the greater part of the fertile lands were covered with forest, and were occupied by tribes called the *Ottadeni* and *Gadeni*, who were subsequently vanquished by the Romans, and their territory included within the province *Valentia.* Three years after the departure of the Romans, viz. in 449, it was conquered by the Saxons, and formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, till overrun by the Scoto-Irish in 843, who came in from the W., and acquired entire ascendency, as is evidenced by the superinduction of Gaelic names upon Anglo-Saxon ones. In 1020 this, together with the adjoining counties, was ceded to Malcolm II., and was amalgamated, with the rest of Scotland, by David I., who made it shire ground. This monarch did much for the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, becoming himself the greatest farmer in Mid-Lothian, and maintaining many agricultural establishments, including the palace garden mentioned in his charter to Holyrood. Edward III., during his occupation of Scotland, carried agricultural improvements further, by clearing the forests, and alleviating the condition of the cultivators of the soil, who held their farms by a strange tenure called the "steel bow," by which they were bound to deliver up all they possessed whenever they vacated their farms. This system for long retarded all permanent improvement; and it was not till the close of the 18th century that agriculture had advanced beyond a very rude state, though the greater part of the county is well adapted for tillage. The farms, which are now let on lease of nineteen years, are of medium size, well adapted for the scientific system of high farming, for which the Lothians are so justly famed. The lands immediately around the capital are laid out in nurseries, market gardens, and orchards, with occasional patches of meadow land, for the pasturing of cows to supply the city with milk; those beyond and to the W. are planted in potatoes, turnips, and clover, all being kept in a high state of luxuriance by the judicious application of sewage manure, conveyed from the city chiefly by means of the Union canal; on the more distant arable lands wheat is chiefly cultivated, with barley, oats, clover, and green crops up the hill sides. The old valuation rental of the county was £15,921; the new valuation for 1861, £376,498, exclusive of railways, which give an addition of £71,045. The assessment for prisons is $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, for police and rogue money $1\frac{5}{8}$*d.*, in the pound.—The general character of the soil is clayey, though much diversified with sand, loam, and gravel, which are all frequently met with in the same field; in other parts moorland and moss occur, but these are not unfrequently rendered subservient to cultivation, while in the hilly districts to the S. and S.E., and along the banks of the Gala, the unploughable lands are covered with short sweet pasture, admirably adapted for sheep, of which large flocks are kept. The chief ranges of hills are the Pentlands, extending from the confines of Peeblesshire, across the county, to within 4 miles of Edinburgh, and, in places, rising 1,800 feet above the sea level. From various points of this range a magnificent view is obtained, taking in almost the whole of the county, with its richly cultivated plains, numberless villas, and old country seats, half hidden in the well-wooded parks which surround them. The Moorfoot hills also enter from Peeblesshire, forming a continuation of the Lammermuir hills, and penetrate the county of Edinburgh in two lines, running N.E. and S.E. Besides these there are several brief hilly chains, as Corstorphine Hill, and the remarkable congeries of elevations environing the capital, including Arthur's Seat, Calton Hill, &c. The rivers, or rather streams, which water the county, are the Esk, the Almond-water, the Water of Leith, the Tyne, and the Gala, with its tributaries, the Heriot and the Luggate. Although these streams are too small to admit of navigation, the county is well supplied with the facilities of water carriage by means of the Union canal, and the noble estuary of the Forth, which washes the whole of the N. boundary of the county, and is from 7 to 12 miles broad, abounding in herrings, white fish, and shell-fish.—Along the shore of the frith are situated the important towns of Musselburgh and Portobello, both of which are resorted to in the summer months as bathing-places; also the ports of Leith and Granton, from which the steamers sail, and to the former of which 43 steamers, with a total tonnage of 8,383, and 138 sailing-vessels, with a tonnage of 21,585, were registered as belonging in 1861. Musselburgh is a fishing station, and the chief port for the shipping of coal which is worked in the valley of the North Esk, the bed extending across the county from Carlops to Musselburgh, and being, in places, from 2 to 15 feet in thickness. The quantity annually raised yields a royalty of £12,000 to the proprietors of the mines. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is the county town, and the only royal burgh in Mid-Lothian. It returns two members to the imperial parliament, and, with Dalkeith and Mid-Calder, is a polling-place for the county, which returns one member, and had, in 1860, a constituency of 1,922. The seaport towns of Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh are municipal and parliamentary burghs, together returning one member to parliament. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony; Canongate and Portsburgh burghs of regality; besides which there are about 165 villages and hamlets.—The county is divided, for civil purposes, into 48 parishes, with parts of 2 others, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, sheriff, sheriff-substitute, and 22 deputy-lieutenants. The court of lieutenancy comprises 6 districts. The sheriffs' courts are held at Edinburgh and Leith, and a monthly circuit court at Dalkeith. The justices of peace hold courts monthly for the recovery of small debts, and for the administration of the roads trusts. The ecclesiastical divisions coincide with the civil, except that there are, besides the 48 *quoad civilia* parishes, 4 *quoad sacra* parishes, and 19 chapels-of-ease. These are all comprised within the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and constitute the presbyteries of Edinburgh and Dalkeith, with 2 parishes in the presbytery of Linlithgow. Besides the Established Church, which has above 70 churches and chapels within the county, the Free Church, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Original Seceders, Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Society of Friends, Unitarians, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Glassites, New Church, Roman Catholics, Catholic and Apostolic Church, and Jews, have places of worship. There are also 13 meeting-houses belonging to isolated congregations. The average stipend of ministers of the Established Church in the country districts is £250; in the city of Edinburgh and Leith from £400 to £500. The number of day schools in Edinburghshire is about 500, exclusive of evening and Sabbath schools. In 1860 the number of the police force in Edinburgh was 339, in Leith 31, and in the country districts 46, giving a total of 416 for the county. The number of criminal prisoners confined within the county prisons at Edinburgh and in the court buildings was 5,665 during the year 1858-9. The number of persons brought before the judges of police in Edinburgh in 1856 was 9,260; in 1857, 8,552; in 1858, 8,650: the number punished in 1856 was 5,748; in 1857, 5,350; in 1858, 5,651. The number of persons found drunk in the streets of Edinburgh and kept by the police till they were sober, and the number who were drunk when apprehended for crimes and offences, was, in 1856, 7,736; in 1857, 7,785; in 1858, 8,308. The number of drunken persons taken charge of by the police on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays was, in 1856, 3,365; in 1857, 3,530; and in 1858, 3,742. For the year ended 14th May, 1859, the returns of the Poor-law Commissioners show that there were at that time 9,296 permanent or registered poor within the county, costing a total expenditure of £56,023, besides 4,866 casual poor, costing £1,766. The number of pauper lunatics in the same year was 596, maintained by the county at an annual expense of £10,189, or £17 1*s.* 4*d.* per head. The employments of the people are variously distributed between trade, commerce, manufacture, labourers, servants, independent persons, learned professions, and farmers. The first three include nearly one-fifth of the whole population, though Edinburgh is by no means a manufacturing county. Home-made paper first issued from this county, and is still the staple manufacture, employing about 4,000 hands. Paper-mills exist at Colinton, Pennycuick, Currie, Lasswade, Balerno, Polton, Auchendinny, and various other places on the rivers of Leith and Esk. Besides these there are numerous mills for corn, meal, sawing, fulling, snuff, flax, and other purposes. In 1835 a large silk-mill was erected on the banks of the Union canal, a little to the W. of the city of Edinburgh, but this branch of manufacture has not been so successful as was anticipated. The building, which has been much enlarged, is now occupied by the North British Rubber Company. The other manufactures, including flax, rope-walks, soap, candles, spirits, leather, printing, book-binding, hair, glass, brass, iron, nails, stockings, pottery, coach-building, shawls, and cotton, are chiefly carried on within the city of Edinburgh and the port of Leith. The only powder-mills in Scotland are situated at Stobbs and Roslin, within this county. The mineral productions of Edinburghshire are coal, which is extensively wrought, limestone, ironstone, building stone, and traces of copper at Currie. Gems used to be abundant, but are now rarely met with. There are several chalybeate and sulphureous springs, as Corstorphine, St. Bernard's Well, Mid-Calder, Pennycuick, St. Catherine's, and Cramond.—The antiquities scattered through the county are numerous, and of all periods of history, as Druid remains at Kirknewton and Heriot Hill; cairns at Colinton, Borthwick, and Mid-Calder; Roman stations at Cramond, Borthwick, and Inveresk; camps at Crichton, Pennycuick, Heriot, Liberton, Lasswade, and Ratho; also a pillar or battle-stone at Kirkliston; besides numerous ancient castles and ruined churches, each of which has a history of its own, and will be mentioned under the parishes in which they are situated, as Lenox Tower, where Queen Mary lived; Baberton, the hunting seat of James VI.; Dalkeith, the stronghold of the Grahams and Douglases, visited by Froissart, &c.—The seats of the nobility and gentry are very numerous, and some almost regal in magnificence, as Dalkeith Palace, of the Duke of Buccleuch; Duddingston House, of the Marquis of Abercorn; Newbattle Abbey, of the Marquis of Lothian, where formerly stood the famous abbey; Dalhousie Castle, of the Marquis of Dalhousie; Dalmahoy House, of the Earl of Morton; Oxenford Castle, of the Earl of Stair; Melville Castle, of Viscount Melville; Calder House, of Lord Torpichen, and in which Knox first celebrated the sacrament after the reformed manner; Colinton House, of Lord Dunfermline; Dalmeny, of the Earl of Rosebery; Hailes House, of Carmichael, Bart.; Pennycuick House, of Clark, Bart.; Prestonfield, of Dick Cunningham, Bart.; Greenhill, of Stewart Forbes, Bart.; Pinkie House, of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.; Hawthornden, of Sir J. Walker Drummond, Bart.; Beechwood, of Sir David Dundas, Bart.; Coniston, of Forrest, Bart.; Clifton Hall, of Maitland, Bart.; Woodhouselee, with its ancient tower, of Tytler; and numerous others.—All the great lines of railway and the principal roads in the county diverge from the metropolis. The North British main line takes an eastward direction through Inveresk to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where it communicates with the English lines. A branch of this line goes off in a south-eastward direction to Peebles, Selkirk, Hawick, and Kelso. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, recently amalgamated with the North British line, traverses only about 5 miles of the county in a direct line, to North Leith and Granton. The Edinburgh and Glasgow line traverses about 8 miles of the county in a W. direction, by Corstorphine, Gogar, and Norton. The Caledonian line traverses 20 miles of the county in a southerly direction, by Slateford, Currie, Mid-Calder and Harburn. The road may be grouped into nine heads—one leading along the coast, by Portobello, to Haddington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the E. of England; another, leading to Lauder and Kelso, passes through Dalkeith to Fala, at which point it quits the county, 15 miles from Edinburgh; a third road passes through Newbattle and Middleton to Selkirk and Carlisle, or, by another route, through Jedburgh to Newcastle-on-Tyne; a fourth passes through Roslin and Pennycuick to Peebles; a fifth passes through Morningside to Biggar and Dumfries; a sixth through the villages of Slateford and Currie to Lanark; a seventh through East-Calder and Whitburn to Glasgow; an eighth through Corstorphine and Kirkliston, whence one branch leads to Bathgate and Glasgow, another to Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Stirling; a ninth road passes through the suburb of Dean to Queen's ferry, 10 miles, where a steam-boat crosses the Forth, continuing the great road to Perth and the N. A number of cross roads intersect the county, affording ready communication with all the villages, and are well repaired.

EDINGALE, or EDGINGHALL, a par. partly in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, and partly in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the river Meese, which bounds the parish on the S. and S.W. The Haselour railway station, on the Birmingham and Derby line, is 2 miles S.W. of the village. There are some traces of a Roman raised way in the direction of Lullington in Derbyshire, and near it is a tumulus. The tithes were commuted in 1791. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain brick structure dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Buckeridge, the antiquary, for some time held the living. The charities produce about £4 per annum. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

EDINGLEY, a par. in the lib. of Southwell and wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.W. of Southwell, its post town and nearest railway station, and 8 S.E. of Mansfield. The hmlts. of Greaves Lane and Osmond Thorpe are included in this par. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1777. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £51, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Giles. The western doorway is of great antiquity. There is a day school with a small endowment, and a Sunday school. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor. The manor-house, a very old edifice, is the principal residence.

EDINGTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Walsham, its post town. It is situated near the sea-coast and the river Ant, and forms part of the Tunstead and Happing incorporation. The parish is of small extent, and the land chiefly arable, with about 30 acres of furze and waste. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £201. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure with a round tower. The nave is separated from the chancel by a beautiful screen. The register commences in 1558. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

EDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Morpeth. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Newminster.

EDINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Hungerford, hund. of Kentbury Eagle, co. Berks. It is situated on the river Kennet, in the vicinity of Hungerford. It was the *Ethandun* of the Saxons, and said to be the place where King Alfred, disguised as a harper, discovered the designs of his enemies, the Danes, and put them to flight.

EDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, formerly written *Wervelesdon*, co. Wilts, 3½ miles N.E. of Westbury, its post town and railway station, and 6 S.E. of Trowbridge. The par., which is of large extent, includes also the tythgs. of Baynton, West Coulston, and Tinhead. The land is nearly evenly divided between pasture and arable. The bishops of Salisbury formerly had a palace here, which was destroyed by the mob, in 1450, under Jack Cade, when Bishop Ayscough was dragged from the altar of his chapel, where he was officiating at mass, and stoned to death on a neighbouring hill. In the village are the remains of a collegiate establishment or monastery, founded in 1347 by William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester. He was made lord treasurer and afterwards lord chancellor of England, in 1357, in the reign of Edward III. The college was at first occupied by a dean and 12 ministers, of whom some were prebendaries, but in 1358 was given to a reformed order of Augustine Friars called "Bonihomines" or Bonhommes, at the desire of Edward the Black Prince. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £521 12*s.* 5½*d.*, and the monastic buildings converted into the residence of the Paulet family and the dukes of Bolton. The living was formerly a vic., but is now a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £160. The church is a large edifice in the form of a cross, with a central tower and lofty S. porch, and is altogether a handsome building. It is dedicated to St. Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints, and contains monuments of several families, some very old, also effigies and heraldic devices. It is considered the earliest example of the transition from the decorated to the perpendicular style. The charities produce about £5 per annum. On an eminence about 2 miles from the village is a strong irregular entrenchment, enclosing about 23 acres, called Bratton Castle; and on the declivity of the same hill, to the S.W., is a figure of a horse, 100 feet high, cut in the chalk. It is supposed to commemorate a victory obtained over the Danes by King Alfred in the year 878—perhaps that of *Ethandun*, mentioned in the Saxon chronicles, though the exact position of this battle is uncertain. S. W. Taylor, Esq., is owner of the property and lord of the manor.

EDINGTON, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 6½ miles N.E. of Bridgwater, its post town. The Edington Road station on the Somerset and Dorset railway is 2 miles to the N. of the village. This is now a separate ecclesiastical district, and includes the hmlt. of Burtle. There is a chalybeate spring impregnated with sulphur, said to be efficacious in scorbutic disorders. The neighbouring moor is much resorted to by the lovers of botany on account of the variety and rareness of its ferns and orchids. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Chilton-on-Polden, £120. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, dedicated to St. George. There is also a district church at Burtle Hill. The charities amount to about £25 per annum. There is a school with a small endowment. Lady Waldegrave is lady of the manor. In the vicinity have been discovered a Roman tessellated pavement and other antiquities.

EDINGTON CASTLE, co. Berwick, Scotland, 2 miles E. of the vil. of Chirnside. Here are remains of an ancient fortalice.

EDINGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of East Brent, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Axbridge. Here was formerly an alien priory of Benedictine monks, forming a cell to the Abbey of St. Sever in Normandy. The lands were granted by Edward IV. to Eton College.

EDINKILLIE, a par. in co. Elgin, Scotland. It lies along the right bank of the Findhorn, on the W. side of the county. Forres is its post town. It is surrounded by Dyke, Rafford, Dallas, Knockando, Crondale, Ardclach, and Auldearn. It is 13 miles long by 7 wide. The surface is hilly. The Knock of Moray rises 1,000 feet above sea level. The Divie and other tributaries of the Findhorn water the interior. There is a large proportion of pasture and a considerable amount of fine wood, the principal forests being Darnaway and Dundaff, which add beauty to one of the most romantic rivers of Scotland. This par. is in the presb. of Forres and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £174. The church was erected in 1741. There are a Free church, two Society schools, a girls' school, savings-bank, and parish library. The residences are Logie, Dunphail, and Relugas, besides a shooting lodge of the Earl of Moray. The bridge of Rannich over the Divie, near Dunphail Castle, is very ancient, and is supposed to be named after Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland. There are ruins of an old fortification on the Downe Hill, Relugas. Lochindorb is an expansion of the Dorback, a feeder of the Findhorn. Within it is an island, with ruins of a castle. Great numbers of salmon are taken at Sluie.

EDINSHALL, the site of a tower standing to the N. of Cockburnlaw, co. Berwick, Scotland, said to have been erected by the Saxons on their first invasion.

EDINVILLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dallas, co. Elgin, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Forres.

EDITHMEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Burnham, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.E. of Bridgwater.

EDITH-WESTON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 6 miles S.E. of Oakham, and 7 S.W. of Stamford, its post town. The Luffenham railway station is about 2 miles from the village, which is situated near the river Gwash. An alien priory, of which there are some remains, formerly stood here. It was given by William de Tankervill, chamberlain of Henry I., to the Abbey of St. George, at Banguervill, in Normandy; and upon the suppression of alien priories in the reign of Richard II., it was conveyed to the Carthusians of Coventry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £155. The church is an ancient structure with tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary. An effigy of St. Christopher, of great size, was recently found here. There are some small charities producing about £3 per annum. There is a school for boys and girls. R. Lucas, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3 miles S. of Ashbourne, its post town and railway station. It includes the tnshp. of Wyaston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £212, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. James. There is an old yew tree in the churchyard of unusual size. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the township, and there is an infant school. Snelston Hall is the principal residence.

EDLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Nantwich. The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes near the township. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor. Edlaston Hall is the principal residence.

EDLICLIFT, or EDEECLIFF, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Clun, co. Salop, 2 miles N. of Clun.

EDLINGHAM, a par. in the N. div. of Coquetdale Ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Alnwick, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of Aydon Forest, and includes the tnshps. of Abberwick, Bolton, Broome Park, Learchild, and Lemmington. It is watered by the river Alne, which here receives several small tributary streams. The surface is undulating, and in parts hilly, affording good sheep pasture. The village, which is small, is situated on the Great North Road to Edinburgh. Stone is quarried, and there are coal-mines, but not at present in operation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £483, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The register commences in 1659. There are some remains of Edlingham Castle, built prior to the reign of Henry II. Sir John Swinburne is lord of the manor. Edgar Atheling, son of Edmund the Outlaw, is mentioned as residing here in 1167, if so he must at that time have been 120 years old, as he came into England with his father while a boy, in 1057.

EDLINGTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Horncastle, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. It is situated under the Wolds, near the river Bain. Nearly two-thirds of the land is pasture and meadow, the remainder arable, with 50 acres of woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of

Lincoln, val. £352, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which has recently been partially rebuilt, is dedicated to St. Helen, and contains a monumental brass. The register commences in 1561. There is a National school for both sexes. John Hassard Short, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the South Wolds hounds.

EDLINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Doncaster, and 7 N.E. of Rotherham, its post town. The Conisborough station on the Doncaster and Sheffield branch of the Midland railway is about 2 miles to the N. of the village, which is very small. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £260. The church is an ancient stone structure with a square tower and three very handsome stained-glass windows. It contains a very old font and register chest, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The nave is separated from the chancel by a fine Norman arch. Edlington Wood, consisting of more than 400 acres, mostly covered with wood, and in which are some remains of an entrenched camp, called Double Dykes, and of a stone fort called Blow Hall, is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. It has recently been divided into several portions by roads, all meeting in the centre. W. B. Wrightson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDMONDBYERS, a par. in the W. div. of Chester Ward, co. palatine of Durham, 7 miles N. of Stanhope, and 9 N.W. of Wolsingham. Gateshead is its post town. The village, which is irregularly built of stone, is situated on the slope of a hill, near the S. bank of the river Derwent. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ruffside, and the tnshp. of Edmondbyers. Lead ore, limestone, and freestone are obtained here, and there are furnaces for smelting the ore. The moors afford abundance of sport in the season. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £178, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church is an ancient stone structure in the Saxon style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Edmund. There is also a district church at Hunstanworth, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The register commences in 1700. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship, and there is a parochial school. The Dean and Chapter of Durham and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the lords of the manor.

EDMONDSHAM, a par. in the East Shaston div. of the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 1 mile S. of Cranborne, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Wimborne. The hmlt. of West Worth is in the par., and there is a chalybeate spring. The living is rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £277. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. The register commences in 1639. There is a free school in the village for both sexes. The Earl of Shaftesbury is lord of the manor.

EDMONDSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester Ward, co. palatine of Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Durham. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Wear. There are extensive collieries and stone-quarries in this township.

EDMONDSTON, a vil. in the par. of Biggar, co. Lanark, Scotland, near Biggar.

EDMONDSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Dalkeith, near the vil. of Woolmet. Here, in 1547, the Scots encamped at the battle of Pinkie. Edmondstone House stands in a fine park; the estate, from a very early date down to the end of the 16th century, belonged to the Edmondstones, who were supposed to have come over with the Queen of Malcolm Canmore. There is a considerable quantity of coal mined here.

EDMONDSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Whitechurch, bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Rathfarnham.

EDMONDSTRIP - BEENHAM and EDMONDSTRIP-LANCES, two tythgs. in the par. of Kingsclere, co. Southampton, 1 mile N. of Kingsclere.

EDMONDTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 6 miles N. of Oakham, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Melton Mowbray. The Whissendine station on the Midland Counties railway is about 3 miles to the S.W. of the village, which is small. It is situated near the Melton Mowbray and Oakham canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £630, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain structure, with embattled tower and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains some old monuments. There are charities producing about £12 per annum. A day school is established here. William Pochin, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman camp.

EDMONTON, a par. in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 7 miles N.E. of London. It is a station on the Enfield branch of the Great Eastern railway. The par. includes Winchmore Hill and Southgate, besides the town of Upper and Lower Edmonton, which two last form one continued line of street, on the main road from London to Hertford and Ware. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, the New River winding through the parish. It is also divided into four wards, called Bury-street, Church-street, Fore-street, and South-street. The old highway Ermine Street passed through the parish, and the Lea navigation pursues its course in the immediate vicinity, affording ready conveyance for timber, in which there is a considerable trade. The town is very old, and in Domesday Survey is called *Edelmeton*. Petty sessions are held here, also a county court, monthly. The Union workhouse is in Upper Edmonton, where is a police station. In the vicinity are many elegant mansions and handsome villas, surrounded by well-planted grounds and parks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £1,160, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The parish church is an ancient structure, and underwent considerable alterations at the latter end of the last century. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several monuments and brasses, some nearly 500 years old, among others there are tombs of the Myddelton and Huxley families. In the churchyard is the tomb of Charles and Mary Lamb. The learned theologian, Dr. John Owen, for some time held this living. The register commences in 1557. There are also the following district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs. in the patron. of the vicar:—St. Paul's, Winchmore Hill, val. £200; Southgate, val. £300; and St. James's, Upper Edmonton, val. £200. The parochial charities are numerous, producing altogether about £1,000 per annum, and are under the management of a Board of Trustees; among the principal are Latymer's school for boys, Stanbridge's for girls, and Wild and Styles' almshouses. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel; that of the Independents, built in 1850, is an edifice of peculiar beauty. In addition to the endowed schools, there are two National, for both sexes, and an infant school. The Edmonton Poor-law Union comprises five parishes in Middlesex, one in Essex, and one in Hertford. On Bush Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a large circular encampment, supposed to have been the site of a British town, near which Sir Hugh Myddelton had a residence. Bury Hall, the seat of President Bradshaw, retains much of its pristine appearance. Peter Fabell, *alias* the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," and Dr. Brook Taylor, secretary to the Royal Society, were born here. The village is also celebrated in Cowper's popular ballad of "John Gilpin."

EDMONTON HUNDRED, one of the 6 subdivisions of Middlesex, outside the metropolis, situated in the N.E. part of the co. It contains the pars. of Edmonton, Enfield, Hadley, South Mimms, and Tottenham. Its area is about 31,000 acres.

EDNAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. Radnor, 2 miles S.E. of New Radnor. The living is a cur. annexed to Old Radnor.

EDNAM, or EDENHAM, a par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Kelso, its post town. It lies along the N. bank of the Tweed, having Roxburgh on the S. and Sprouston on the E. Its length is over 3 miles, and its breadth 3½ miles. The surface is generally flat, Ednam and Hendersyde hills being the highest ground. The parish is traversed by the river Eden, along whose banks the country is delightfully wooded. This par. is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1800. The parish church, as far back as the 12th century, belonged to the monks of Kelso, and had independent chapels at Newtondon and Nanthorn. The chief residences are Eden House and Henderside House. The village, which is prettily situated on the Eden, was burnt by the Earl of Northumberland in 1558. About a mile distant from it stands a monument to James Thompson, the poet, who was born at the Manse in 1700. There are corn-mills and a brewery. The road from Kelso to Berwick passes through the interior. Marl of good quality is procured. Curious stone coffins have been found at Picts Knowe.

EDNASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Brailsford, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. of Ashborne. Ednaston Lodge is the principal residence.

EDRENS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 8 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120, in the patron. of the lord chancellor.

EDRINGTON, a ruined border castle, in the par. of Mordington, co. Berwick, Scotland. It stands on a precipitous rock on the Whitadder, and appears to have been a stronghold of considerable strength. Its possession was frequently contested by the English and Scots. It was restored to James V. by Henry VIII. in 1534.

EDROM, or ADDERHAM, a par. and post vil. in the district of Merse, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Dunse. It is a station on the North British railway. The parish lies on the S. side of the Whitadder, which becomes confluent with the Blackadder at the postal village of Allanton. It has Buncle on the N., Hutton on the E., Whitsome on the S., and Langton on the W. Its length is 10 miles, its breadth about 6 miles. The surface is flat, and the soil rich. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £243. The church stands in the village, and is thought to date its foundation from 1499. It was repaired and improvements made in 1696 and 1782. The Free church is at Allanton. Here are libraries and two private schools. Nisbet is the seat of Lord Sinclair; other mansions are Kelloe, Allanbank, Kimmeryhame, and Blackadder House. Part of an aisle, which was added to the ancient church by Robert Blackadder, first Archbishop of Glasgow, is still standing. Near Langton Burn is the Dunse Spa, a medicinal spring. Shell-marl is excavated at Kimmergham. Trout abounds in the rivers.

EDSTASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Wem. It is situated on a branch of the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £160, in the patron. of the Rector of Wem. The church is an ancient structure, with Norman doorways, and has a beautiful painted window. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

EDSTOCK, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bridgwater.

EDSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wootton-Wawen, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Henley-in-Arden. The river Alne passes through the hamlet. Somerville, the poet, was born here.

EDSTONE, GREAT, a par. in the wap. of Rycdale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Helmsley, and 8 W. of Pickering. It is situated near the river Rye, and includes the tnshp. of North Holme. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £188. The church is an ancient structure, but the numerous modern repairs have removed all traces of its early architecture. It has a dial stone, with a Saxon inscription, and a very ancient font. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a day school in winter.

EDSTONE, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sinnington, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Great Edstone.

EDVIN-LOACH, a par. in the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Bromyard. Hops are cultivated in this neighbourhood. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the rect. of Tedstone-Wafer annexed, £156. The church is an ancient stone structure. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. There are some traces of an ancient British encampment.

EDVIN RALPH, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles N. of Bromyard, its post town, and 9 S. of Tenbury. The main road between the two towns passes through the village. Limestone is extensively quarried, and hops are much cultivated. The hmlt. of Butterley is in this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the rect. of Collington annexed, £403. The church is a plain Norman structure, with a tower, and contains some ancient monuments and a font of modern date. The charities produce about £6 per annum. W. L. Childe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDWALTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 16 N.W. of Melton Mowbray. It is situated close to the main road between the two towns, and near the Grantham canal. The land is chiefly arable. The village is very small, and is picturesquely situated. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £97. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to the Holy Rood. The trustees of John C. Musters, Esq., are lords of the manor and owners of the soil.

EDWARDSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Boxford, and 4 E. of Sudbury, which is the nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. Colchester is its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Stour. In the early part of the 12th century a cell to Abingdon Abbey was formed here, and afterwards given to Colne Priory. The bishops of Ely are the proprietors. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £203. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a brass. There is a National school. A fair is held on the 24th December.

EDWARDTHORPE, hmlt. in the tnshp. of Darfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Barnesley. The North Midland railway passes through the hamlet.

EDWINS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llansawel, co. Carmarthen, 10 miles N. of Llandeilo-fawr.

EDWINSTOWE, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles W. of Ollerton, its post town. It is situated in the North Walk of Sherwood Forest, on the rivers Medin and Mann. The par., which is extensive, includes within its bounds the market town of Ollerton, and the tnshps. of Budby, Carburton, Clipstone, and Edwinstowe, and the hmlt. of Thoresby. It comprehends some fine old woodland scenery, and many modern plantations, with several open tracts of forest land, affording good pasture for sheep. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the curs. of Carburton and Ollerton annexed, £864, in the patron of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a handsome tower, surmounted by an octagon spire. In it Robin Hood is related by tradition to have compelled Friar Tuck to celebrate the marriage of Allan-à-Dare with a wealthy heiress. The charities produce nearly £120 per annum, about half of which is derived from land, and there are almshouses for four widows. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an endowed free school, also an infant school. At Clipstone are some remains of a very old building said to have been the palace of King John. The principal residences are—Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, surrounded by 2,000 acres of well-wooded park, and Cockglode. A fair is held on the 24th October for cattle.

EDWINSTREE HUNDRED, one of the eight subdivisions of Hertfordshire, situated in the north-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Cambridge, E. by Essex, S. by the hund. of Hertford, and W. by the hunds. of Odsey and Broadwater. It contains the pars. of Albury, Anstey, Aspeden, Barkway.

Barley, Buckland, Much and Little Hadham, Great and Little Hormead, Layston, Meesden, Pelham Brent, Pelham Furneux, Pelham Stocking, Throcking, Wakely, and Wyddiall, comprising about 38,000 acres.

EDWORTH, a par. in tho hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Biggleswade, and 5 N.W. of Baldock, its post town. It is situated near the old Roman road. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £170. The church is a small stone edifice dedicated to St. George. William Hale, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDZELL, a par. and postal vil. in the district of Forfar, cos. Forfar and Kincardine, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Brechin. It is situated in the neighbourhood of the headwaters of North Esk, and is surrounded by Strachan, Fettercairn, Strickathrow, and Lochlee. The East water passes over part of the parish. Its length is 11 miles, its breadth 6. The surface is hilly in the N. and W. quarters, with a large proportion of heath. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1818. There are a Free church and two schools. The Kincardine portion of the parish is called New Dosk, and belongs to the Gladstones of Fasque. All the remaining district is the property of Lord Panmure. The village formerly called Slateford has been greatly improved since 1839. Edzell Castle, a fine ruin, formerly belonged to the Lindsays of Glenesk. Auchmull and Innermask were two other small castles built in the 16th century. At Culindir and Dalbogg are Druidical remains. There is a woollen mill, and linen is manufactured. Salmon are taken in the rivers.

EFENECHTYD, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 1 mile S. of Ruthin. It is situated near the river Clwyd. Limestone is obtained. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Bishop Lloyd for several years held this living. In the neighbourhood are remains of a military camp.

EFFIN, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Kilmalloch, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Charleville. The surface is hilly, but consists of good soil, affording excellent pasturage. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £254. The nearest church is at Kilmallock, that of Effin being in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbreadyminor. There are two hedge schools.

EFFINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Effingham, co. Surrey, 3½ miles S.W. of Leatherhead, its post town and nearest railway station, and 4 N.W. of Dorking. The parish includes a great variety of soils: in the N. part clay, in the middle gravel, and the S. chalk. The village was anciently much more considerable than at present. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £226, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, partly of flint and partly brick, with a handsome E. window. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The register commences in 1565. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. H. M. Parratt and M. Stringer, Esqs., are lords of the manor. The Howards of Grange take the title of earl from this place. Effingham Hall is the principal residence.

EFFINGHAM HUNDRED, one of the 13 subdivisions of Surrey, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of King, E. by the hunds. of Wallington and Reigate, S. by the co. of Sussex, and W. by the hunds. of Watton and Elmbridge. It contains the pars. of Great and Little Bookham and Effingham, comprising an area of about 7,000 acres.

EFFORD, a tythg. in the parochial chplry. of Harbridge, hund. of Christ Church, co. Hants, 1½ mile N.E. of Ringwood.

EGBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Bourne St. Mary, co. Southampton, 3 miles N.W. of Whitchurch.

EGDEAN, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.E. of Petworth, its post town. The river Rother or Arundel navigation passes to the S. of the parish. The village is very small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £110. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Fairs are held on the 1st May and 4th September for horses, cattle, and sheep.

EGERTON, a par. in the hund. of Calehill, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Charing, and 7 N.W. of Ashford, its post town. The Pluckley station on the South-Eastern railway is about 4 miles S. of the village. The principal produce is hops. Near the village is a petrifying spring. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £111, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is a fine ancient structure, recently restored. It is dedicated to St. James. The register commences in 1684. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There is a fair on the 5th August for hardware goods, toys, &c.

EGERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Malpas. There are ruins of the ancient hall, which was for some time used as a barn. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Sir Philip Egerton is lord of the manor.

EGERTON, a small place in the vicinity of Bolton, co. palatine of Lancaster.

EGERTON, HIGHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Litton Cheney, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Bridport. Under Egerton Hill are the remains of a large Roman camp of an oval form.

EGGBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kellington, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Snaith. It is situated on the Goule canal, and includes the hmlts. of High and Low Eggborough and Hut Green. There is a mill for bone crushing and one for grinding corn. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Monday.

EGG-BUCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Plymouth, its post town. It is situated near the river Plym, and contains the hmlt. of Eastover and part of Knackersknowle, with the ext. par. place Laria Green. Copper ore has been found, and the slate quarries are extensively worked. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £500, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure partly built with stone from Buckland Abbey. It is dedicated to St. Erasmus. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Christopher Tolchard, Esq., is lord of the manor. Widey Court, the principal residence, was, during the civil wars of Charles I., occupied by Prince Maurice as his head-quarters. A fair is held on the second Wednesday in June.

EGGERTON, a hund. in the Bridport div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Askerswell, Hook, Longbredy, Winterbourne-Abbas, Wraxall, and part of Poorstock, comprising an area of 9,090 acres.

EGGESFORD, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Chumleigh, and 7 N. of North Tawton. Wembworthy is its post town. The North Devon and Exeter railway has a station at Eggesford. The village, which is very small, is situated on the river Taw. Here was formerly an hospital founded by Ibote Reigny. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £121. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to All Saints. There are some small charities, and a free school for both sexes. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

EGGINTON, or EGGINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town. It is situated near the old Roman highway Icknield Street, and within a short distance of the Willington station, on the W. branch of the Midland Counties railway. In Domesday Book it is written *Eghintune*, and is there described as having a church, a priest, a mill, and six farmers. The rivers Dove and Trent and the Grand Trunk canal pass through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £453. The church is an ancient structure with a low tower, and has some remains of ancient stained glass. It is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There is a school endowed with a house and garden. Sir Henry Every, Bart., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1791. On the neighbouring heath a skirmish took place in the reign of Charles I. between the royalists and parliamentarians, in which the former were routed.

EGGINTON, or EGGINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Leighton Buzzard, hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2 miles E. of Leighton Buzzard, and 5½ N.W. of Dunstable. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £94, in the patron. of the parishioners. The church is a plain brick edifice. Eggington House is the principal residence.

EGGLESTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Middleton, and 5 N.W. of Barnard Castle, its post town. A small stream called Egglestone Burn passes through the village, and flows into the river Tees, which is here crossed by a bridge. Lead ore has for a long period been obtained, and there are extensive smelting-works, and a mill belonging to the London Lead Company. There is a mechanics' institute, having a good library. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Middleton. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are two schools. In the neighbourhood may be seen the remains of a cromlech. Egglestone Hall is the principal residence. About a mile N. of the village is a circle of rough stones, with an inner trench enclosing a cairn. From the ancient excavations and tools found in the vicinity, the lead mines are believed to have been worked by the Romans.

EGGLESTONE ABBEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Startforth, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the river Tees, and has remains of the abbey for Premonstratensian Canons, founded by Ralph de Multon in the 12th century. At the Dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £36 8*s.* 3*d.* The abbey church, a cruciform structure, is almost entire. There is a bridge crossing the river, built by the owner of Rokeby Hall, a handsome seat in the township.

EGGLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Frome, hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Ledbury. It is situated near the river Frome. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1813. There is a school for girls.

EGHAM, a par. and small town in the second div. of the hund. of Godley, co. Surrey, 1½ mile W. of Staines, 2 E. of Virginia Water, and 19 from London, being a station on the London and Reading section of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the Great Western Road, on the banks of the river Thames, and comprises the north-western portion of the county, including a considerable portion of the Windsor Great Park. This parish is divided by the Thames from the counties of Bucks and Middlesex. It includes Runnymede, Virginia Water, Englefield Green, Egham Hill, Cooper's Hill, and Shrubb's Hill. On the 15th of June, 1215, a conference was held by King John with the barons at Runnymede, on the banks of the Thames, both parties encamping like open enemies, but on the fifth day the king, with unexpected willingness, signed and sealed the famous Magna Charta. Egham comprises five manors, of which the Queen is lady paramount; George Simon Harcourt, Esq., is lord of the manor of Ankerwyke Purnish; the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor of Broomhall; and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of the manor of Milton. From Egham Hill is a road through Windsor Great Park to Reading, which is 19 miles distant. Egham is a very healthy spot, the ground being undulating, and the soil chiefly loam and gravel, with a clayey subsoil. The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is lighted with gas, well paved and amply supplied with water. It contains a literary and scientific institution, and many respectable houses. A handsome stone bridge here crosses the river to Staines, forming a more direct line with the London road than the old bridge, which has been taken down. Egham is in the County Court district of Chertsey, and Union of Windsor. Peace-officers are appointed every Whit-Tuesday at the court-leet of Hardwich, which is held at the Swan Inn, Chertsey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of St. Jude's, Englefield Green, annexed, £400, in the patron. of the Gostling family, who are the lay impropriators. This vic. was the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II.; the annual value of the lay impropriation being £1,130. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a modern edifice, built of brick, with a clock and five bells. It contains an altar-piece, by Westall, of Elijah raising the Widow's Son; a mural monument to Sir John Denham, the poet's father, and two, by Bailey and Flaxman, to the Gostlings. The old church was endowed by John de Ruthewyke, Abbot of Chertsey. Christ Church is a district church at Virginia Water. It was erected in 1838, by subscription, and was endowed by Miss Irvine. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of trustees. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel. There is a National school at Englefield Green, likewise a free-school with 12 almshouses, having together an income of £610 per annum from the Coopers' Company of London, who are the trustees by the will of Henry Strode, Esq. The Independents have schools for the education of 120 children. There are in addition to the almshouses before named, five others, founded by Sir John Denham, for five widows, besides various charities amounting to £400 per annum. Denham Court was the seat of the poet's father, Sir John Denham. The principal seats are Runnymede Park, Cooper's Hill, Portnall Park, and Milton Place. Sir J. A. Cathcart, Bart., and Colonels Challoner and Salwey are the chief landowners. A fair is held on the 29th May at Englefield Green, and races take place in August at Runnymede.

EGILSHAY, or EAGLESHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, in the par. of Rousay, Scotland, 10 miles N. of Kirkwall. It is over 3 miles in length, and is 1 mile in breadth. At the W. end of the island a small church stands on the reputed scene of the murder of St. Magnus, to whom it is dedicated.

EGLETON, a par. in the hund. of Oakham Soke, co. Rutland, 1 mile S.E. of Oakham, its post town. It is situated on the river Gwash, near the Uppingham-road. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, annexed to the vic. of Oakham. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is very ancient, and is only a portion of the original one, annexed to which was a chantry. The charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a free school. George Finch, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EGLINGHAM, a par. in the N. div. of Coquetdale Ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Alnwick, its post town. The par., which is very extensive, is situated near the river Alne, and includes the tnshps. of Bassington, Beanley, New and Old Bewick, Brandon, Branton, Crawley, Ditchburn, Eglingham, Harehope, Hedgley, East and West Lilburn, Shipley, Titlington, and several small places. The river Bremish rises in the Cheviot hills, and, with numerous other streamlets, intersects the parish. Along its banks the soil is a rich gravelly loam, but towards the centre of the parish clay predominates, and in the S. and E. parts the land is unenclosed moorland, forming extensive sheepwalks. There is a fine sheet of water, called Kimmer Loch, covering nearly 10 acres. Coal, limestone, and freestone are abundant, and are extensively wrought in the western portion of the parish, where the land gradually rises to the Cheviot hills. In the township of Shipley is a chalybeate spring. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £835. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Maurice. It was rebuilt after the Restoration, having been destroyed, together with the chapels of Old Bewick, Worperton, West Lilburn, and Brandon, by the Scots during the Rebellion, and was enlarged by the addition of a transept in 1836. The chapel of Old Bewick was also rebuilt, but was unroofed by a gale of wind in 1760. The Presbyterians have a chapel at Branton. There are charities producing about £3 per annum, and parochial schools at Eglingham and Bewick. Major Robert Ogle is lord of the manor. At a short distance from the village are traces of Roman and British encampments, and remains of an old border tower.

EGLINTON CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, in the par. of Kilwinning, co. Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Irvine. It stands on the banks of the Lugton, and was built in 1798. The park extends over 1,200 acres. The family of Eglinton trace their descent from Roger de Montgomery, who came over with William I. [*See* Eaglesham.] In 1829 a tournament was held here.

EGLISH, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N.W. by Garry-Castle, N.E. by Ballboy, and S.E. by Ballybrit. Its length is about 7 miles, by 6 broad. It contains the pars. of Eglish and Drumcullen, comprising about 28,704 acres, and is sometimes called the bar. of Fircall.

EGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Eglish, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Birr. Five-Alley is its post town. The parish includes Lough Coura, which is 172 feet above the sea-level, and has an island, with ruins. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Fercall, £2,001. The church is ancient. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drumcullen. There are six day schools in the parish. The residences are Eglish Castle, Woodfield, Dovegrove, and several others.

EGLISH, a vil. in the par. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Dungannon.

EGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Armagh and Tiranny, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Armagh. Moy is its post town. It is situated on the Ulster canal and river Blackwater, and has a hilly surface, consisting of excellent land. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £429, in the patron. of the Rector of Armagh. The church was erected in 1821 by means of subscription and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a handsome building, with tower. About 1½ mile distant are the ruins of the old church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Grange, and one in Armagh. There are seven day schools, two were endowed by Lady Charlemont and Archbishop Robinson. Eglish was the seat of the Hy Nials, kings of Ulster, and remains of their castles, &c., are still visible. Here is also Navan rath, which is very perfect and extensive, and within a short distance is Lisdown, the City of Forts. Elm Park is the seat of Earl Charlemont. Limestone is quarried here.

EGLISH. *See* Aglish, co. Cork.

EGLOSHAYLE, a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 1 mile S.E. of Wadebridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Allen, or Camel, which is spanned by a bridge of sixteen arches, connecting the village with the town of Wadebridge, of which it is now considered a part. The parish is of large extent, and the land chiefly arable. Petty sessions for the division are held here on the last Monday in every month. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £327, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone structure, with a tower. It has a stone pulpit and two monuments to the Molesworths, of Pencarrow. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Association Methodists. There is a National school. In the neighbourhood are remains of fortifications, and of an ancient treble entrenched camp, called Castle Killibury. The Kelly rounds, or barrows, are also in this parish.

EGLOSKERRY, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Launceston, its post town. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Tamer. In the Domesday Survey this parish is called *Penhele*. It was the seat of the Speccots, who furnished a troop of horse for the service of Charles I. Manganese and blue felspar are found, and stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the perpet. cur. of Tremaine, £111. The church is an ancient stone building, with tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Petrock, and contains monuments of the Speccot family and others; also a very handsome stained-glass window. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a parochial school at Tregeare.

EGLWSFAIRACHYRIG, a chplry. in the par. of Henllan Amgoed, hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 16 miles N.E. of Narberth. It is situated on the river Taff. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, annexed to the rect. of Henllan Amgoed, in the patron. of the land proprietors thereof. The church is dedicated to St. David.

EGLWYS-BREWIS, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S. of Cowbridge. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £93. The church, which is dedicated to St. Bride, is very small, being only 33 feet long by 20 broad.

EGLWYS-CYMMIN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles W. of Laugharne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £147, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains a monument to Sir J. Perrot. There are some small charities.

EGLWYS-FACH, a vil. in the tnshp. of Scybory-Coed, co. Cardigan, 5 miles S.W. of Machynlleth. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Dovey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £74.

EGLWYS-FACH, a par. partly in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, and partly in the hund. of Isaf, co. Carnarvon, 7 miles N. of Llanrwst. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Conway, and includes the hmlts. of Bodnod, Cefny-loed, Esgorebrill, Pennant, and Maenan. An abbey formerly stood here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £220, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, £25 of which is for education. Fairs are held on the 24th February, 11th March, 24th August, and 24th November.

EGLWYSFAIR, a small place in the W. of the co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles N.E. of Narberth.

EGLWYSLLAN, a par. in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.W. of Caerphilly, which town is included in the parish. It is situated at the very eastern edge of Glamorganshire, behind a ridge of hills, which on the S. separates it from Cardiff, and on the W. from the Taff Vale. In the vicinity are the Cardiff canal and the river Taff. The par. includes the vils. and hmlts. of Ener-Glyn, Glyn-Taff, Hendredenny, Park, and Rhyd-y-Bortham. The district abounds in iron, coal, and tin; most of the inhabitants being employed in the mines, potteries, and iron foundries. Porcelain of superior quality is manufactured here. In the neighbourhood is a celebrated spring known by the name of Fynnon Taff. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £140, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. There are also two district churches, viz. St. Martin, Caerphilly, a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the dean and chapter, and Glyntaf, a cur.* in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial endowment consists of £60 per annum for a girls' school at Caerphilly. The principal residence is Varm, a seat of the Earl of Plymouth. Caerphilly Castle, now in ruins, is one of the most extensive, as well as interesting, of the feudal fortresses to be met with in this part of the country. It is supposed to have been built about the reign of Edward I., and was besieged in 1326 by Queen Isabel, the she-wolf of France. When and by whom its destruction was brought about is not recorded, but from the fact of its having been dismantled and blown up by powder, it is supposed to have been by order of parliament after the Great Rebellion.

EGLWYSN-EWYDD, a chplry. in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-croyddin, hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan *See* Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin.

EGLWYS-RHOS, a par. in the hund. of Creuddyn, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.E. of Conway. In this neighbourhood copper and lead are obtained. It was anciently a British station of the *Ordovices*, and on an adjoining hill are the scanty remains of Diganwy, or Gannock, a strong castle, erected by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in which Henry III. was besieged. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £167, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is an ancient cruciform building, with oak roof and stained-glass windows. It contains monuments of the Mostyn and Gloddaeth families. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The principal residences are Bodyscallen and Gloddaeth; this last is situated on the slope of a well-wooded hill, and contains some fine timber-work and carving.

EGLWYSWRW, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S. of Cardigan. It is situated at the foot of a hill called Precelly Top, on the old highway Sarn Helen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £105, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Eirw.

EGLYNOD-EAGLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, in the vicinity of the town of Llangollen.

EGMANTON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1 mile S. of Tuxford, its post town. The soil is adapted for brick and tile making, which is extensively carried on. The village, which is small, is situated about a mile W. of the great N. road. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and several extensive orchards. The surface is undulating, and from an eminence N. of the village is a pleasant view of the rich vale of the Trent, with Lincoln Minster in the distance. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £148. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments produce about £14 per annum. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a Sunday-school, but no day school. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1821. Egmanton Hall is a fine old mansion, erected by Nicholas Poutrell, a justice of assize, in the reign of Elizabeth.

EGMERE, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles W. of Little Walsingham. Fakenham is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, occupies comparatively elevated ground. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect.* of Waterden annexed, £180. There is no church, it having for many years been in ruins.

EGMONT, a ruined castle in the par. of Churchtown, bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Buttevant. It is the property of the Percivals of Lohort, to whom the place gives the title of earl.

EGREMONT, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N.W. of Narberth. It is situated on the river Cleddan. Stone quarries are worked in this neighbourhood. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £51.

EGREMONT, a par. and ancient market town in the ward of Allerdale, above Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Whitehaven, its post town, and 20 S.W. of Carlisle. The Nethertown station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway is about 2 miles S.W. of the town. There is also a branch line from Whitehaven to the N. side of the town. This place is of great antiquity, and the neighbourhood is asserted by tradition to have been the scene of several engagements between the Danes and Saxons. At the Conquest, Ralph de Meschines, to whom William had granted the whole county of Cumberland, gave the barony of Egremont, then called Copeland, to his brother, William de Meschines, who erected the castle, the ruins of which still occupy a hill to the N.W. of the town. A new bridge has been built over the river Echen. The town, which is situated within 3 miles of the Irish Sea, was anciently a borough, and returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but was on its own petition disfranchised in the 24th of the same reign. It is governed by a borough serjeant, 2 bailiffs, 4 constables, &c., appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, held in April. It consists mainly of one long street, lighted with gas. The houses are for the most part ancient. It is a polling place for the western division of the county. The people are chiefly employed in the flax and paper mills, tanneries, brewery, quarries, and in the manufacture of check and sailcloth. Soapstone is found here, and a considerable quantity of lime is burnt. The business of the place has greatly improved of late years, there having been a greatly increased demand for the mineral products of the district. Above 100 tons of iron ore are raised per day, and shipped at Whitehaven for the supply of the iron foundries of South Wales. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £249. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with low tower. It contains a handsomely-carved oak pulpit and ancient stone font of an octagon form. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Wesleyan Association. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, also an infant school. The remains of the old Norman castle consist chiefly of the gateway, tower, and vaulted entrance, of circular Norman arches, with the western and three narrow gateways. There are several good residences in the neighbourhood. General Wyndham is lord of the manor. The market is held around the cross on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn. Fairs for horses, cattle, &c., take place on the 17th February, third Friday in May, and 18th September; also on the 5th of every month for live stock. Statute fairs for hiring servants are held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

EGREMONT, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Birkenhead. It is situated on the banks of the river Mersey, from whence there is a steam ferry to Liverpool. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

EGTON, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Whitby, and 1½ W. of the Grosmont railway station on the Whitby branch of the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Esk, and includes the hmlt. of Egton Bridge. This place received a charter for a market and four anuual fairs from William III., and had a priory, founded in the early part of the 13th century. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone structure in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Hilda. There is also the district church of Grosmont, with an endowment of £40. The charities produce about £4 per annum. The Independents and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. The trustees of the late R. C. Elwes, Esq., are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on Tuesdays before the 14th February, before Palm Sunday, before the 13th May, from then every Tuesday till July 15th, and the same day of the week before 12th August, 4th September, 11th October, and 23rd November, for cattle, &c., and one on the 3rd November for hiring of servants.

EGTON-CUM-NEWLAND, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Ulverstone. It is situated near the river Leven, and includes the vils. of Arrad Foot, Green Odd, Penny Bridge, and Spark Bridge. Here are iron-works and foundry, also a cotton mill, bobbin turnery, steam saw-mills, and timber yards. Coals are brought by water to Green Odd, between which place and Liverpool goods are conveyed by small sailing vessels. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £92. The church is a plain structure of rough stone, built in the latter part of the last century. It is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment; also a Sunday-school. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

EGWAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanegwad, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N.E. of the town of Carmarthen.

EGYPT, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Watchet.

EIDDA, a tnshp. in the par. of Yspytty, hund. of Nant-Conway, co. Carnarvon, 9 miles S.E. of Llanrwst. It is situated on the river Conway.

EIGG, or EGG ISLAND, in the par. of Small Isles, co. Inverness, Scotland, 12 miles W. of Arasaig. It is 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is somewhat hilly. The highest summit is Scure-Eigg, and on the coast is a cave 200 feet long. Here are Danish remains, and an old Catholic chapel, near which is the reputed grave of Donnan, the patron saint of Eigg. On the island stands the manse, and there is a school-house.

EIKE, a lough near the head of the Shannon, co. Leitrim, Ireland. It is situated between Lough Allyn and Ree.

EILDON HILLS, in the pars. of Melrose and Bowden, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. They are three in number. The highest of them is 1,364 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent view, taking in Melrose Abbey and the Tweed. On this hill a Roman camp can be traced 1½ mile in circumference.

EIL-LOCH, the upper part of Loch Linnhe, lying between cos. Argyle and Inverness, Scotland. On its shores stands the seat of the Cameron family, besides the vils. of Maryborough and Fortwilliam.

EIRIAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rho, hund. of Crenddyn, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N.E. of Conway. The Fynnon Eilian, or Holy Well, is in this township.

EISEY, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Cricklade, its post town. It is situated on the river Isis, and includes the tythg. of Water Eaton. The Severn and Thames canal passes through the parish, which is flat, and occasionally subject to inundation. The living is a vic. annexed to the vic.* of Latton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a small Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The Earl of St. Germans is lord of the manor.

EISHART LOCH, in co. Inverness, Scotland, on the S. side of the Isle of Skye; it is 6 miles long by 3 broad. On its banks are the castles of Dunscaich and Ord.

ELAMUND, a par. joined to Kilmonivaig, co. Inverness, Scotland.

ELAN, a small river rising in co. Radnor, which, after joining the river Clearwen, falls into the Wey below Rhayader. It is a good salmon stream.

ELAN-NAN-EACH and ELAN-NAN-MUCK, two islands forming part of the par. of Small Isles, co. Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Ardnamurchan.

ELANSINAN, an ancient par. now united with Ardnamurchan, co. Argyle, Scotland.

ELBERTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Thornbury, and 8 N.W. of the railway station at Yate. Almondsbury is its post town. The road from Sodbury to Aust Passage runs through the village, and the Thames and Severn canal passes in the vicinity. Two-thirds of the land is pasture, the remainder arable and woodland. The soil is partly sandy, and partly a deep rich loam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £226, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone building in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. John. There are a few small charities, and a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood may be seen some traces of a Roman camp. R. C. Lippincott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELCHIES, an ancient par. now joined to Knockando, co. Elgin, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Rothes. It contains the hmlts. of Easter and Wester Elchies.

ELCHO CASTLE, an ancient castle in the par. of Rhynd, co. Perth, Scotland. It stands on the banks of the Tay, and was the residence of the earls of Wemyss, to whom it gives the title of baron.

ELCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Wroughton, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Swindon. Elcombe House is the principal residence.

ELCOTE, a tythg. in the par. of Pershute, co. Wilts, in the vicinity of Marlborough.

ELDEN. *See* Elveden, co. Suffolk.

ELDERSFIELD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund of Pershore, co. Worcester, 7 miles W. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Upton-on-Severn. It includes the hmlts. of Rue Green and Link End. Stone for building is quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £290. The church is a stone structure, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, £18 of which is for education. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school, also Sunday-schools. Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., is lord of the manor. On a neighbouring eminence, called Gadbury Hill, are traces of a Roman camp.

ELDERSLIE, a vil. in the par. of Abbey-Paisley, co. Renfrew, Scotland, near Paisley. The Glasgow and Johnstone canal, and Glasgow and Ayr railway both pass in the neighbourhood of the village. This was the birthplace of Sir William Wallace. At the W. end of the village are remains of Wallace's oak. Near the tree, on the other side of the road, is an old building, said to be the house in which Wallace was born. The barony of Elderslie was held by Sir Malcolm Wallace, and the estate remained in that family till 1729, when it fell, in default of a male heir, to the Campbell family, by whom it was re-sold in 1769. The present proprietor is Alexander Spiers, Esq., of Elderslie House. There is a chapel-of-ease in the village.

ELDON, an ecclesiastical district in the West Riding co. York, in the vicinity of Sheffield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £170, in the patron. of the crown and archbishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Jude.

ELDON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles E. of St. Andrew's, and 3½ S.E. of Bishop-Auckland. Coal is abundant. The Scott family take the title of earl from this place.

ELDON, UPPER, an ext. par. place, in the Romsey div. of the hund. of King's Sombourn, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Stockbridge.

ELDRIG, the principal summit on the boundary of cos. Lanark and Renfrew, Scotland. Its height is 1,600 feet. From it issues the rivers White-cart and Rotten Calder.

ELDRIG, a vil. in the par. of Roberton, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 9 miles W.S.W. of Hawick.

ELDRIG, a vil. in the par. of Mochrum, co. Wigton, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Wigton. Near the village is Eldrig Loch.

ELDROTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lawkland, par. of Clapham, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Settle. The old chapel-of-ease has been converted into a school, which has a small endowment.

ELDWICK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bingley, West Riding co. York, in the vicinity of the town of Bingley.

ELEIGH, MONK'S. *See* Monk's Eleigh, co. Suffolk.

ELERCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbardarn Fawr, hund. of Geneur Glynn, co. Cardigan, near Aberystwith.

ELFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bamborough, N. div. of Bamborough Ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Belford. It is situated near the coast.

ELFORD, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the river Tame, 1 mile W. of the Haselour station on the Birmingham and Derby railway. Previous to the Norman Conquest it was possessed by Earl Algar. The greater portion of the land is arable, and the soil a rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and has recently been restored and much beautified. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains monuments of the Ardernes and Stanleys, also several brasses. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, half of which is applied to education. There are National and infant schools. The Hon. Mrs. Howard is lady of the manor, whose seat is Elford Hall. Edward IV. is said to have frequently hunted here, and Henry VII. rested at the house previous to the battle of Bosworth.

ELGAR, or ELLA ISLAND, one of the Orkney group, 1 mile S. of Shapinsay Island, in which par. it is included.

ELGIN, a royal and parliamentary burgh and market town, co. Elgin, or Moray, Scotland, of which it is the county town, 116 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 71½ N.W. of Aberdeen, by the Great North of Scotland and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. It is situated in a fertile valley, about 5½ miles from the sea at Lossiemouth. This place is of great antiquity, having been erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1234. The cathedral, originally founded in 1224, was destroyed by the "Wolf of Badenoch," son of Robert II., in 1390. It was entirely rebuilt in 1414, and received the name of "The Lanthorn of the North," from the magnificence of its architectural design. Of this venerable building only a few fragments now remain. Its length, as attested by the ruins, was 264 feet long, by 114 broad at the transepts, with a central tower of 198 feet. The lead of its roof was taken by the Regent Morton to pay his troops. Adjoining the cathedral was a college, within the walls of which were the house and garden of the bishop and those of the 22 canons. On the S. side of the town are the ruins of a convent of Grey Friars, and on the top of Lady Hill was a royal castle or fort, which existed prior to the reign of William the Lion. Near this last stands a pillar erected in honour of George, last Duke of Gordon. The town is governed by a provost, town clerk, 4 bailies, and 17 councillors. It returns, conjointly with Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kinton, and Peterhead, one member to parliament. The constituency of the municipal borough in 1861 was 287, and of the parliamentary 291. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 6,403, against 5,383 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,020 in the decennial period. The corporation revenue in 1860 was £885, and the value of real property £19,004. The main street, which is nearly a mile in length, is spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. The other streets are narrow and mean. The principal buildings are Gray's hospital, situated at the W. end of the town, with a handsome Grecian portico and cupola; Anderson's Institution, a handsome quadrangular building, surmounted by a circular tower and dome, and ornamented with Doric columns and sculptured figures; it was founded by the late General Andrew Anderson, who bequeathed £70,000 for the support of the aged and the education of youth; the Court-house, where the sheriff and burgh courts are held, and the Elgin Museum, both new buildings; Grey friars, prison, lunatic asylum, in which, in 1861, were 35 males and 42 females; and Assembly Rooms, situated in North-street. A public fountain now occupies the site of the old gaol. Several of the Scottish banks have branches in the town, and there is also a savings-bank with branches in the neighbourhood. The par. of Elgin is in the presb. of Elgin and synod of Moray. The old church of St. Giles was pulled down in 1828, and on its site was erected the present structure, at a cost of £8,300. There are two Free churches, called High and South. A handsome Gothic Roman Catholic chapel has been recently built at the S. end of the town, and there is a neat Episcopal chapel with a parsonage. The Elgin Academy has three endowed professorships, for Latin, mathematics, and English. There are also in the town a trades-school and infant school. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. The corn market is held on Friday, for which a new and covered market-place has recently been constructed.

ELGIN, or MORAY, a maritime co. in the N. of Scotland, comprising the eastern portion of the ancient prov. of Moray, Murray, or Murreff. It lies between the Grampian mountains and the Moray Firth, by which it is bounded on the N., on the W. by Nairnshire, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, and on the S. by Inverness-shire, which intersects a small portion near its southern extremity. It is situated between 57° 10′ and 57° 43′ N. lat., and 3° and 3° 45′ W. long. Its mean length from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and its breadth from 8 to 26 miles. Along the sea-coast the surface is flat, but inland it rises into hills of moderate elevation, intersected by fertile valleys. The coast line extends for above 30 miles, and is indented by several small harbours, with a lighthouse at Covesea, Skerries Point. In the middle portion it presents a range of bold precipitous sandstone rocks, with the "Holyman Skerries" and a few detached rocks lying seaward; while at either end, for several miles, the sea has formed vast mounds of shingle and sand. The Cullen Sands have recently drifted over many acres of fertile land to the W. of the river Findhorn, rendering them irretrievably sterile. Along the coast are several harbours, as Kingston and Garmouth, at the mouth of the Spey; Findhorn, the seaport for the burgh of Forres; Hopeman, a fishing station; and Burghhead, where the steamers from London, Leith, and Sutherland touch. The caves of Covesea, lying in the parish of Drainy, are large natural excavations in the sandstone cliff, and were formerly the resort of smugglers.—The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie, the two first remarkable for their romantic and picturesque scenery, and for their fine salmon fisheries. The Spey rises in Badenoch, a district of Inverness-shire, and is joined in its course through Elgin by the Nethy, Dulnan, and Avon. It waters the valleys of Dipple, Dundurcas, Rothes, Dandaleith, and Dalvey, and is crossed by an iron bridge at Craigellachie, where is much fine scenery. The Findhorn also rises in Inverness-shire, among the Monadleadh hills, and is joined in its course through Elgin by the Durie, a fine salmon stream. The Lossie, which, is inferior to the former rivers both in the length of its course and the picturesqueness of its scenery, rises in the hills between Dallas and Strathspey, and passing to the W. of the town of Elgin, where it is joined by the Lochty or Blackburn, falls into the Moray Firth near Stotfield-head. —There are several lochs in the county, abounding in excellent trout. The loch of Spynie, which bounds the parish of Drainy on the S., has greatly varied, both in superficial extent of surface and the quality of its waters, at various eras. At no very distant epoch it was an inlet of the Firth of Moray, as attested by the abundance of marine shells at its bottom, principally oyster and cockle shells. Subsequently, by the action of the sea, it became converted into a lake or lagoon, and the salt or brackish water replaced by fresh, which destroyed all the marine molluscs, and nourished typhæ and cyperaceæ. In recent times attempts have been made to drain off its waters; but in 1829 the Moray floods swept away the floodgate which regulated the discharge of the superfluous waters of the lake; and the gate not having been replaced since, the waters have again become brackish, and fuci and other æstuarian species have made their appearance on its banks, which are famed as the resort of wild fowl, particularly of the migratory sorts. The loch of Glenmore lies in a well-wooded valley in Abernethy; Lochindorb on the outskirts of the county, adorned by an island, on which are the remains of a royal castle. Besides these are Lochnabo, Trevie, Dallas, and Noir, all favourite resorts of the angler. The banks of the Spey, towards its mouth, where the underlying strata have been laid bare by the action of water, exhibit secondary rocks of the Old Red sandstone formation, extending over the northern part of the county. In the southern portion the underlying rocks are igneous, chiefly gneiss, granite, felspar, rock-crystal, and mica slate, with isolated patches of sandstone and gravel. Along the coast are several large and inexhaustible quarries of freestone and slate, which are extensively worked; but neither coal, lime, nor metallic ores occur in any quantity, and the inhabitants have to depend entirely for their fuel upon the coal-fields of the S., while lime is imported in large quantities, even for agricultural purposes.—The soil of the northern part of the county, called the How of Moray, is very fertile, and produces wheat, potatoes, and turnips, which are now extensively cultivated; barley, beans, peas, clover, and grasses are also grown to a small extent, but oats are still the chief crop in the inland districts, which are less fertile. In the uplands there are extensive pastures, on which Cheviots, Leicesters, and black-faced sheep are bred, and a small variety of native cattle, recently improved by importations from Skye, Aberdeen, and Argyle. The hilly regions of the S. were formerly clothed in wood; but most of the native forests having been cleared, vast tracts of land produce nothing but furze and broom. These have recently been planted; and in some districts thriving plantations of Scotch fir, larch, and hard-wood are now to be met with; but at present only about one-third of the surface of the whole county, which is estimated at 531 square miles, or 340,000 acres, is under cultivation. The old valued rent was £5,467; the valuation for 1857 was £116,851.—There is one line of railway, the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction; and steamboats sail regularly from one or more of the Elgin seaports (generally Burghhead) to London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and other parts of Scotland. The principal roads are those from Elgin, the county town, to Forres, a royal burgh; to Lossiemouth, the chief seaport for Elgin, which is 5½ miles inland; to Burghhead, the steamboat station; and to Orton; also from Burghhead to Forres, and from the last place to Granton. Besides these, many cross roads have been constructed during the last forty years, which have greatly facilitated the progress of agriculture and commerce. The assessment in 1860 for military roads was £231 19*s*. 8*d*. Besides the towns above mentioned, there are several important villages, as Fochabers, a burgh of barony, in the parish of Bellie, one of the most charmingly situated villages in the N. of Scotland; Bishopmill, a small village, separated from Elgin by the Lossie, on which are several corn-mills; Kingston, near the mouth of the Spey, a large fishing village, and the chief shipbuilding station on the Moray Firth.—There are many ancient seats and mansions belonging to landed proprietors, as Innes, Duffus, Gordonston, Grant Lodge, Milton, Brodie, Bromoriston, Palmercross, Inverugie, Newton, and Westerton, in the vicinity of Elgin; Sanquhar House, Invererne, Lea Park, Grange Hall, and Drumduan, in the vicinity of Forres; Elchies and Orton, on the Spey; Dalvey, Brodie, Moy, and Kincorth, on the Findhorn.—The whole of the county is included within the synod of Moray, and is divided into 23 parishes, without Elgin, which is a collegiate charge, and head of a presbytery, as also is Forres. The Free Church, United Presbyterian Church, Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have congregations and chapels.—The principal manufactures are whisky and ale brewing, which are extensively carried on at Elgin and Forres, and a factory for tartans and plaids at Elgin. There are also a foundry, tannery, ropewalks, and brick and tile works; the last being situated near the loch of Spynie. The chief exports consist of corn, timber, whisky, and salmon. The constituency in 1859 was 828, returning one member to parliament conjointly with Nairnshire.—There are numerous indications of the occupation of this county by the Scandinavian tribes, but few traces of the Romans. The old church of Bernie, in which the early bishops of Moray lie buried, was built before 1224; it is believed to be the oldest ecclesiastical building in the county. Another venerable pile is the abbey of Pluscarden, near Elgin, founded in 1230 for Cistercian monks. It stands in a well-wooded glen, and is now in ruins. The abbey of Kinloss, near Forres, is now a complete ruin, only the foundations and some detached portions of the walls remaining. The ruins of the cathedral, of the Grey Friars, and of the bishop's palace, are all objects of interest, the first being considered one of the finest ruins in Scotland. Darnaway Castle is interesting from its associations with the Regent Randolph, who built the spacious hall, with its oak roof, and from having been the residence for a time of Queen Mary, who held her court here in 1564. There are many other ancient buildings, as Coxton Tower, Dallas and Duffus castles, &c., which will be found under the respective places where they are situated.

ELHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loningborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles to the N.E. of Hythe, 12 S. of Canterbury, its post town, and 5 N. of the Westenhanger station, on the South-Eastern railway. At the time of the Norman Conquest it was possessed by Earl Hugh, who procured for it many privileges; it afterwards passed to the Leybourne and Oxenden families, and enjoyed the privilege of a weekly market, granted by Henry III., but which has long been discontinued. It is now a considerable village, pleasantly situated on the small river Stour, containing many neatly-built brick houses. The parish is well wooded, and the surface undulating. It is the seat of a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, of a Poor-Law Union of 20 parishes, and of a superintendent registry. Petty sessions for the division are held monthly. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £390, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a commodious structure, with a fine timber roof and handsome massive tower. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some monumental tablets. The parochial endowments produce nearly £70 per annum, of which £65 is for the free school founded by Sir John Williams in 1720. The Wesleyans and Armenians have each a chapel, and there are National and British schools. Fairs are held on Palm, Easter, and Whit Mondays, and on the 20th October for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

ELIBANK, an estate in the par. of Yarrow, co. Selkirk, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Selkirk. It is situated on the banks of the Tweed, and gave title of baron to Sir Patrick Murray in 1643. Russell, the historian, was born here.

ELIE, a par. and post town in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Largo. It lies on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, stretching out to the formation of Elie Ness and Elie Bay. It is otherwise bounded by the pars. of St. Monance, Kilconquhar, and Newburn. Its length is 2 miles, its breadth but half a mile. The surface is perfectly flat, and the coast basaltic rock. Elie is a coastguard station and watering-place of some repute. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £149. The church was erected in 1726. The village contains a Free church, Congregational chapel, two private schools, savings-bank, and library. This par. was returned as part of Kilconquhar up to 1640. Elie House is the seat of Sir W. Anstruther, who is the principal heritor. The village of Elie stands close on the coast of the bay, and from the character of many of its buildings, was formerly a place of importance. The greater part of the parish anciently belonged to the Dischington family, under the title of barons of Ardross. Sir William Scott next held it in the early part of the 17th century, from whom it descended to the Anstruthers as a burgh of barony. The harbour is most commodious, and includes Wadeshaven, so called from General Wade, who pointed out its fitness for a government shipping station. At Kincraig is Macduff's Cave. [*Ssee* EARLSFERRY.] Coal seams exist. Weaving gives employment to many of the inhabitants. A coach goes to the Leven railway. The Leith and Anstruther boat touches here three times a week.

ELING, a par. in the hund. of Redbridge, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Southampton, its post town. The Totton station, on the London and South-Western railway, is about 1½ mile to the N.W. of the village. It is situated at the upper end of the Southampton Water, near the river Test, and is of great extent, including several tnshps. and hmlts., the principal of which are North and South Eling, Marchwood, Netley, and Totton, and the manor of Bury Farm, which last is held of the crown by the tenure of presenting to the king, on his visiting the New Forest, a brace of white greyhounds in silver couples, which ceremony was last performed in 1789, on the event of George III.'s visit to Lindhurst. The village is called in Domesday Survey, *Edlinges*, and was at that time a place of considerable importance.

having a church, two mills, a fishery, and a saltern. It at present carries on a considerable trade in corn, timber, and coal, and has great facilities for ship-building, on account of its proximity to the New Forest. The ship-building establishment has, however, been removed to the opposite side of the water, at Redbridge. At Marchwood, about 2 miles to the E. of the village, is an extensive powder-magazine for the supply of the garrison at Portsmouth. The workhouse for the New Forest Poor-law Union is situated in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £630. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a structure of the 11th century, of stone and flint, but has been enlarged at different periods, thus exhibiting various styles of architecture. There are also the following district churches—St. John's, Marchwood, a perpet. cur.,* val. £121; Netley, perpet. cur.*; North Eling, vic., val. £260. The charities consist of almshouses for 4 persons and a small school endowment. The Rev. Sir J. B. Mill, Bart., is lord of the manor. A handsome manor-house has been recently built near the S. foot of Tachbury Mount, on the summit of which are the remains of a British military station, with trenches leading from the terrace by which it is surrounded.

ELIOGARTY, a bar., co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Ikerrin on the N., by the co. Kilkenny on the E., by Middlethird on the S., and by Kilnemanagh and Upper Ormond on the W. Its length is 14 miles, by 10 wide, and it extends over 90,681 acres. The surface is varied, consisting of middling quality soil, with a large proportion of bog. It contains the pars. of Athnid, Ballymurreen, Drom, Fertiana, Galbooly, Inch, Kilclonagh, Kilfithmone, Loughmoe East and West, Moycarky, Moyne, Rahelty, Shyane, Thurles, and Twomileborris, and parts of Ballycahill, Holycross, Kilcooly, Templetouhy, and Templemore, with the towns of Templemore and Thurles.

ELISHAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Bellingham. Here are ruins of a hospital.

ELITH, a par. now annexed to Alyth, co. Perth, Scotland.

ELKINGTON, a tnshp. or par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S. of Welford, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Rugby. It is situated in the vicinity of the Grand Union canal. There is no church, it having gone to decay many years back. Sir James Hey Langham, Bart., is lord of the manor, which formerly belonged to the monastery of Daventry, and subsequently to that of Pipewell.

ELKINGTON, NORTH, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Louth, its post town, and railway station on the Great Northern line. The parish is of small extent, and the subsoil chalk. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, united with South Elkington, val. £164. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a modern edifice with a very handsome E. window of stained glass. Echard the historian for some time held this living. There is a school for the children of this parish and South Elkington. In the neighbourhood are several tumuli, and to the E. of the village are traces of a Roman road. The Rev. W. Smyth is lord of the manor.

ELKINGTON, SOUTH, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile to the S. of the above, and 2½ N.W. of Louth. It contains the hmlts. of Ackthorpe and Coach Grange. Gravel is obtained here, and chalk for burning into lime. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, united with North Elkington, val. £206. The church is a neat edifice, partly modern, dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1701. South Elkington Hall and Thorpe Hall are the principal residences.

ELKSLEY, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Retford, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Ollerton. It is situated on the rivers Poulter and Idle, E. of Clumber Park. Hops are cultivated, and the scenery is pleasing. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £125. The church is an ancient stone edifice with a tower. It is dedicated to St. Giles. The charities are very small. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The manor-house is the principal residence. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

ELKSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, co. Gloucester, 7 miles S. of Cheltenham, and 8 N.W. of Cirencester, its post town. It is situated near the ancient highway Ermine Street, and contains the hmlts. of Cockleford and Combend. Stone quarries are worked for building purposes, the stone being much prized for its peculiar quality of hardening on exposure to the air. A part of the population are employed in a manufactory for bone manure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester, val. £360. The church is an ancient edifice, erected in the reign of Richard II. It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Earl Craven is lord of the manor. In the hamlet of Combend, in this parish, were found fragments of a Roman tesselated pavement.

ELKSTONE (upper and lower divs.), a chplry. in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Leck, its post town, and 6½ N.W. of Allstonefield. It is situated near a small river called Manifold. A copper mine is being worked in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £73, in the patron. of the Vicar of Allstonefield. The chapel-of-ease is at Upper Elkstone. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor of Upper, and Sir John Harper Crewe, Bart., lord of the manor of Lower Elkstone.

ELLA, KIRK, a par. within the lib. of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding of co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Hull, its post town. It includes the tnshp. of Ella West. This place derives its name from Ella, the Saxon King of Deira, of whose demesne it formed a part. At the Domesday Survey it belonged to the Mortimers, and afterwards passed to the Wake family. The village, which consists of well-built houses and modern villas, inhabited by wealthy merchants of Hull, occupies a commanding site overlooking the river Humber and the port of Hull. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £235. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a lofty square tower. It contains monuments of the Sykes family.

ELLAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Carrickhart.

ELLAM, a quondam par., now included in the par. of Longformacus, co. Berwick, Scotland. It was granted to Thomas Erskine after its forfeiture by the Earl of Dunbar. Near Ellam ford, on the Whitadder, are seen the remains of the hamlet and old church.

ELLAN-CHOLUIMCILLE, or ST. COLUMBA'S ISLE, is in the bay of Portree, Skye, Scotland.

ELLAN-DHEIRRIG, an island of Loch Riddan, in the par. of Inverchaolain, co. Argyle, Scotland. Remains of a fort are seen, erected by Archibald, Earl of Argyle, who made a magazine of the place when acting with Monmouth in 1685. It gave name to a branch of the Campbells.

ELLANDONAN CASTLE, on Donan island, in Loch Alsh, co. Ross, Scotland. It is a beautiful ruin. In 1266 it was given to Colin, son of the Earl of Desmond, by Alexander III. Some sixty years later, Randolph, Earl of Moray, beheaded sixty offenders here, and caused their heads to be stuck upon the castle walls. A ballad written by Mackenzie, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, refers to the defeat and death of the Baron of Slate, who attacked the castle in 1537.

ELLAND WITH GREETLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding of co. York, 3 miles S. of Halifax, its post town. It is situated on the river Calder, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a railway station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. This was formerly a market town, and had a cloth-hall of its own. The manor was held by the Ealand family, who procured various privileges from Edward II. The town is well paved, clean, and lighted with gas. There are collieries, and quarries of a superior kind of stone for building purposes, in the immediate vicinity. Cotton and woollen goods are extensively manufactured, also machinery for carding. Large quantities of tiles, bricks, and black earthenware are made, and there are some copperas works. To the W. is the hmlt. of Greetland, the greater part of which was moorland previous to 1803, when an Act was procured for its enclosure. On the N. side of the river Calder is the Calder and Hebble navigation, and near this point the railway passes through a tunnel 410 yards in length. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing a peal of eight bells. It has a very handsome E. window with the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1559. The Independents, Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists, Baptists, and Unitarians, have each a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls, also an endowed school for ten girls, founded in 1734 by Grace Ramsden. The Church Missionary Society has a college here. The trustees of the Saville estates are the lords of the manor. Near the village is the "Spa Well," the water of which holds in solution sulphuretted hydrogen and a free alkali, and at Greetland is a similar spring. A fair is held on the first Monday after 12th August.

ELLASTONE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.W. of Ashbourn, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Uttoxeter. The Rochester station on the North Staffordshire railway is 3 miles to the S. of the village. It is situated near the rivers Dove and Churnet, which abound in trout, and includes the tnshps. of Colwick or Calwich, Ellastone, Prestwood, Ramshorn, Stanton, and Wootton. Copper and lead are found in the neighbourhood, but the mines at Stanton are not at present in operation. The Uttoxeter canal, which passes through the parish, affords ready means of conveyance. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the cur. of Stanton annexed, £154. The church is a handsome structure, built in 1388, and recently enlarged. It has a tower containing six bells, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The chancel contains handsome monuments to the Fleetwoods, and several tablets. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls. This was the birthplace of Archbishop Sheldon. On the top of Weaver Hill in this parish are several barrows which, when opened, were found to contain some ancient coins. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman encampment. The Rev. W. D. Bromley is lord of the manor.

ELLEL, North and South, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Cockerham, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Lancaster, its post town. Bay Horse and Galgate stations on the London and North-Western railway are both in this township. It is situated on the river Conder and the Preston canal, and contains the vils. of Dolphinholme and Galgate. Here are two silk mills and a worsted factory, giving employment to most of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Cockerham. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. John. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school. Ellel Hall and Ellel Grange are the principal residences.

ELLEN, a parcel in the par. of Ystradgynlais, co. Brecon, 9 miles N.E. of Neath.

ELLEN, or ALNE, a small river rising in Caldbeck fells, co. Cumberland, and falling into the sea at Maryport, near Ellenborough.

ELLENABAICH, a vil. in the par. of Kilbrandon, co. Argyle, Scotland. It stands on the S. of Oban.

ELLENBOROUGH WITH EWANRIGG, a tnshp. in the par. of Dearham, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Maryport, its post town, and 1½ S.W. of Dearham. This is a coal district, and most of the people are employed in the collieries. There was a Roman camp or entrenchment here, of which there are still some remains, and various relics of that period, as altars, inscribed tablets, &c., have been found. Camden and Baxter suppose it to have been *Volantium*, Horsley *Virosidum*, and others *Olenacum*. The Law family take the title of earl from this place. Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELLENBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Leigh. Manchester is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £137.

ELLENHALL, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles S. of Eccleshall, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Stafford. This was formerly a seat of the Nöels. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £91. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture. There is an oak tree here of an extraordinary size. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

ELLENTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldborough, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Boroughbridge.

ELLERBECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Osmotherley, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Northallerton.

ELLERBURN, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Pickering, the nearest railway station on the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern line. It includes the tnshps. of Farmanby and Wilton. A small rivulet, called Thornton Beck, runs through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Wilton annexed, £131, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, originally in the Saxon style of architecture, but having been repaired at different times, other styles have been introduced. It has a tower and porch, and is dedicated to St. Hilda. It contains an ancient font, register chest, and piscina. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Rev. John R. Hill is lord of the manor. There is a chapel-of-ease at Wilton.

ELLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Swine, and 6 N. of Hedon. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Woodall, a handsome seat, is the principal residence.

ELLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Lythe, and 7 N.W. of Whitby. It is situated near the coast.

ELLERDINE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall-Magna, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Wellington.

ELLERGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, near the town of Orton.

ELLERHOLM, an island. *See* ELLWICK, Orkney Islands.

ELLERINGTON, a quarter in the par. of Haydon, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Hexham. It is situated near the river Tyne.

ELLERKER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Brantingham, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of South Cave, and 3 miles N.W. of Brough, its post town. The Hull and Selby railway crosses the township. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the vic. of Brantingham, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The Bishop of Ripon is lord of the manor.

ELLERS, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the par. of Cantley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Doncaster.

ELLERTON-ABBEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Downholme, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Downholme, and 6 S.W. of Richmond. It is situated on the river Swale. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here in the reign of Henry II. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £15 10*s.* 6*d.* J. S. Drax, Esq., is lord of the manor

ELLERTON HALL, a small place in the co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Newport. The river Mees passes through it.

ELLERTON PRIORY, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Howden, near the Bubwith station on the Selby and Market-Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is scattered, is situated on the E. bank of the river Derwent. A priory was founded here in the beginning of the 13th century by William Fitz-Piers for canons of the Semperingham Order. At the Dissolution its revenue was £78 0*s.* 10*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £110. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It formed part of the nave of the ancient abbey church. The charities are Bethell's almshouses, with an endowment of £45 per annum, and others producing about £20. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

ELLERTON-UPON-SWALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding, co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Richmond. This was the birthplace of H. Jenkins, who was born 1500, in the reign of Henry VII., and lived to the great age of 170, dying in the reign of Charles II. In 1743 a monument, with a suitable epitaph, was erected to his memory in the church of Bolton-upon-Swale, where he was interred.

ELLESBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Wendover, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Dunsmore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £285. The church is an ancient Saxon edifice, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains a monumental brass and tombs. There are almshouses and other charities worth nearly £100 per annum, and a well-supported school for both sexes. Oliver Cromwell at one time resided at Chequers Court in this parish, now occupied by a branch of the Russell family. In the neighbourhood are some remains of ancient entrenchments, called "Belinus's Castle."

ELLESMERE, a div. of the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, contains the pars. of Welsh Hampton, Hordley, Loppingdon, and parts of Ellesmere and Middle, comprising together above 40,000 acres.

ELLESMERE, a par. and market town, partly in the Ellesmere div. of the hund. of Pimhill, and partly in the hund. of Maylor, cos. Salop and Flint, 6 miles N.E. of the Whittington station on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 16 N.W. of Shrewsbury, and 169 from London. It is situated on the Ellesmere canal, near the celebrated lake or mere anciently called *Aels mere*, from which it derives its name. The par. includes a large number of tnshps., of which Colemere, Cockshutt, Dudleston, and Penley are the principal. According to the Domesday Survey it appears to have belonged to Earl Roger, and afterwards, in the reign of Edward III., was bestowed upon the Lestranges, and from them came to the families of Kynaston, Stanley, and ultimately to the Egertons, to whom it gives the title of earl. There was a castle here, the possession of which was frequently contested by the English and Welsh chiefs; of this there are no remains, the site is used as a bowling-green, and from it there is a magnificent view over nine or ten counties. In addition to the larger lake, which is bordered on one side by the town, and on the other by the grounds of Oakley Park, there are six small ones, varying in extent from 50 to 120 acres. The neighbourhood abounds with various species of ferns and mosses. The town does not present any particular appearance of antiquity; it is well paved, clean, lighted with gas, and the houses tolerably well built. It has a market-place, in which is situated the townhall, a substantial edifice of brick faced with freestone. The principal employments are malting, iron and brass founding (both extensively carried on), and tanning. There are also stocking makers and flax spinners. The Ellesmere canal, with its several branches, affords great facilities for the transmission of goods to all parts of the country. It unites the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, forming a line of navigation from Liverpool to Bristol, and opens a communication with North Wales. Petty sessions are held here on the first Monday in every month, and it is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The government of affairs is vested in two bailiffs, chosen annually. There is a mechanics' institution, with a good library. At a short distance from the town, near the margin of the lake, is the house of industry for the Ellesmere Poor-law Union, which comprises nine parishes or places in the county of Salop, and the like number in the county of Flint. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £386. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure of ancient date, but has recently undergone extensive repairs. It is in the form of a cross, with a lofty embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and containing a clock and a peal of eight bells. On the S. of the chancel is a chapel, containing monuments of the Kynastons, the ceiling of which is elaborately groined. There are also the following district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs., and in the patron. of the vicar, viz. Cockshutt, val. £86; Dudleston, val. £238; and Penley, val. £105. The parochial charities produce about £115 per annum, £23 of which is for school purposes. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are National schools for both sexes, and a school for instructing youth in the higher branches of education. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor. Tuesday is the market day for corn, butter, cheese, and poultry. Fairs are held on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday in each month, for horses, cattle, and live stock.

ELLESMERE PORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Eastham, co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles N. of the city of Chester. It is situated on the banks of the river Mersey, at the entrance to the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of the bishop.

ELLINGHAM, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Ringwood, its post town and railway station on the London and South-Western railway, and 4 S. of Fordingbridge. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon. A cell to St. Saviour's, Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by W. de Salariis, of which there are some traces, and given to Eton by Henry VI. The surface is flat and the soil a gravelly loam, mixed with sand. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £159, in the patron. of Eton College. The church occupies the site of the ancient cell, some portions of it being the same materials. It is dedicated to St. Mary. In the churchyard is a plain stone commemorating the execution of Lady Lisle, who was beheaded by Judge Jeffreys in her old age, on a charge of harbouring rebels in her mansion of Moyle's Court. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Earl of Normanton is lord of the manor.

ELLINGHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the S. div. of the ward of Bamborough, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Belford, and 8 N. of Alnwick. The Newham station on the North-Eastern railway is about 2 miles N.E. of the village, which is situated near the coast of the North Sea. The par. includes the tnshps. of North and South Charlton, Chat Hill, Doxford, Preston, and the hmlt. of Tynley. Coal and limestone are obtained here in great quantities. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £538, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Maurice, and originally founded in the 12th century; it has recently been rebuilt. The register commences in 1697. There is also a district church at South Charlton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £160, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland two turns, and the dean and chapter one turn.

ELLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, E. div. of co. Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Loddon, and 2 N.E. of Bungay, its post town. It is situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Bungay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £414, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower. The register commences in 1538. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. John Kerrich, Esq., is lord of the manor. Ellingham Hall is the principal residence.

ELLINGHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Attleborough, its post town and nearest railway station. The village is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Little Ellingham annexed, £735. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a spacious structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There is a British school for boys and girls. Ellingham Hall, an ancient mansion surrounded by a moat, is now a farmhouse.

ELLINGHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Great Ellingham, and nearly 5 N.W. of Attleborough. At the time of the Conquest, this place is said to have been 3 miles long, but is now only a small hamlet. The common lands were enclosed in 1769, when an allotment of 40 acres was assigned to the poor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, annexed to the rect.* of Great Ellingham. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower on the S. side. There are charities producing about £45 per annum.

ELLINGSTRING, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Masham. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

ELLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodhorn, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Morpeth. It is situated on a small stream, near the coast.

ELLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, hund. of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. It is situated within a short distance of Ramsgate. A fair is held here on the 10th August.

ELLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles W. of Huntingdon, and 6 N.E. of Kimbolton, its post town. A small tributary of the river Ouse passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £170, in the patron. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There are charities for the church and poor, producing nearly £60 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. The Rev. Frederick Beadon is lord of the manor.

ELLINGTON, NETHER AND OVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, York, and partly in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N. of Masham. There is a school for the children of the township. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

ELLINORTON, a vil. in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland.

ELLISFIELD, or ILLSFIELD, a par. in the Basingstoke div. of the upper half of the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 5 miles S. of Basingstoke, its post town. By some this is supposed to derive its name from Ella the Saxon, who here gained a victory over the Britons. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £295. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Martin. The charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a small school. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

ELLISTON, or ELLIOTSTON, a tower in the par. of Lochwinnoch, co. Renfrew, Scotland. It stands near Castle-Semple Loch, and was the ancient seat of the Sempill family.

ELLOE, a wap. in the parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, It is situated in the S.E. part of the co., adjoining the cos. of Cambridge and Norfolk, and contains the pars. of Cowbit, Crowland, Fleet, Gedney, Holbeach, Moulton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Long Sutton, St. Mary Tydd, Weston, Whaplode, and parts of Deeping Fen, comprising an area of about 148,500 acres.

ELLON, a district in co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by the sea on the E. and extends westerly to the basin of the Ythan. It includes the pars. of Cruden, Ellon, Foveran, Logie Buchan, Slains, Methlick, Forvie, Tarves, and Udny, and gives name to a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen embracing the above pars. The Free Church district of Ellon comprehends Cruden, Ellon, Udny, New Machar, and Old Meldrum.

ELLON, a par. and post town in the district of its name, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 15 miles N. of Aberdeen, and 126 from Edinburgh. It is surrounded by Deer, Cruden, Logie Buchan, Udney, Tarves, and New Deer, Its length is 9 miles, its breadth 5. The surface is broken and hilly, with much heath, and is traversed on the E. by the river Ythan. The soil is unproductive. This par. is a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £219. The church was built in 1777. There are a Free and United Presbyterian church, Congregational and Episcopal chapels, and six schools, two of which are parochial. Haddo House is the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen; Ellon House that of the Gordon family. The village is situated on the banks of the Ythan, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead. Here are three branch banks, a savings-bank, and benefit societies. In former times the court of the earldom of Buchan sat here. The site of the court (the moat hill) is now occupied by one of the principal inns. The monks of Kinloss anciently owned the church of Ellon with its lands. There is a good salmon fishery.

ELLOTHORP, a hmlt. in the par. of Edenham, wap. of Beltisloe, co. Lincoln, 4 miles W. of Bourne.

ELLOUGH, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Beccles, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints, and contains a brass of Margaret Chowt (1607). There is a parochial school for both sexes. A good parsonage house has recently been built. The Earl of Gosford is lord of the manor.

ELLOUGHTON-CUM-BROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of South Cave, and 10 N.E. of Hull. It includes the tnshps. of Brough and Wauldby. The former is a post town and railway station on the North-Eastern line. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is built in the form of a cross, with stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is very ancient. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. The Calvinists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Miss Broadley is lady of the manor.

ELLSRICLE, or ELLSRIDGHILL, a vil. in the par. of Wallston, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Biggar. It stands at the extreme S. of the parish, and contains a Free church and a school. Stone coffins were found here some years ago.

ELLWICK, a vil. on the island of Shapinshay, Orkney Islands, Scotland. It is situated opposite to Ellerholm Island, on the harbour of its name.

ELM, a par. in the hund of Wisbeach, co. Cambridge, 2 miles S.E. of Wisbeach, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. The Wisbeach canal passes through the parish. The land is chiefly pasture and arable, with 25 acres of plantation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The parish church is a stone structure, with square tower surmounted by a spire. It is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1550. There is also a district church at Friday Bridge, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, above £50 of which is for education. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is an endowed school for boys. A tesselated pavement was found adjoining Needham Hall, which was taken down in 1804. In the vicinity numerous Roman coins have been found.

ELM, a par. in the hund. of Fromo, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Frome, its post town, and 3 from the railway station. It is situated on the river Frome, surrounded by beautiful scenery. The hmlt. of Little Elm is in the par. This place abounds with limestone and there are several kilns at work. There are likewise iron works, giving employment to many of the people. On the banks of the Frome are various mills and several manufactories for agricultural implements. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath, val. £193. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with a fine Norman arch at the W. entrance. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1697. There is a National school for boys and girls. In the vicinity of the village there are remains of a Roman camp on the edge of a precipice. William Strachey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELM, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

ELM, or NORTH ELM, a tythg. in the par. of Chew-Magna, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol.

ELMBRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Dodderhill, upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Droitwich, its post town and railway station on the West Midland line, and 4 S.W. of Bromsgrove. It is situated on a small stream known as Hampton Brook. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to the vic. of Dodderhill. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, and has one brass. George Penrice, Esq., is lord of the manor. Elmbridge Green is the principal residence.

ELMBRIDGE, or EMLEY, HUNDRED, one of the 13 subdivisions of Surrey, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the river Thames, E. by the hunds. of Kingston and Effingham, S. by Effingham, and W. by the hund. of Woking. It is in two divs.; the first contains the pars. of East and West Moulesey, Walton-on-Thames, and Weybridge. The second div. contains the pars. of Cobham, Esher, Stoke-Dabernon, and part of Thames Ditton, comprising together an area of about 21,000 acres.

ELMDON, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.W. of Coleshill, and 6 S.E. of Birmingham, its post town. The Hampton-in-Arden station on the London and North-Western railway is 3 miles to the W. of the village. It is situated near the Birmingham and Warwick canal, on the London and Holyhead road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £230. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The charities are small. Charles Alston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELMDON, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Saffron Walden. Royston is its post town. The Audley End station on the Great Eastern railway is 4½ miles S.E. of the village. This place, which is ancient, is situated at the extreme N.W. of the county, bordering upon Cambridge. The surface is hilly, and the soil rests on a substratum of chalk. The village is built on the declivities of two low hills, and has a picturesque appearance. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Wendon Lofts. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains a monumental brass. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, £17 of which are an endowment for Crawley's school. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are remains of an ancient place of interment. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1824. The Rev. R. Wilkes is lord of the manor.

ELMER, a hmlt. in the par. of Middleton, hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles E. of Bognor. There is a coastguard station.

ELMHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N. of East Dereham. Thetford is its post town. It is situated on the river Wensum, and is a railway station on the Great Eastern line. This was once a city and seat of a diocese in the kingdom of the East Angles, from the latter part of the 7th century till 950, when the see was united to that of Dunwich, and subsequently transferred to Thetford and thence to Norwich. The Episcopal palace, situated on a neighbouring hill, was converted by Bishop Spencer, in the reign of Richard II., into a castle with a double entrenchment, of which there are some few remains, probably of the keep. The village is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the river Wensum, and is spacious and well built. Petty sessions are held on the first Wednesday in alternate months. The old park of the Earl of Leicester in this parish comprises about 500 acres, well wooded. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £316. The church is a spacious edifice of considerable architectural beauty—cruciform, with a lofty square tower containing a peal of eight bells, surmounted by a slender spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and contains remains of a beautiful screen and some handsome monuments. The register commences in 1538. There are some small parochial charities, £20 of which are for education. The Independemts have a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls. A great many antiquities, consisting of Roman coins, urns, &c., have been found in this neighbourhood. Lord Sondes, of Elmham Hall, is lord of the manor of Elmham Nawers, and the Dean and Chapter of Norwich lords of that of North Elmham, both in this parish. From the altar in the church ran a subterranean passage to the bishop's palace.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Bungay, and 5 N.W. of Halesworth, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of St. Nicholas annexed, £270. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a circular Norman tower and a beautiful arch at the S. entrance still perfect. The other parts of the church have been rebuilt at various dates. This and the following Elmhams give name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. Sir R. Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. CROSS, or SANDCROFT, a par. as above, 5 miles S.W. of Bungay, and 4 N.E. of Harleston, its post town. There was formerly a monastic establishment here, the remains of which are surrounded by a moat. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Homersfield, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a neatly built edifice with square embattled tower, and Norman arch at the S. entrance. St. Margaret's Hall is the principal residence. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. JAMES, a par. as above, 5 miles N.W. of Halesworth, and 7 S.W. of Bungay. Harleston is its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300. The church is a compact structure with square embattled tower. There are charitable bequests producing about £20 per annum. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient building called the Minster.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. MARGARET, a par. as above, 5 miles N.W. of Halesworth, and 5 E. of Harleston, its post town. The bishops of Norwich had formerly a palace here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of St. Peter annexed, £250. The church is a plain structure, with a Norman arched doorway on the S. side. The parochial estates, producing £70 per annum, are vested in the trustees for charitable uses. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. MICHAEL, a par. as above, 4 miles S. of Bungay, its post town. The living is a vic. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Rumburgh. The church is ancient. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. NICHOLAS, a par. as above, 5 miles N.W. of Halesworth. The living is a rect. annexed to that of All Saints. There is no church, and only a few scattered houses.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. PETER, a par. 1 mile to the N.E. of the above, and 4 miles S. of Bungay. The living is a rect. annexed to that of St. Margaret. The church is an ancient structure with square embattled tower. There are charitities for the poor producing nearly £10 per annum. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor. St. Peter's Hall, the old seat of the Tasburghs, is now a farmhouuse.

ELMHURST, a tnshp. united with Curborough in the par. of St. Chad, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Lichfield. Elmhurst Hall is the principal residence.

ELMINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Oundle, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of the town of Oundle. The Peterborough railway passes in the neighbourhood.

ELMIRE WITH CRAKEHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Thirsk, its post town.

ELMLEY. *See* Emley, co. York.

ELMLEY CASTLE, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.E. of Pershore, its post town, and 4 S.W. of the Evesham station on the West Midland line. This was formerly a market town, but is now only a small village. Kersoe is a hamlet in this parish. A castle was built here in early times, and held by the Beauchamp and other families. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, founded a college or chantry here for eight priests, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some handsome monuments to the Savage family, and one to the Earl of Coventry. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Elmley Park is the principal residence. Bishop Bonner is said to have been born here. The Earl of Beauchamp takes the title of viscount from this place. On Bredon Hill are the ruins of a castle surrounded by a moat.

ELMLEY, ISLE OF, a par. in the isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Queenborough. It is situated on, and nearly surrounded by, the Swale, across which there is a ferry to Milton. In the village is a coastguard station. The land is principally rich sheep pasture. It was once an island, but is now connected by a narrow neck of land with the isle of Sheppy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £340, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James, and was for long in ruins, but has recently been repaired.

ELMLEY LOVETT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.W. of Droitwich, and 5 S.E. of Bromsgrove. The Hartlebury station on the West Midland line is about 1½ mile to tho N.W. of tho village. It contains the hmlts. of Bellington and Snead's Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £527, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church has been rebuilt with the exception of the spire, which is ancient, and contains six bells. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum, £81 of which is for education, and a portion for keeping the church in repair. The Rev. William Orme Foster is lord of the manor. The Lygon family take from this place the title of viscount.

ELM, LITTLE, a hmlt. in tho par. of Elm, hund. of Frome, co. Somerset.

ELMORE, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and about 4 miles distant from the railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn. The greater portion of the land is meadow and pasture. A rock here obstructs the course of the Severn, and renders it unnavigable at low water. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £73. The church is an ancient stone structure with an embattled tower at the W. end. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains monuments of the Guise family. Thero are charities producing about £17 per annum, and a free school for both sexes. Elmore Court, the ancient seat of the Guise family, is a handsome Elizabethan mansion, situated on an eminence. Sir J. W. Guise is lord of the manor.

ELMORE GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Motcombe, co. Dorset, half a mile N. of Shaftesbury. The supply of water for that town is drawn from several wells in this neighbourhood.

ELMSALL, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of South Kirkby, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of South Kirkby, and 6½ S.E. of Pontefract. It is situated on the London and Doncaster road, and includes the hmlts. of Mensthorpe and Wrangbrook. Colonel Cholmley is lord of the manor. Elmsall Lodge is the principal residence.

ELMSALL, SOUTH, a tnshp. as above, 7 miles S.E. of Pontefract. It is situated near the little river Skelbrook. There are both steam and wind mills for grinding corn, also malt-kilns. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a school for both sexes. Colonel Cholmley is lord of the manor.

ELMSETT, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Hadleigh, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 8 N.W. of Ipswich. It is situated on a tributary of the river Orwell. There is a dropping well in this parish, the water of which is said to possess a healing virtue for certain complaints. This was the birthplace of the Rev. John Boyse, one of the translators of the Bible. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £580, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure of flint. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains some old monuments. The register commences in 1684. There are charities producing about £3 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

ELMSHURST. *See* Elmhurst, co. Stafford.

ELMSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 4 miles E. of Colchester, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated in the vicinity of the old Roman road, Stone Street, and includes the hmlt. of Elmstead Market, where a market was formerly held. It is supposed to derive its name from the number and luxuriant growth of the elm-trees on the banks of tho river Colne. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £310, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is a small stone structure, dedicated to SS. Anne and Lawrence. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. Elmstead Hall is the principal residence. A fair is held on the 15th May, chiefly for toys.

ELMSTED, a par. in the lathe of Shepway, hund. of Stouting, co. Kent, 7 miles N.E. of Ashford, its post town, and 5 E. of Wye, the nearest railway station on the Canterbury branch of the South-Eastern line. Hops are much cultivated, and there is a considerable tract of common. The parish is well wooded. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £80, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. James, and contains several monumental tablets. There is a free school, supported by Sir Courtney Honeywood, Bart., whose seat is Evington, in this parish.

ELMSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Hinckley, its post town. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. A portion of the army of Richard III. encamped here on the night preceding the battle of Bosworth Field. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, with the perpet. cur. of Earl Shilton annexed, in the patron. of trustees. The church has long gone to decay, there now being only the tower and some bare walls, within which some sturdy elm-trees flourish. It was dedicated to St. Mary. Lady Noel Byron is lady of the manor. Tho land is chiefly marsh, abounding with plants peculiar to that kind of soil.

ELMSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Preston, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles N.W. of Sandwich, 6 E. of Canterbury, and 2 N. of Wingham, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The soil is generally fertile, and hops are cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £240. The church is a small structure, with squaro tower built of flint. It stands on an eminence, and has been recently repaired. The register commences in 1552.

ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE, a par. partly in tho hund. of Westminster, and partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of

Tewkesbury. Cheltenham is its post town and railway station, from which it is distant about 4 miles to the N.W. The par., which is situated on the high road to Worcester, contains the hmlts. of Uckington and Hardwicke. The tithes have been commuted in two separate portions for each of these hamlets. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £233, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It has a battlemented tower, and the exterior of the edifice is adorned with some curious figures in bas-relief. There are some small charities. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are the lords of the manor. Springs similar to those at Cheltenham are met with in this parish.

ELMSTREE, a tythg. in the par. of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Tetbury.

ELMSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Blackburn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Stowmarket, and 1 mile N. of Woolpit, its post town It is a station on the Great Eastern line. The abbots of Bury St. Edmund's at one time had a seat here, which was given by James I. to Sir Robert Gardiner, and is now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £404. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. John. Its walls are strengthened by buttresses, and the tower is lofty. It contains a curious antique font and carved screen, also a marble monument to Sir Robert Gardiner, and several tablets. The charities are Gardiner's almshouses for six poor women, with an endowment producing about £40 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes, also one belonging to the Wesleyans. A fair is held on the 1st November.

ELMTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 7 miles S.W. of Worksop, and 9 N.E. of Chesterfield, its post town and railway station. It includes the hmlt. of Cresswell, from which it is separated by a wide common on the N.E. Limestone is plentiful in the neighbourhood. The soil is a thin marl. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120. The church is a small plain edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. There are a few small charities for the poor. W. H. De Rodes, Esq., is lord of the manor. Jedediah Buxton, the calculating boy, was born here.

ELPHIN, a par., post and market town, in the bar. and co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Strokestown, and 94 from Dublin. The surface is chiefly pasture. It has an excellent soil, with some limestone and bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Ogulla, £354, in the patron. of the crown. The cathedral serves as the parish church; it is a plain edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The interior contains several monuments to the bishops of the diocese. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Shankill and Kilmacumsey. There are twelve schools in the parish. Oliver Goldsmith was born in the neighbourhood, and educated at the diocesan school. The so-called city stands on a considerable eminence, and when viewed at a distance creates a much more favourable impression than upon a close inspection; the majority of the habitations are of one story and thatched. It is a head police station and petty sessions town. Here are a loan-fund, market-house (lately erected), and dispensary within the Carrick-on-Shannon Poor-law Union. The bishop's palace is situated on the road to Boyle, and is a neat old building. The Deanery stands to the W. of the town. The bishopric of Elphin is supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick, who built a monastery here, but no traces remain of the supposed house; it is said to have been converted into a Franciscan abbey in 1450. The diocese in 1833 was annexed to Kilmore and Ardagh. It extends over a large part of Roscommon, Sligo, Galway, and a small part of Mayo. It contains—parishes 76; churches, 33; meeting-houses, 8; Roman Catholic chapels, 80; and 386 day schools. The Roman Catholic diocese contains 43 parishes; the bishop's seat is at Athlone. There are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood. Here are two raths, with caves and ancient burial-grounds, and remains of a cromlech. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 3rd May, 27th June, 26th September, and 10th December.

ELPHINSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Tranent, co. Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Tranent. It is situated on the road from Dalkeith to Haddington. The estate belonged to the Johnstones in the 15th century. There is a square tower here of the 14th century; the mansion to which it is attached was built some two centuries later. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the colliery.

ELRICK, a vil. in the par. of Deer, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles from Deer.

ELSDON, a par. in the S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S.W. of Rothbury, and 20 N.W. of Morpeth. Newcastle is its post town. It is situated near the river Reed, on the high road between Jedburgh and Morpeth, and contains the tnshps. and wards of Elsdon, Byrness, Monkridge, Otterburn, Rochester, Troughend, Woodside, Ramshope, and several hmlts. Coal, iron, and limestone are abundant, and afford employment to the inhabitants. This is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The surface chiefly consists of dreary moors; the eastern part resting upon beds of limestone, and the western upon porphyry and basalt, with some mountain limestone. In the reign of Elizabeth the men of Redesdale lived a nomadic life, pasturing their cattle on the moorlands, and plundering or levying black mail upon their neighbours on both sides of the border, which occasioned frequent dissensions between the English and Scotch authorities. Oats and barley ripen well in some seasons, but wheat seldom comes to perfection. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £803. The parish church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is also a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. Byrness, Otterburn, and Horsley are chapels-of-ease. The charities produce about £82 per annum. There are five schools. In the neighbourhood some Roman relics have been found, also a quantity of human remains. The ancient castle, erected by Sir Robert Taylboys in the 14th century stands near the church, and has the arms of the Umfraville family in the S. porch. The lower story is spanned by a single arch. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

ELSDON WARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland.

ELSECAR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Brampton-Bierlow, par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Barnesley. The neighbourhood abounds in ironstone and coal, which are extensively worked; there are also quarries of excellent building-stone. A branch of the Dearne and Dove canal extends to the village, which is considerable, and contains extensive works for the smelting of pig-iron, and foundries for castings of all kinds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York. There is a village school. Some beautiful fossils are found. Earl Fitzwilliam is the chief proprietor of the land.

ELSENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 4 N.E. of Bishop's Stortford, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Dunmow. It is situated on a tributary of the river Stort, and is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The place is very ancient. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £92, in the patron. of trustees. The church is a small edifice, with square tower, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school. Mrs. Rush is lady of the manor.

ELSEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mumby, Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Alford.

ELSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Oxford, its post town. The river Cherwell runs in the vicinity, and a branch of the London and North-Western railway passes through to Oxford. This was anciently a place of considerable importance, but is now a small hamlet. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £215. The church, built in 1273, is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, and formerly contained three private chapels. This living was held for some time by Wise, the Saxon scholar, and first librarian of the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford. Archbishop Parker was also vicar of the parish. The charitable endowments produce about £10 per annum. In the chancel is preserved a large stone, with an inscription round the edge in Saxon characters, to the memory of Johannes de Chiltenham.

ELSHAM, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of the Barnetby station on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, and 4 N.W. of Brigg, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds. A hospital for Austin Canons was founded here in the 12th century by Beatrix de Amundeville, and dedicated to SS. Mary and Edmund. Its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £83 17*s*. 10*d*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £46, The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure, with handsome western porch. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Elsham Hall is the principal residence. T. G. Corbett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELSING, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of East Dereham, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated near the river Wensum, along the southern bank of which the village is situated in irregular detached portions. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1841. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £299. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, and contains a brass of Sir Hugh de Hastings, and other monumental figures. In the E. window are full-length portraits in stained-glass of Sir Hugh de Hastings and his wife, the supposed founders. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are several small charities and almshouses. Francis Browne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELSLACK, a hmlt. in the par. of Broughton-in-Aredale, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated on the river Aire, and contains the parish church. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £190, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is an ancient stone edifice. The register commences in 1674.

ELSON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Alverstoke, co. Hants, 1½ mile N.W. of Gosport, its post town and nearest railway station. It contains the hmlt. of Hardway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Alverstoke. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls.

ELSON, a tnshp. united with Greenhill, in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Ellesmere.

ELSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 4 miles W. of Godalming, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Farnham. The river Wey passes in the vicinity. Worsted is manufactured here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £78. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and British schools for boys and girls.

ELSTED, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Midhurst, and 6 S.E. of Petersfield, its post town. It is situated at the foot of an eminence, known as Beacon Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with the rect. of Treyford and cur. of Didling annexed, £331. The church is a very old edifice, and is not at present in use. The register commences in 1571. There is a National school. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor.

ELSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Edenham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Corby. It is situated on the river Glen. This is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds.

ELST LOCH, in the par. of Criech, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It lies near Bonar Bridge, and is about 2 miles long, with excellent trout fishing. The Elst Water connects it with Dornock Firth.

ELSTOB, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Stainton, N.E. div. of the Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 7 miles N.E. of Darlington. This is supposed to be the place where Ella, the Danish chief, first pitched his tent. The trustees of Lord Eldon are the lords of the manor.

ELSTON, a chplry. in the par. of East Stoke, N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5½ miles S.W. of Newark. The village, which is considerable, adjoins the village of Elston. The living is a cur. annexed to East Stoke, in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of the bishop. The chapel here is a small ancient structure, with a Saxon doorway. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ELSTON, a tythg. in the par. of St. George Orcheston, hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Amesbury.

ELSTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.W. of Newark, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Southwell. The Fiskerton station on the Midland Counties line is 3 miles to the N.W. The river Trent passes within 2 miles of the village, and on its bank is a wharf for landing coal and other goods for supply of the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £375. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small edifice, the greater part of which was rebuilt by the late W. B. Darwin, Esq. It contains monuments of the Darwin family, to whom the manor belongs. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum, £24 of which is for the school and almshouses for four widows, founded by Mrs. Ann Darwin. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a free school.

ELSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Preston. It is situated on the river Ribble.

ELSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 1 mile S. of Bedford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on a tributary of the river Ouse, and the Luton road passes through the village. An abbey or nunnery was founded here by Judith, niece of William I., of which there are still some traces. At the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £325 2*s*. 1*d*. The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £75. The church, originally the conventual church of the abbey, is an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture, with lofty tower and steeple. It is dedicated to St. Helen, and contains several ancient monuments, tablets, and brasses. The parochial charities produce nearly £50 per annum. The Independents have a chapel. This was the birthplace of John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." His cottage and forge is still shown. Elstow House is the principal residence. W. H. Whitbread, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELSTREE, or IDLESTREE, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, lib. of St. Alban's, co. Hertford, 4 miles W. of Barnet, and 3 N.W. of Edgware. Stanmore is its post town, and the Harrow station of the London and North-Western railway is about 5½ miles S.W. of the village. It is situated on the St. Alban's road and old Watling Street, bordering on Middlesex, a part of the village being in that county. The manor was part of the demesne of St. Alban's Abbey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £304, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a fine structure, with tower and spire, dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and has been enlarged. The charities produce nearly £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are several good residences, and about a mile S. of the village are the foundations of the ancient city of *Sulloniacum*.

ELSTRONWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Humbleton, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile S. of Humbleton, and 4 miles N.E. of Hedon. The Keyingham Level Drain passes through the township. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the vic. of Humbleton, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The chapel-of-ease is a plain structure, built in the reign of Henry VIII., and contains monuments of the Bell family. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is an endowed free school.

ELSTUB AND EVERLEY, a hund. in the E. div. of the co. Wilts. It includes the pars. of Collingbourne-Ducis, Enford, Everley, Fittleton, Fyfield, Ham, Little Hinton, Netheravon, Patney, Rollston, Stockton, Westwood, Wroughton, and parts of Collingbourne-Kingston, and Overton, comprising an area of 40,590 acres.

ELSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John, Newcastle, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the northern bank of the Tyne, and was part of the demesne of Tynemouth Priory. Coals were obtained here as far back as the 13th century, and now, together with the quarries, lead and copperas works, give employment to the people. The village contains many good houses and various manufactories, particularly a tower for casting shot, 175 feet high, erected in 1796. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £258, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. Elswick Hall is the principal residence. At Quarry-field good building stone is extensively quarried.

ELSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Poulton-in-the-Fylde, and 6 N. of Kirkham. Elswick Lodge is the principal residence.

ELSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Caxton, and 10 N.W. of Cambridge. St. Ives is its post town, and the Offord station on the Great Northern line is about 7 miles to the W. of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £480. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome structure, with a lofty tower and pinnacles. The register commences in 1540. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, £52 of which is an endowment for Franklin's almshouses. Here is a chapel belonging to the Particular Baptists, and a National school for both sexes, also an Infant school. Philip Gardner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blackheath, Sutton-at-Hone lathe, co. Kent, 2 miles S. of Woolwich, and 8 S.E. of London, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the road from London to Maidstone, S. of Shooter's Hill, which is included in the par., and the ext. par. hmlt. of Mottingham joins it to the S. of Eltham church. The nearest railway station is Lewisham, on the North Kent line, about 2 miles W. of the town. This was formerly a market town, and is of ancient date. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Alteham;* and a palace was built here about the 12th century, which was the occasional abode of royalty from the time of Henry III. to the reign of Queen Mary. Edward II. had a son born here, and in the reign of Edward III. parliaments were held. Eltham is within the Metropolitan Police district, and jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. The town is clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £355. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains monuments of the Shaw family. In the churchyard were interred Bishop Horne; Sir William Baines, Bart.; and Doggett, the comedian, whose bequest of a coat and badge is annually contended for on the 1st August by six young watermen of the river Thames. Christ Church, a modern structure in the early English style, is a district church at Shooter's Hill. The charitable endowments of the parish produce altogether about £560 per annum, the principal of which are Passey's almhouses, with £235, Philpot's, £166, and Leggatt's school bequest of £24. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls; also an infant school. There are some remains of the ancient palace, consisting for the most part of the great hall, some walls, parts of windows, and underground passages. Eltham Park and Eltham Place are the principal residences.

ELTHORNE, a hund., one of the 6 subdivisions of Middlesex, situated in the western part of the co., is bounded on the N. by the co. of Hertford, E. by the hund. of Gore, S. by the hund. of Isleworth, and W. by the co. of Bucks. It contains the pars. of Cowley, Cranford, Great Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Northolt, Norwood Precinct, Perrivale, and Ruislip, together comprising about 36,000 acres.

ELTISLEY, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 2 miles N.W. of Caxton, its post town, and 5 E. of St. Neot's, the nearest railway station. Previous to the Norman Conquest there was a nunnery here, with which is connected a traditionary account of a Scottish princess, Pandiania, taking refuge and being buried within its precincts. The village is situated on the road from Cambridge to Oxford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £51. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Near the church on the S. side was a famous well, still called St. Pandiania's Well, but now filled up with rubbish.

ELTON, a par. in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Stockton-on-Tees, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Darlington. The road between the two towns passes through the village, which consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £170. The church is a small stone structure recently erected, with handsome E. window. Elton Hall is the principal residence.

ELTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of Bingham, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Grantham. It is situated near the Grantham canal. The road between the above towns passes through the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £286. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. Michael. Some years back a great number of small silver coins of the reign of Henry II. were found in the churchyard. There is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. W. F. Norton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles N.E. of Oundle, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Peterborough. It is situated on the N.W. border of the co., on the river Nen, and 1 mile W. of the Elton station on the London and North-Western railway. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1807. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £478, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. The church is a handsome structure, with stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. The charities consist of Cooper's almshouses, with an income of £160 per annum, and a school for boys with an endowment of about £40 per anunm. There are also schools for girls and infants. Earl Carysfort, whose seat is Elton Hall, is lord of the manor.

ELTON, a small place in the co. of Berks, 5 miles N.E. of Hungerford. The river Kennet passes through it.

ELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile from Bury, of which it may be considered a suburb. It is situated close to the Yorkshire and Lancashire railway, and the two places, Starling and Summerseat, are included in the township. Here are chemical works, and cotton is largely manufactured. Bleaching and dyeing are also carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £230, in the patron. of the rector. The church is a fine stone edifice of Norman architecture, dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school for both sexes, and a large Sunday-school.

ELTON, a chplry. in the par. of Youlgreave, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 1 mile N.W. of Winster, its post town, and 6 miles S. of Bakewell. It is situated at the base of Mouldridge Hill. Lead and small quantities of iron-ore are found here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £98, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church is a modern structure erected on the site of the old one, and is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and also schools. William Pole Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1809.

ELTON, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Wigmore, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Ludlow. It is situated on the turnpike road between the two towns. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. There is some fine oak timber. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £145. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with tower. It contains some old carvings and tablets, and a register chest of rather ancient date. There are small charities of about £2 per annum. Mrs. Salwey is lady of the manor.

ELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Warmingham, hund. of Northwich, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Sandbach, a station on the North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Wenlock, and the Trent and Mersey canal passes through the township. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Lord Crewe is lord of the manor, and owner of the soil.

ELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-le-Moors, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Frodsham, and 6 N.E. of Chester. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor. Elton Hall is the principal residence.

ELTON WATER, a lake under Great Langdale Pike, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Ambleside. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and the river Brathay flows through it. The banks are low, but well wooded.

ELTRINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Prudhoe, and 12 miles W. of Newcastle. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated on the S. bank of the Tyne, across which there is a ferry. The ext. par. place of Masters Close joins this tnshp., and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway intersects it. Coal is abundant, and fire-bricks are manufactured.

ELVASTON, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and 2 S. of the Draycott station on the Derby and Nottingham branch of the Midland Counties railway. It is situated between the rivers Derwent and Trent, and is intersected by the road from Derby to London. It includes the hmlts. of Ambaston and Thurlston. Alabaster is found here. The soil is a rich loam, resting upon a substratum of gravel. The land is chiefly pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £350. The church is an ancient structure with a lofty tower, surmounted by pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and contains monuments to the Stanhope and Harrington families. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, £100 of which is solely for the poor. Elvaston Castle is the seat of the Earl of Harrington, who is lord of the manor.

ELVEDEN, or ELDEN, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.W. of Thetford, its post town, and 5 S. of Brandon. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The land is chiefly arable, with a portion of woodland. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £360. The church is an ancient structure, having a thatched roof and square tower of flint, surmounted by four full-sized statues. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. Elden Hall is the principal residence. Admiral Keppel took from this place the title of viscount. William Newton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELVESTON. *See* Elston, co. Nottingham.

ELVET, a hund. in the W. div. of the co. Carmarthen, contains the pars. of Abergwilly, Abernant, Convil-in-Elvet, Kenarth, Llangeler, Llanllawddog, Llanpumpsaint, Merthyr, Newchurch, Panboyr, Irelach-ar-Bettws, parts of Kilrhedin and Llanegwad.

ELVETHAM, a par. in the hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Winchfield, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Odiham. The Fleetpond station of the London and South-Western railway is about 2 miles S.E. of the village. The springs in this neighbourhood are highly chalybeate. A range of gently rising hills crosses the parish from N. to S. On the flat summit of one of these is the village of Hartford Bridge. The soil in the higher ground is gravelly, and in the valley a rich loam, alternating with sand and peat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £235. The church is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, £27 of which is the school endowment. Elvetham Hall is the seat of Lord Calthorpe, who is lord of the manor. It formerly belonged to the Marquis of Hertford, who, in 1591, entertained Queen Elizabeth here for four days. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

ELVET, OLD AND NEW, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, in the city and co. palatine of Durham, consists of two long streets, forming the eastern div. of the city. It is situated on the banks of the river Wear, across which is Elvet Bridge, and has within its limits St. Oswald's church, the court-house, county gaol, and the racccourse on Elvet Moor.

ELVINGSTON, a vil. in the par. of Gladsmuir, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Tranent.

ELVINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of York. The village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the Derwent, across which there is a stone bridge. Salmon fishing is carried on here to a considerable extent. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £280, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a neat brick structure, rebuilt in the early part of the present century, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a day school for both sexes. S. Wormald, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Manor House, Brinkworth Hall, and The Villa are the principal residences.

ELVIS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 10 miles N. of Haverfordwest. It is situated in the vicinity of St. Bride's Bay. There are some indications of silver, but not in sufficient quantity to be remuneratively worked. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £72, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Teilant.

ELWAND, or ALLAN WATER, a branch of the Tweed, in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, between Melrose and Abbotsford.

ELWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Upway, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Dorchester.

ELWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Belford, N. div. of Bamborough ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Belford. It is situated on the coast. Small shellfish are abundant here.

ELWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hart, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles W. of Hart, and 8 N.E. of Stockton-upon-Tees. This was formerly the property of the Neville family. Here is a meet for the Durham hounds.

ELWICK HALL, a par. in the N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 6 miles W. of Hartlepool, and 9 N. of Stockton-upon-Tees. Ferry Hill is its post town. It is situated near the Beacon Hill. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £542, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. It stands on an acclivity, and is approached on one side by a flight of steps rising from the dell which separates this place from the village of Elwick. There is a parochial school. Elwick Hall is the principal residence.

ELWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Weymouth.

ELWORTH, a vil. in the par. of Sandbach, co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Sandbach. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sandbach. The church is dedicated St. Peter.

ELWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Williton and

Freemanners, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Watchet, and 12 W. of Taunton, its post town. The Trowbridge station of the West Somerset railway is 3 miles to the N. of the village. On Willett Hill, in this parish, is a lofty tower, from the summit of which is obtained an extensive prospect over the Bristol Channel and the surrounding country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £300. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Martin. There is a National school for both sexes. John Blommart, Esq., is lord of the manor. Willett House is the principal residence. On Brendon Hill, about a mile from the village, are the Elworthy Burroughs, a British encampment, and several tumuli.

ELWY, a river rising in co. Denbigh, near Gwytherin, and joining the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

ELY, a hund. in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge; contains the city of Ely, and the pars. of Downham and Littleport. Besides the above, the Isle of Ely comprises the hunds. of North and South Witchford, March, Thorney, Whittlesea, and Wisbeach, including the whole of the land which, in ancient times, rose above the water of the surrounding marshes. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, who appoints the magistrates. The land is extremely productive, consisting principally of rich black earth and loam, with patches of turf-moor, and is intersected by numerous dykes, or cuts, to carry off the waters of the Fens.

ELY, a city, market and assize town, in the hund. of the same name, in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 16 miles from Cambridge by road, or 15 by rail, and 67 from London by road, or 72½ by rail. This city is situated on a considerable eminence in the middle of the county, near the river Ouse, and forms the capital of the division of Cambridge called the Isle of Ely. Its boundaries include 17,480 acres, and, according to the census of 1861, contained 1,559 houses, with a population of 7,428 inhabitants, against 6,176 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,252 in the decennial period. There are railways to Cambridge, London, Lynn, Huntingdon, and Peterborough, and water communication with Cambridge, London, Lynn, and Wisbeach, by means of the river Ouse and canals. Its name, Ely, is derived from the Saxon *eleg* or *elge*, signifying an "eel," referring to the number of eels found in the neighbourhood. The city originated from a church founded by Ethelbert at Cratendon Field, afterwards removed to the hill on which now stands the city of Ely, and where St. Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, founded an abbey on her retiring from the court of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, to whom she was married after the death of her first husband, Tondberct, an East Anglian nobleman, from whom she had received as her dower the Isle of Ely. Having taken the veil at Coldingham, she retired hither in 673, became the first abbess, died in 679, and was canonised as a saint. The monastery was destroyed during the Danish invasion of 870, and Ely did not regain importance till 970, when the monastery was refounded by Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester, who purchased the Isle from King Eadgar. He filled his monastery with Benedictines, and appointed Brithnoth, Prior of Winchester, abbot. The charter of King Edgar was confirmed by Canute and Edward the Confessor, and afterwards also by the Pope. The Isle was gallantly defended by Hereward, the Saxon champion, against the repeated attacks of William the Conqueror, but was at length forced to surrender, and most of the property of the monastery was seized: during the government, however, of the Abbot Theodwin it was again restored. Ely was created a bishopric by Henry I. in 1107, who appointed Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, to the new bishopric, at which time the manors belonging to the monastery were divided between the bishopric and the monks, and a prior called the lord prior was appointed to the government of the monastery, which continued to be governed by priors until its dissolution in 1539.—The Isle of Ely held the privileges of a county palatine until the reign of Henry VIII., who, after the surrender of the monastery, granted a charter to convert the conventual church into a cathedral, by the title of the Cathedral Church of the Undivided Trinity. This cathedral, which is an object of great admiration on account of its antiquity and beauty, is one of the most remarkable edifices in England. The more ancient part was erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., but additions were continually made to the noble structure until the year 1534, so that it presents an almost unbroken series of the various styles of architecture which prevailed in England from the Conquest to the Reformation, yet so judiciously blended, and generally so perfect in their kind, as to produce no disagreeable effect by their admixture. The nave is Norman, and is considered one of the rarest specimens of that style in England. The principal feature of the cathedral is the octagon in the centre, built by Alan de Walsingham, after the fall of the original central tower. This unique structure was finished in 1342. The lantern surmounting it is now (1864) being restored as a memorial to the late Dean Peacock. Amongst numerous other improvements, a new arrangement of the choir, the introduction of new and richly ornamented substalls, and the restoration and repolishing of the beautiful piers of Purbeck marble, have been completed. The architect, Mr. G. Basevi, unfortunately lost his life during his superintendence of the work. Progress is now (1864) making in the great work of redecorating the ceiling of the nave, begun by the late Mr. Styleman L'Estrange. The cathedral contains the tombs and effigies of Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, beheaded in 1471, and of bishops Alcock and Goodrich, together with a part of Haddenham cross of the 7th century. A fine old gateway of the time of Richard II. forms the principal entrance to the precincts. At the Bishop's palace is preserved a copy of the Tabula Eliensis, representing the Normans and monks on friendly terms after the siege. The bishops of Ely formerly held *Jura Regalia*, granted them by Henry I., and in consequence appointed their own chief justice and other officers, but this right was abolished by an Act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 87, and it is now vested in the king, whose prerogative it is to appoint a *Custos Rotulorum* for the Isle of Ely.—The city, which is old and irregularly built, chiefly of stone, contains about 1,400 houses, two churches, and five chapels. It consists principally of one long street, is lighted with gas, and partially paved. In the centre of the town is the market-place, containing the corn-exchange and a cattle market, both belonging to the Corn-Exchange, Fairs, and Cattle Market Company. There are docks at Ely, and vessels now come up to the town. The townhall is a spacious building, containing court-rooms, a chapel, and an infirmary, with a house of correction attached. The mechanics' institute, established in 1842, possesses a library containing 2,000 volumes. There are a savings-bank and two private banks. Part of the townspeople are employed in the manufacture of earthenware and tobacco-pipes, and in mills for the working of hemp, flax, and cole-seed oil. Lime burning is also carried on, and there are several breweries.—Quarter sessions are held in the town by the justices of the peace of the Isle, and the assizes by the justices of the Norfolk circuit. This town is also the seat of the Fen office for the corporation of the Bedford Level, which superintends the drainage of a vast district of marsh land.—The diocese of Ely is in the province of Canterbury, and includes Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, with a part of Suffolk, and is divided into four archdeaconries, namely, Ely, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Sudbury. The chapter is composed of a dean, and 6 canons, 4 archdeacons, a chancellor, and 4 minor canons. Nearly 50 livings are in the patronage of the bishop, who is visitor of four colleges at Cambridge, and appoints the master and one fellow of Jesus' College, and holds the right of selecting, out of two nominated by the society, to the head mastership of St. Peter's College. The city, exclusive of the lib. of the college, which is ext. par., comprises the pars. of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity. The livings of both are perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Ely, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The latter church was formerly the chapel of Our Lady, and adjoins the cathedral on the S. side. It was built by the sub-prior Alan in the reign of Edward II., and is considered one of the most perfect buildings of that age. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Independent, Primitive Methodist, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion chapels. There is a grammar school, otherwise called Ely College, founded by Henry VIII. in 1541, under the superintendence of the dean and chapter, who hold the right of appointing the master. The school is free for 24 boys, who, in addition to instruction, receive yearly £3 6*s.* 8*d.* each, but the number of scholars has of late years been considerably increased. There is also a National school for both sexes, and a charity school, founded in 1730 by Mrs. Catherine Needham, who endowed it with lands producing about £400 per annum, for the instruction and clothing of 30 boys, to each of whom £20 is given as an apprentice fee, the proceed of lands granted by Bishop Lancy for that purpose.—The antiquary, Parker; the writer on church law, Sir T. Ridley; Nicholas, Bishop of Ely; Bishop Westfield; and the Benthams, belonged to this city. Many geological curiosities have been discovered in the neighbourhood.—There are extensive gardens in the vicinity of the town, which supply the London market with fruit, asparagus, and other vegetables, extraordinary crops being obtained through the successful system of drainage. The fens have been protected from inundation by artificial banks constructed along the rivers, and mills and steam-engines are employed to pump the drainage into dykes, thence conveyed into the river, thus gaining many acres, now well cropped. Market day is Thursday, for corn and cattle; and fairs are held on Ascension Day and the eight days following, and on the 29th October for horses, cattle, hops, and Cottenham cheese.

ELY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandaff, co. Glamorgan. The river Ely passes through it on its course to the Severn.

ELY, a demesne in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Lower Lough Erne, 4 miles N. of Enniskillin. The demesne includes part of the lough, which is beautifully studded with numerous wooded islets. Ely Lodge is the residence of the Marquis of Ely, a descendant of the Loftus family.

ELY COLLEGE, an ext. par. place in Ely city, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. *See* ELY.

ELYHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Fellon, E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles W. of Felton, and 9 N. of Morpeth.

ELY, HOLY TRINITY, a par. in the isle and city of Ely, co. Cambridge. *See* ELY.

ELY RENTS and ELY PLACE, libs. in the par. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. *See* LONDON.

ELY, ST. MARY, a par. in the isle and city of Ely, co. Cambridge. *See* ELY.

ELY WESTMOOR FEN, in the par. of Holy Trinity, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge.

EMATRIS, a par. in the bar. of Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Ballybay, containing Rockcorry, its post town. On the W. border flows the Cootehill river, and the Cootehill lake lies on the S. The road from Cootehill to Monaghan passes through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £299, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by Richard Dawson in 1729, and is situated at Dawson Grove. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Carrowaugh and Edrigole, also Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, four Sunday and eleven day schools, two assisted by the National Board, and three by the London Hibernian Society. Prominent among numerous seats is Dawson Grove, the residence of Lord Cremorne, surrounded by a well-wooded park. A large rath is seen at Freame Mount.

EMBER AND WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Thames Ditton, second div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, co. Surrey, 2 miles S. of Kingston. It is situated on the river Mole. The South-Western railway passes in the neighbourhood. Ember Court is the principal residence.

EMBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 1 mile S. of Olney, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Newport Pagnel. It is situated near the river Ouse, and is intersected by the road from London to Wellingborough. There are quarries of freestone and good building-stone. Many of the women are employed in making pillow-lace. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £453. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower. It has a handsome E. window, and is dedicated to All Saints. There is a school endowment, and some small charities producing about £30 per annum. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1798. Sir Everard Digby, who was concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, is said to have been buried here.

EMBLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sedgefield, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles S.E. of Sedgefield, and 7 N. of Stockton. It includes the hmlts. of Embleton, East and West Murton, and Swainston. There is a chapel-of-ease served by clergymen from Sedgefield.

EMBLETON, a chplry. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Cockermouth, and 4 E. of Brigham. It contains the hmlts. of Beckhouse, High Side, Shatton, Stanger, and Stanley Hall. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £54. The church is a plain modern structure, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is a parochial school for both sexes. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

EMBLETON, a par. in the S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Alnwick. Chat Hill is its post town. It is situated within 1 mile of the sea-coast, and includes the tnshps. of Broxfield, Brunton, Craster, Dunston, Embleton, Fallowden, Newton, Rennington, Rock, and Stamford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £815, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The parish church of Embleton is a stone structure dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are also the following district churches, which are val. £115 each, and in the patron. of the vicar, viz. Rennington, perpet. cur.,* and Rock, perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, exclusive of an endowment of £8 towards the support of the parochial school. There is a library with reading-room. Lord Tankerville is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the soil.

EMBLEY, a tythg. in the par. of East Wellow, hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 2 miles W. of Romsey. Embley Park is the principal residence.

EMBO, a vil. in the par. of Dornoch, co. Sutherland, Scotland. Chiefly occupied by fishermen.

EMBOROUGH, or EMBORROW, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N. of Shepton-Mallet, and 5 N.E. of Wells. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Wells to Bath, in a well-wooded district, abounding in beautiful scenery. The road winds by the banks of a lake, covering about 10 acres, with a thick wood in the background. Two-thirds of the land is in pasture, the rest arable and wood. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, annexed to the vic.* of Chewton Mendip. The church is a small stone structure, dedicated to St. Mary. John Hippisley, Esq., is lord of the manor. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, and the vicarial for £74.

EMBSAY WITH EASTBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Skipton, its post town and railway station on the Midland Counties line, and 10 N. of Keighley. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wharfe, and about two-thirds of the land is enclosed. A priory was founded here in the 12th century for Augustine canons by William de Meschines, but was shortly after removed to Bolton. Skibeden is a hmlt. included in the tnshp. of Embsay. Limestone quarries are extensively worked, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and worsted mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of Vicar of Skipton. The church is a modern stone edifice, erected on the site of one built about the same time as the priory, and which for a long time was in ruins; the present is in the early English style of architecture, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are a few small charities. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Swedenborgians have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, also a school supported by the Swedenborgians. A spring in the township still bears tho name of St. Cuthbert's Well, the saint to whom the priory was dedicated.

EMLAGH, or IMLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kells, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Borora and Blackwater, and has a fair soil, with a tract of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Newtown, £359, in the patron. of the crown and bishop.

EMLAGHFAD, or EMLYFAD, a par. in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the road from Boyle to Coolaney, and contains its post town, Ballymote. The surface is pleasantly hilly, and the soil fertile. The Awinmore flows through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with four others, £562, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome building in the early English style, erected at Ballymote at the expense of the Earl of Orkney, the Bishop of Killala, E. S. Cooper, Esq., and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels here, and at Kilmorgan, Tumore, and Drumrat. There are Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses in the parish, and seven day schools, three assisted by the National Board, and one by the Roman Catholic clergy. Earlsfield and Temple House are the principal residences. An abbey is alleged to have been founded here by St. Columb. There are ruins of a castle, built in 1300 by Richard de Burgh, second Earl of Ulster; also remains of an old church, and of a lodge of the Knights Templars.

EMLEY, or ELMLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Huddersfield, and 8 S.W. of Wakefield, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Dearne, and includes the hmlts. of Cumberworth-Half and Skelmanthorpe. The village is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, and a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in weaving and in the collieries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £422. The church is a stone edifice, with square embattled tower, and is dedicated to St. Michael. The register commences in 1600. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, £2 of which are for school purposes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists and Reformed Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is an endowed British school. The old family seat of the Ketons has been demolished, and the park divided into farms. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

EMLY, a par., post and market town, and nominal city, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W. of Tipperary. The soil is generally of excellent quality, and the road from Cashel to Charleville passes through the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, val. £132, in the patron. of the bishop. The cathedral serves as the parish church. It is a handsome building in the later English style, erected in 1827 out of the Cathedral Economy Fund. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two hedge-schools. The town, though now but a mere village, was the *Imlagh* and one of the three chief cities, of Ptolemy. It has a police station. The see of Emly is said to have been founded by St. Ailbe, who also founded an abbey in the 6th century, and from whom descended the kings of Munster. In 1568 the see was incorporated with Cashel, and in 1833 these two were united to Waterford and Lismore. It contains 46 parishes, 13 churches, 31 Roman Catholic chapels, and 70 day schools. The Roman Catholic diocese is also incorporated with Cashel. Near the church is a rough stone cross and well, dedicated to St. Ailbe, who died on the 12th September, 527, and on each anniversary of the day numbers of the peasantry throng to pay homage to these relics. An ancient canoe was discovered in this neighbourhood, and other relics have been found in the bogs. Fairs are held on the 21st May and 22nd September.

EMLY, a small hmlt. in the co. Northumberland, 6 miles S. of Hexham. It is situated in the vicinity of the Devil's Water.

EMLYFAD. *See* EMLAGHFAD, co. Sligo.

EMLYGRENNAN, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Coshlea, cos. Tipperary and Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Kilmallock. The soil is generally good. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Limerick. The collegiate church, which stood here, was pulled down in 1641.

EMLYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kenarth, hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen. It is situated in the N.W. of the county, near the river Teify, and includes Newcastle-Emlyn and Aberarad. Earl Cawdor takes the title of viscount from this place.

EMMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Thame. Tetsworth is its post town. The surface is level, and the soil is a strong clay. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £162. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a singular parallelogram-shaped tower, without any visible entrance from the outside. There are a few small charities.

EMMOTLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Frodingham, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Great Driffield. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Hull.

EMNETH, a par. in the Marsh Land div. of the hund. of Freebridge, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Wisbeach, its post town, and about 1 mile S.W. of the Emneth station on the Great Eastern railway. The Wisbeach canal passes close to the village. The land is nearly equally distributed between arable and pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, with a large square tower. It is dedicated to St. Edmund, and contains an altar tomb with the recumbent effigies of Sir Thomas Howard, his wife, and child. There are small charities. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Charles Metcalf, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EMO, a demesne, in the bar. of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Ballymore. The mansion is very ancient, having been a seat of the Mac Ceans, a branch of the Mac Dermott family. In the neighbourhood are numerous earthworks.

EMO PARK, a postal vil. in the par. of Coolbanagher, bar. of Portnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Maryboro'. It stands on the road from Dublin to Limerick, and contains a police station. Emo Park, formerly called Dawson's Grove, is the seat of the Earl of Portarlington. Within the demesne is the parish church.

EMPER, or IMPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmacnevin, bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Mullingar. Here is a castle formerly belonging to the Daltons, and subsequently to the Tuites of Sonna.

EMPINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Rutland, 6 miles E. of Oakham, and 5½ N.W. of Stamford, its post town. It is situated on the river Gwash. The place is ancient, and was formerly a market town, though now only a small village. The manor was possessed anciently by the Normanville and Passeley families, and afterwards passed to the Heathcotes. Petty sessions are held monthly. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure. The interior has Norman and Gothic arches of great beauty, and the windows bear traces of heraldic designs. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a National school with a small endowment. There are some charities for the poor. The tithes have been commuted for a corn-rent under the Enclosure Act of 1794.

EMPSHOT, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Selborne, co. Hants, 5 miles N. of Petersfield, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Alton. The Liss station on the London and South-Western railway is about 2 miles S.E. of the village. Hops are much cultivated in this parish, which is hilly. Stone of good quality is quarried for building purposes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £103. The church is a handsome structure, recently restored. It is dedicated to the Holy Rood, and contains a richly carved oak screen. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. Thomas Butler is lord of the manor.

EMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntingdon, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Kington. The river Arrow flows in the vicinity.

EMSCOTE, or EDMONSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Milverton, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Warwick.

EMSTREY, a tnshp. in the par. of Atcham, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn.

EMSWELL WITH KELLEYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Driffield, Bainton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Great Driffield.

EMSWORTH, a par. and town in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Havant. This was formerly a chplry. of Warblington par., but by a recent Act of Parliament has been made a separate par. It is a post town and railway station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. It is situated on the N. shore of Hayling harbour, along the great road from Southampton and Portsmouth to Brighton *viâ* Chichester, and on the Sussex border, opposite to Thorney Island, at the head of Emsworth Channel, which is navigable along Hayling Island to the English Channel for vessels of 200 tons. At the commencement of the present century, it was only a small fishing village, but from its favourable situation has risen to the importance of a prosperous trading town, having many vessels engaged in the conveyance of goods coastwise, and a number of small craft employed in the oyster fishery. Ship-building, sail-cloth manufacture, rope and brick making, and the breweries, afford employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. Coal is brought here by sea, and the exports are chiefly flour and timber, for which two good quays have been constructed. The town contains many well-built houses, and hot and cold sea-water baths have been erected. Communication with Thorney Island is obtained by a causeway, over which carriages pass at low water, and the environs of the town are studded with pleasant villas. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180, in the patron. of the Rector of Warblington. The church is a modern structure, built in the form of a cross, with two towers at the W. end, and surmounted with octangular turrets, terminating in low spires, between which is the entrance porch. It is dedicated to St. James, and was erected in 1840, at an expense of £1,200. It has since been enlarged by the erection of N. and S. aisles, and has seat-room for upwards of 800 persons. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. Large and handsome National and infant schools have been recently (in 1863) erected at the expense of the present rector. An Act of Parliament has been obtained for reclaiming large portions of the mud-lands in the harbour, the works for which are already commenced. Fairs are held at Easter, the 15th April, and 18th July, for hardware, toys, &c.

EMYVALE, a postal vil. in the par. of Donagh, bar. of Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Monaghan. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and is a police and petty sessions station. Fairs are held on the 2nd of every month.

ENBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Newbury, its post town. The Avon and Kennet canal passes through the parish. The custom of free bench prevails in this manor. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £416. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

ENCHMARSH, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton-Scott, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Church-Stretton.

ENCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Corfe Castle. It is situated on the sea-coast, and gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Eldon, who has a seat here.

ENDCLIFFE, a vil. in the par. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield.

ENDELLION, ST., a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Wadebridge, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Bodmin. It is situated on the coast, about midway between Tintagel Head and Padstow Point, near the bays of Quin and Port Isaac, the fishing town of the latter being within this parish. Copper, lead, manganese, antimony, and the peculiar rock known as "mandlestone," are found here. A large number of the people are engaged in the fisheries, of which the pilchard is the chief. Slate is extensively quarried and shipped hence to various parts of the United Kingdom. Nearly the whole of the land is arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £196, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a stone structure, standing on an eminence, is dedicated to St. Endellion, and having a lofty tower, is regarded as a landmark by the mariner. It is collegiate, and contains three prebends, which are sinecures, exclusive of the rectory, viz. Endellion, Bodmin, or Kings, val. £63, Trehaverock, val. £115, and Mornhays. The Wesleyan and Association Methodists and the Bible Christians have each a chapel. According to tradition there was anciently a religious house belonging to the Grey Friars in the vale of St. Tillick. On the estate of Roscarrock in this parish are two barrows.

ENDERBY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.W. of Leicester, its post town. Countesthorpe railway station is 3 miles to the S.E. of the village, which is pleasantly situated on a hill rising from a widely-extended plain. The Union canal passes through the parish, which is bounded on the S.E. by the river Soar. The chief employment is frame-work knitting. The Blaby union workhouse is situated in this parish. The soil is of a light sandy quality, resting on a substratum of granite and sandstone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the cur. of Whetstone annexed, £300. The church is a structure of the 13th century, with tower surmounted by pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains some old monuments and a handsomely carved arch. The Independents have a chapel, and there is an endowed free school. C. Mitchell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ENDERBY, BAG, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Horncastle. It is situated on the Wolds, near the river Steeping. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £210. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains some monumental brasses and tombs, also an antique font. In the churchyard is an ancient cross in excellent preservation; the shaft is 15 feet in height, and the head of the cross has on one side a sculptured figure of the Saviour, and on the other of the Virgin and Child. The Rev. L. B. Burton is lord of the manor.

ENDERBY, MAVIS, a par. in the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 7 N.W. of the railway station at Firsby, on the Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern line. It is situated under the Wolds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £400. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, and contains some monumental tablets of the Best family. A house here was formerly a monastic establishment belonging to Revesby Abbey. The register commences in 1561. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Thomas Coltman, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 38 George III. at which time 9 acres were allotted to the poor.

ENDERBY, WOOD, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Horncastle. Boston is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Moorby, in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the joint val. of £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, has recently been enlarged and beautified. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In the neighbourhood of the village is an ancient barrow.

END-MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston Richard, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.E. of Milnthorpe. It is situated on the river Beetha.

ENDON, a chplry. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Leek, its post town. It is situated on the Caldon canal, and embraces within its limits the tnshps. of Endon, Longsdon, and Stanley. The road from Leek to Newcastle-under-Lyne passes through the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £110. The church is a plain structure, with a handsome tower crowned with turrets and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Luke, and contains tablets to the Goddrells, Heatons, and others. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum for the poor. There is a free school with a small endowment. Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ENDRICK, a river flowing through the cos. of Stirling and Dumbarton, Scotland. Its source is among the Gargunnock hills. After receiving the Burnfoot's tributary, it falls over the Loup of Fintry, making a cataract of 90 feet. It then flows westerly, and passing through Killearn, has another beautiful fall called the Pot of Gartness. Near this spot it is joined by the Blane, and ultimately falls into Loch Lomond, after a course of 23 miles. Salmon and trout are in plenty. The valley of the Endrick is at some points very romantic, and is the "Sweet Innerdale" of Scotch poetry.

ENER-GLYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Eglwys Llan, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan. It is situated near the river Rumney, in the south-eastern part of the county. The town of Caerphilly is within the boundary of the hamlet. There are iron-works which give employment to most of the inhabitants. Ener-Glyn House is the principal residence.

ENFIELD, a par. and town in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.W. of Edmonton, and 10 N.E. of London. It is connected with the Great Eastern railway by a branch line of about 3 miles. The parish includes the hmlts. of Cock Fosters, Enfield Highway, Bullscross, and Ponder's End, where there is a railway station; and is divided into three divisions, called the Town and Chase division, Green Street and Ponder's End division, and Bullscross division, each under separate management, and containing several small villages. The New River flows through the parish, which extends eastward to the river Lea. In Domesday Survey it is called *Enefelde*, and was then held by Geoffrey de Mandeville. It afterwards passed to the crown, and was converted into a royal chase, well stocked with deer. Several privileges and exemptions were granted to the inhabitants by various sovereigns from the time of Richard II., and the Tudor kings built a palace here for the purpose of hunting. Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II., frequently held their courts here. During the Civil Wars, the parliamentary army destroyed the game and cut down the trees, and a considerable portion of the land was divided into farms. At the Restoration, the Chase was replanted and stocked with deer, and so continued till 1777, when an Act of Parliament was obtained for its disafforesting, and the land portioned out into allotments. On admeasurement, the Chase was found to contain 8,550 acres, of which the greater part is now in tillage. The town, which is situated to the W. of the Hertford road, or Roman Ermine Street, consists of two streets, in which are several well-built houses. Petty sessions are held here, and it is a polling place for the county. There is a Board of Health for sanitary purposes, and police stations in four different parts of the parish. Here is a government manufactory for small arms on an extensive scale, also a brewery, corn-mill, and saw-mills. The town and neighbourhood are lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from springs. At Ponder's End in this parish is a large manufactory for finishing crape. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £1,174, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The parish church is about 500 years old, and is thought to have belonged to Saffron Walden Abbey; having a chantry attached, now converted into a vestry. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains several curious and finely-executed monuments and brasses. The register commences in 1550. There are also the following district churches, viz. St. James, perpet. cur., val. £150, Jesus Chapel, perpet. cur.* val. £118, both in the patron. of the vicar, and Trent Christ Church, perpet. cur. The charitable endowments of the parish produce nearly £1,000 per annum, the principal of which are Blossom's grammar school, Wright's, Wilson's, Eaton's, Meyer's, and David's, and several other charities for the benefit of the poor. Of Dissenting chapels there are five, viz. one Independent, three Wesleyan, and one Primitive Methodist, in different parts of the parish. Of schools there are four National, one British, and six for infants; also a free grammar school, and a school of industry for girls. Of the ancient palace there are some remains, but the greater part was taken down in 1792. The one room which remains is in its original state, with oak panels and a richly ornamented ceiling. White Webbs House was the rendezvous of Fawkes and his fellow conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot. Coins, urns, and other Roman remains, have been found. There are several handsome seats and residences in the neighbourhood. Enfield gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Strafford. The manor of Enfield and part of the soil belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. James Meyer, Esq., is lord of the manors of Worcester, Capel, and Goldbeaters; and Woodham Connop, Esq., is lord of the manors of Durants and Garstons. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the 23rd September and 30th November for horses, &c.

ENFIELD, or INNFIELD, a postal vil. in the par. of Rathcore, bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Kilcock, on the road from Dublin to Galway. It stands on the Royal canal and Mullingar railway. There is a police station and a dispensary within the Trim Poor-law Union.

ENFIELD. *See* EDENFIELD, co. Lancaster.

ENFORD, a par. in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts, 7 miles S. of Pewsey, and 6 N. of Amesbury, its post town. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, near a ford connecting the line of road from Warminster to Everley. It is called in Domesday Survey *Enedford*, and adjoins Salisbury Plain. The par. includes within its limits the tythgs. of Chisenbury, Combe, Compton, Enford, Fifield, Littlecott, and Long Street. The soil is a light loam, mingled with flints, and resting upon a subsoil of chalk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £350, in the patron. of Christ's Hospital, London. The church is a handsome modern structure, erected on the site of a former one struck by lightning in the year 1817. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is noticed by Addison in one of his poems. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship. Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., is lord of the manor. This is a meet for Mr. T. A. Smith's hounds. In the vicinity are several barrows, in which ancient armour and earthen vessels have been found.

ENGINE, NEW and OLD, two vils. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

ENGLAND, NEW ISLAND, in the par. of Little Wakering, co. Essex. It is situated between the islands of Foulness and Haven Gore.

ENGLEBOURNE, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Harberton, co. Devon, in the vicinity of Totnes.

ENGLEFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 6 miles W. of Reading, its post town. The river Kennet passes through the neighbourhood, and the Pangbourne station on the Great Western railway is about 1 mile S. of the village. This place was called *Englafeld* by the Saxons, and an engagement took place here between them and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £450. The church is a very old edifice, and contains many monuments and tombs of the Englefield and other families. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school. Englefield House is the residence of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

ENGLISH BICKNOR. *See* BICKNOR ENGLISH.

ENGLISHCOMBE. *See* COMBE ENGLISH, co. Somerset.

ENGLISH STREET, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, city of Carlisle, co. Cumberland. *See* CARLISLE.

ENHALLOW, an island, one of the Orkneys, Scotland. It lies in Enhallow Sound, 1 mile S. of Ronsay, in which parish it is included. It is about 1 mile in circuit.

ENHAM, KING'S, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Andover.

ENHAM, KNIGHT'S, a par. in the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Andover, its post town and nearest railway station. The parish is of small extent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £208, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and was enlarged in 1838. The charitable endowments produce about £50 per annum, £27 of which is for education.

ENMORE, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, its post town and railway station on the Bristol and Exeter line. The parish is well wooded, and contains several extensive orchards and gardens. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £183. The church is an ancient stone structure with embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Michael. In the churchyard is an old yew-tree of large girth, and an ancient cross. The register commences in 1653. There are charities producing about £12 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. Enmore Castle and Barford House are the principal residences.

ENMORE GREEN, a chplry. in the par. of Gillingham, co. Dorset, in the vicinity of Wincanton. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Gillingham, in the dioc. of Salisbury.

ENNELL LOUGH, in the bars. of Fartullagh, Moycashel, Moyashel, and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its dimensions are about 2 miles by 4, and its area 3,603 acres. Its surface is dotted by numbers of picturesque islets. The surrounding scenery is beautiful. Among the numerous seats adorning its shores are—Belvedere, of the Earl of Lanesborough, Carrick, Rochfort, Lynnbury, Bloomfield, and La Manoha.

ENNERDALE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Egremont, and 6 S.E. of Whitehaven. St. Bees is its post town. The Frizington station on the Whitehaven and Egremont branch line is nearly 3 miles to the W. of the village. It is situated on the river Ellen, a little to the W. of the lake known as Ennerdale Water, now much visited by tourists, and abounding with fine fish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £75. The church is a modern structure, built on the site of the old chapel. The charities are small. There is a parochial school. General Wyndham and Lord Lonsdale are lords of the manor. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in September for sheep.

ENNEREILLY, or ENORELY, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Arklow, its post town. It is situated on the coast, which stretches out into the promontory known as Mizen Head. The soil is of fair quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kilbride, £193, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There is a day school. The seats are Kilpatrick and Buckroney House. On the grounds of the former are two raths.

ENNERIC, a river which rises in Loch Cluny, co. Inverness, Scotland, and, after a course of 18 miles through Glen Morriston, falls into Loch Ness.

ENNIS. For names with this prefix, *see* also INNIS.

ENNIS, a market town and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Dromcliffe, bar. of Islands, co. Clare, of which it is the county town, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Corrofin, and 141 W.S.W. from Dublin. It is the terminus of the Limerick and Ennis railway. The town is situated on the river Fergus, which is crossed by four bridges, and is navigable as far as Clare, 2 miles lower down the river. At this point goods, conveyed in lighters from Ennis, are shipped for exportation. On its banks are several extensive flour-mills. This town was the ancient seat of the O'Briens, and was called *Inniscluan ruadha*, from which it takes its present denomination. It was chartered in the reign of James I., and returned two members to the Irish parliament before the Union; it now sends one to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1859, 191. The cleansing of the town is vested in 18 commissioners under the Towns' Improvement Act. Until recently it was a neglected place, without trade or manufacture, but has been much improved, and now carries on a brisk trade in butter and grain. It is an assize and sessions town, and chief police station. The population has decreased from 10,519 in 1851, to 7,127 in 1861. In the town stands the parish church, a modernised part of the old abbey. It is a handsome structure, but in 1817 was much damaged by lightning, and restored in 1819. The organ was the gift of the Earl of Egremont. The Roman Catholic chapel is an elegant cruciform structure, considered to be the Cathedral of Killaloe diocese. Here are also Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, a grammar school, founded by the Erasmus Smith charity, court-house, gaol, infirmary, lying-in hospital, market-house, linen market, townhall, and two banks; also barracks for 600 men. A public library is in course of erection. There are two newspapers published in Ennis—the *Clare Journal*, established in 1770, published on Monday and Thursday, and the *Clare Freeman*, published every Saturday. Here stood a Franciscan abbey, erected in 1240 by O'Brian, Prince of Thomond, which, together with the town, was burnt in 1306 by Dermot, grandson of Brian Roe. It was restored by the Macnamaras a few years later. Terence O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, is said to have been murdered in this abbey in 1460 by Brian O'Brian. Part of the E. window, which is of extreme beauty, is still remaining. There are also several handsome tombs and the abbot's chair to be seen. The Poor-law Union of Ennis contains 18 electoral divisions in the county of Clare, with 28 guardians, and the poorhouse affords shelter to 1,200 indoor paupers. Stamer Park is the principal residence. Coaches and cars run to Ennistymon, Galway, Kilrush, Limerick, Milltown, and Oranmore. Saturday and Tuesday are market days. Fairs are held on the 22nd April and the 3rd September. Races take place in the neighbourhood.

ENNISCOFFEY, a par. in the bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Mullingar. The greater part of the surface consists of grass land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £129, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1818 by the late Board of First Fruits, and is a neat structure. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish forms part of the union of Fartullagh. There are parochial and other day schools. At Gaybrook an action took place between the forces of William III. and James II., in which the latter were routed.

ENNISCORTHY, a post and market town in the pars. of Templeshannon and St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, bars. of Scarawalsh and Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Ferns, and 80 from Dublin. It is situated at the foot of Vinegar H on the banks of the Slaney, which is here crosse a handsome bridge of six arches. It is alleged t been the capital of the *Coriandi* of Ptolemy. In 1649 the castle was taken by Oliver Cromwell, and again by the rebels in 1798, who, 7,000 in number, encamped upon Vinegar Hill, and attacked the garrison of 290 men, who, after a short but valiant resistance, were murdered with the greatest cruelty. The town was burnt, and scenes of horror and bloodshed enacted such as have hardly been equalled in the annals of history. The principal seats are Edermine House and Wilton. Here are the remains of a Franciscan friary, founded in 1460 by Donald Kavanagh. The site was granted by Queen Elizabeth, with the manor, to Sir Henry Wallop. There are also traces of an Augustinian monastery of the 13th century, a cell to the Abbey of St. Thomas of Dublin, founded by Gerald de Prendergast, and granted to Spenser the poet by Queen Elizabeth. Enniscorthy Castle is a remarkably fine specimen of early Anglo-Norman military architecture. It is said to have been founded by Raymond-le-Gros, relative of Strongbow. The corn trade is the principal staple of the town, and the navigation of the Slaney greatly facilitates commerce. There are several factories for blankets. It is a chief police station and sessions town, and returned two members before the Union to the Irish parliament. Here are the parish church, a nunnery, a Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, two banks, almshouses endowed by Bishop Vigor, and a fever hospital. The Poor-law Union of Enniscorthy has 14 electoral divs. in the cos. of Wexford and Carlow, with 29 guardians. The poorhouse has arrangements for 1,039 paupers. The town is the property of Lord Portsmouth. The conveyances are —coaches and cars to Newross and Wexford every day. A railway is now open to Enniscorthy, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line. The river abounds in fine salmon and trout. Thursday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the 21st January, February, and March, and the 25th April, 10th May, 7th June, 5th July, 26th August, 19th September, 10th October, 15th November, and 21st December.

ENNISCRONE, or INISHCRONE, a vil. in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Easky. It is situated on the E. side of Killala Bay, and is a coastguard station. The principal residence is Enniscrone House.

ENNISKEEN, a par. in the bars. of Clonkee, Lower Kells, and Morgallion, cos. Meath and Cavan, provs. of Leinster and Ulster, Ireland. It contains Kingscourt, its post town. The surface is hilly, rising to the height of 1,116 feet on Mount Loughanleagh, but the soil is generally good. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £196, in the patron. of the crown. The church, at Kingscourt, was erected in 1787. There are also Roman Catholic chapels, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, a Sunday and eighteen day schools. Cabra Castle, situated in a beautiful glen, is the seat of J. Pratt, Esq. In the grounds are ruins of an old castle. Enniskeen was anciently a chief Danish settlement, and is surrounded by numerous forts and earthworks. Large quantities of coins and weapons have been found at different times. Upon the summit of Loughanleagh is the "healing pool," said to be very beneficial in skin diseases, and near it is a curious cairn. At Muff there are ruins of a castle and bridge. Good building stone is extensively quarried.

ENNISKEEN, a post town in the par. of Kinneigh, bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Bandon. It stands upon the river Bandon, on the road thence to Bantry. On either side of it are the seats Palace Anne and Phale. The Roman Catholic par. of Enniskeen is in the dioc. of Cork.

ENNISKERRY, a post town in the par. of Powerscourt, bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles from Dublin, and 3 S.W. of Bray, which is a station on the Dublin and Wicklow railway. It is situated in a romantic spot, on the mountain side, and contains a police station, schools, fever hospital, and dispensary within the Rathdown Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held every fortnight. In the neighbourhood is Powerscourt, the seat of Lord Powerscourt; also the residences of Lord Monck and the Earl of Carnwath. This spot has become a favourite resort of the citizens of Dublin, and now possesses conveniences for the comfort of visitors.

ENNISKERRY, islands in the bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Dunbeg Bay. Mutton Island, the largest of the group, has an area of 201 acres.

ENNISKILLEN, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough and county town of Fermanagh, in the bars. of Magheraboy and Tirkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 102 miles N.W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. Enniskillen is a place of comparatively modern origin, having been previous to the reign of James I. only a stronghold of the Maguires, which was taken by Sir Richard Bingham in 1594. In 1612 William Cole, the ancestor of the Earls of Enniskillen, obtained a charter from James I. for the foundation of the town, which speedily rose into importance. At the Revolution the Enniskilleners declared for William III., and twice defeated the besiegers. The parish is partially mountainous, and is very picturesque. The average quality of the soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. forming the corps of the Precentorship of Clogher Cathedral, in the dioc. of Clogher, net val. £430, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church stands in the town; it is a plain building, with tower and spire, erected in 1637. There is also a church at Tempo, and a school-room licensed for Church of England worship at Dengeehan; there are, besides, a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, and two Methodist chapels. There are, under the National Board, two Roman Catholic schools and one Church of England school, besides five Sunday-schools. The Royal School, founded by Charles I., is conspicuously situated on the skirts of the town, the greater part of which stands upon an island lying between the N. and S. expansion of Lough Erne. It is connected with its suburbs by a bridge at either end of the principal street, which is rather irregular, with smaller streets and lanes branching off on either side. Part of the town extends into the parish of Rossory. Its general appearance is cheerful, clean, and prosperous. Enniskillen is an assize and sessions town, also a chief police station and head-quarters of the county militia. The corporation, styled "the portreeve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Enniskillen," is now extinct, and its property vested in town commissioners, under the Act 9 George IV. Its population in 1861 was 5,701, against 6,094 in 1851, showing a decrease of 393 in the decennial period. It returns one member to the imperial parliament, and had in 1860 a constituency of 256. In the town are situated the townhall, in which are preserved the banners borne by the Enniskilleners at the battle of the Boyne; the county prison, the county court-house, a fever hospital, infirmary, infantry and artillery barracks, dispensary, linen-hall (now used as a schoolroom), tanneries, three banks, market-house, butter market, corn market, and gas-works. The principal trade is in corn and linen. The newspapers published are the *Fermanagh Mail* and the *Fermanagh Reporter*. The Poor-law Union has 20 electoral divisions in Fermanagh, Cavan, and Tyrone, with 30 guardians. The poorhouse affords room for 1,270 paupers. Thursday is market day; butter markets are held on Mondays and Tuesdays. Fairs are held on the 10th of every month, and on the 26th May and 26th October.

ENNISNAG, a par. in the bars. of Knocktopher and Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Kilkenny. Stoneyford is its post town. It is situated on King's river, near its confluence with the Nore. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £142, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat structure, erected in 1817 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Ladieswell, and is united to those of Dancsfort, Bennet's Bridge, and Kells.

ENNISTRAHUL, an island in the par. of Cloncha, bar. of Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Malin Head. It has a revolving light.

ENNISTYMON, a post and market town in the par. of Kilmanaheen, bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles N.W. of Ennis, and 154 from Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ennistymon, which is here crossed by a bridge. Under the town is a ridge of rock, causing a fine waterfall. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town, which is a chief police station. The parish church is a handsome cruciform structure, built in 1830; there are also a Roman Catholic chapel, Christian Brothers' school, National girls' school, court-house, bridewell and dispensary. Ennistymon House is an ancient seat of the O'Briens, and contains some family portraits. At a distance of 2 miles is Lahinch, a favourite sea-side retreat, with racecourse. Ennistymon Poor-law Union embraces 20 electoral divisions in Clare, with 21 guardians. The poorhouse has room for 800. An abbey is alleged to have stood here, over which St. Luchtighern presided. The ruins of an old church are seen to the E. of the town. An inferior class of coal has been worked here. This town gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dioc. of Killaloe. There was formerly a brisk trade in worsted goods, but the market has declined. There are cars running every day to Ennis, Lisdoon-Varna, and Milltown Mallbay. Fairs are held the 25th March, 25th May, 2nd July, 22nd August, 29th September, 19th November, and 17th December.

ENOCH, a vil. in the par. of Eaglesham, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Paisley.

ENOCH, a loch 14 miles W.N.W. of New Galloway, in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. In this loch the river Doon takes its rise.

ENODER, ST. a par. in the hunds. of Pyder and Powder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.W. of St. Columb Major, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Truro. It includes the hmlt. of Summer Court, and the vils. of Mitchell, Penhale and Fraddon. The village of Mitchell was formerly a borough, and was represented in parliament by Sir Walter Raleigh and Carew, the historian. The land is chiefly arable. The substratum is rich in mineral wealth, especially tin, of which one mine is in full operation. Porphyry, granite, and slate are also quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £278, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with tower surmounted by minarets. It is dedicated to St. Enoder, and contains a Norman font and several old monuments. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £460, and the vicarial for £320. Fairs are held on the 28th July and 25th September for horses and sheep.

ENODOCK, ST., a chplry in the par. of St. Minver, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of Wadebridge, and 2 N.E. of Padstow. It is situated near the mouth of the river Alan. The living is a cur. annexed to St. Minver.

ENSAY, one of the Western Islands, on the coast of Scotland. It lies off the S.W. of Harris Island, in Harris Sound, and is included in that parish. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile wide, surrounded by rocks, but well cultivated.

ENSDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Montford, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

ENSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 6 miles E. of Whitney, and 6 N.W. of Oxford, its post town. It is situated on the river Isis, and includes the hmlts. of Barnard Gate and Freeland. This place appears to have been a stronghold of the Britons, from whom it was taken by the Saxons under Cuthwulf, who gave it the appellation of *Egonesham*, its present name. It was subsequently the scene of several severe engagements between the Britons and West Saxons, as evidenced by the barrows at Stanton Harcourt, and the stones called the Devil's Quoits. In the reign of Ethelred it was a royal village, and is styled "Locus Celebris" in a charter of that monarch, who, with the advice of Alphage and Wulfstan, archbishops of Canterbury and York, held a grand council here, at which many ecclesiastical and civil decrees were enacted. In the early part of the 11th century, Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall, founded here a Benedictine abbey, of which some traces are still remaining. Its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £441 12*s.* 2¼*d.* The parish, which is of considerable extent, is well wooded, and consists chiefly of arable and pasture land. The village, formerly a market town, is situated near the river Thames, and contains a paper-mill, at which paper of very superior quality is manufactured. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £176. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce about £175 per annum, of which nearly £40 is for education. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel in the parish. There are free and National schools for both sexes. The tithes have been commuted under an Enclosure Act for land and a corn-rent. In the parish are remains of Roman, Saxon, and Danish encampments.

ENSON, a tnshp. united with Salt, in the pars. of St. Mary and St. Chad, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford. The river Trent passes through the township.

ENSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Chipping Norton. It is situated on the river Glyn, and comprises the hmlts. of Church Enstone and Neat Enstone, Chalford, Cleveley, Gagingwell, Lidstone, and Radford. Nearly the whole of the land is arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £357. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a spacious and substantial structure. There are charitable bequests producing about £70 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Lord Dillon is lord of the manor.

ENTWISTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N. of Bolton. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Calico printing is carried on, and there are several collieries in operation.

ENVILLE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Seisdon, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Stourbridge, its post town, and 8½ S.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated near the Birmingham and Stafford canal, and includes the hmlt. of Lutley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £979. The church is a stone structure, with tower and stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has some effigies and heraldic designs. The parochial endowments produce about £150, principally for the free schools founded by Lady Dorothy Grey and Mr. Gravenor. Enville House is the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; the grounds were laid out by the poet Shenstone. Here is a meet for the Albrighton hounds.

ENZIE, a *quoad sacra* par. and postal vil. in the par. of Bellie, co. Banff, Scotland, 22 miles W. of Banff. It is about 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and takes its name from the old district so called, which comprehends the pars. of Rathven and Bellie. The minister has a stipend of £62. The church was built in 1785. Here is a Free church.

EORSA, or HORSE ISLAND, in the par. of Kilfinichen, co. Argyle, Scotland. It lies at the S.W. extremity of Mull, and formerly belonged to the abbey of Iona. It is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and is devoted solely to pasture.

EOUSMIL, a rock half a mile in circumference, lying off the W. of North Uist, Western Islands. Seals are caught here.

EOY, one of the small islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying between Barra and South Uist.

EPPERSTONE, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 7 miles S.W. of Southwell, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Nottingham. The nearest railway station is at Lowdham, on the Midland Counties line, 2 miles to the S.E. of the village. It is situated on a tributary of the river Trent. The principal employment is framework knitting and agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £309, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church, an ancient structure, recently restored, is dedicated to the Holy

Cross, and contains some very old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is an extensive library for the use of the inhabitants, on payment of a small subscription. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Henry Houldsworth, Esq., is lord of the manor. Some ancient Roman coins were discovered here in the last century.

EPPING, a par. and market town in the hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 7 miles E. of Waltham Abbey, and 16 N.E. of London. The Loughton station on the Great Eastern railway is about 4 miles S. of the town of Epping. It is situated on the old Norwich road, and contains Epping Upland and Rye Hill. It anciently formed part of the demesne of Waltham Abbey, to which it was given by Earl Harold, and now belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. The town, which is situated on the border of Epping Forest, consists chiefly of one main thoroughfare, known as Epping-street. This street extends along a range of hills, running N. and S. at an elevation of 380 feet above the sea-level. It contains a Union poorhouse, and post-office savings-bank. Epping is the seat of a Poor-law Union comprising 18 parishes, and is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. The forest is of great extent, and during the summer months is the resort of pleasure-seekers, especially from the eastern part of the metropolis. A lord-warden and four verderers have charge of the forest lands; the latter being elected by the freehoolders. Formerly a stag was suffered to escape into the forest on Easter Monday to be hunted by the citizens of London, which gave rise to the "Epping hunt," now discontinued. From High Beach, in this parish, is an extensive view over the adjoining counties. The parish is celebrated for its rich cream and butter, large quantities of which, and also of Epping sausages and pork, are consumed in London. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £729. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated in Epping Upland, 2 miles from the town. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of trustees. The parochial charities produce about £180 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, said to be one of the oldest in the country, and there is a Friends' meeting-house. There are National, British, and infant schools. In the neighbourhood of Copt Hall, in this parish, are the remains of Ambresbury British camp. Friday is the market day, and fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, the 11th October, and 13th November for horses, cattle, and sheep.

EPPING GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Epping, co. Essex. It is situated 3 miles N.W. of the above.

EPPING UPLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Epping, hund. of Waltham, co. Essex. *See* the above.

EPPLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Forcett, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N. of Richmond. The Association Methodists have a chapel.

EPPLETON, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of the ward of Easington, co. palatine of Durham, 8 miles N.E. of Durham. It is situated near a tributary of the river Wear, and the Sunderland railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the collieries and stone-quarries.

EPPLETON, LITTLE, a tnshp. 1½ mile S.W. of the above.

EPPLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Hull.

EPSOM, a par. and market town in the first div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 9 miles N. of Reigate, and 15 S. of London by the turnpike road, or 18 by railway. Both the London and Brighton and London and South-Western lines have stations in the town, which is seated on the main road to Guildford and Worthing. It is called in the Domesday Survey *Ebbisham*, and is supposed to derive its name from Ebba, a princess of Northumbria. It was part of the demesne of Chertsey Abbey, and in the 17th century was famous for its mineral waters. The hmlt. of Horton is in this parish. The town is clean, well paved, and lighted with gas, and near the centre is a tower with an illuminated clock. It is a market town and polling place, and petty sessions are held here weekly. There is a county court, police station, Poor-law Union, water-works, two banks, and a savings-bank. Epsom owes its celebrity to the racecourse, which annually attracts its tens of thousands to the Downs. The races take place in April, September, and the week before Whitsuntide—Wednesday being Derby Day, on a course of 2 miles; Friday the Oaks, on a course of 1½ mile. In the neighbourhood there are several nursery grounds. Malting and brewing are carried on, also brickmaking. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £350. The church is an elegant structure, with tower containing a peal of eight bells, and a handsome E. window of stained glass. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and contains monuments of the Coke family, and two to the memory of Parkhurst, the Greek and Hebrew scholar. The register commences in 1695. Christ Church is a neat edifice, and a chapel-of-ease to the mother church. The charitable endowments of the parish produce nearly £300 per annum, £57 of which is for school purposes, and £24 for John Livingstone's almshouses. The Independents, Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Protestant Evangelists, and Roman Catholics, have each a chapel. There are National, British, and infant schools. The Royal Medical Benevolent College is an asylum for the widows of medical men and decayed members of the profession. To it is attached a public school for the sons of gentlemen and medical men, a number of whose orphans have a home and education here, free of expense. The buildings, which are extensive, are situated near the Downs. In the neighbourhood are many handsome residences. John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the Surrey hounds. Wednesday is market day, and a fair is held on the 25th July.

EPWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Swalcliffe, hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 6 miles W. of Banbury, its post town. It is situated on the N.W. border of the county, near Broone Hill. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Swalcliffe, in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. Anne. There are charities of about £7 per annum.

EPWORTH, a par., market and post town, in the W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S. of Crowle, and 12 N.W. of Gainsborough. The nearest railway station is at Crowle, on the Manchester and Lincolnshire line. It is situated in the island of Axholme, near the river Trent. The manor belonged to the Mowbrays, who founded a monastery of Carthusians at the latter end of the 14th century, and a market was established here in the reign of Richard II. This was the birthplace of the Wesleys, Samuel, John, and Charles, whose father for some years held the living. John, the founder of the Methodists, first went to Georgia to endeavour to convert the Americans; and on his return to England commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered numerous followers; but as he was not admitted to the churches, he erected large meeting-houses in most of the principal towns, and died in 1791, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Alexander Kilham, founder of the sect of Kilhamites, was also born here. The town consists of four principal streets, running into the market place, in which there are some good shops. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and manor courts twice in the year. The police station has been recently built. The town contains a court-house and Mechanics' Institute, with a good library and reading room. This is a polling place for the parts of Lindsey. The principal employments of the people are the manufacture of sacking, canvas, and sailcloth. Flax and hemp are raised in large quantities in the district, and are here prepared. In the vicinity are corn-mills and a tannery. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £952, in the patron. of the crown. The church has a handsome tower containing a fine peal of bells. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a monument to Samuel Wesley, the father. The registers were destroyed by fire in the early part of the last century, the present one commencing in 1810. The parochial charities produce nearly £150 per annum, a portion being for school purposes, and between £50 and £60 for the poor. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, have each a chapel. There is an endowed free school for boys, and a National school for girls; there are also Sunday-schools in connection with all the places of worship. George F. Lister, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thursday is market day for butter, poultry, fruit, &c. Fairs are held on the Thursdays after the 1st May and 29th September for horses, cattle, flax, &c.

EPYNT-MYNYDD, a range of mountains in co. Brecon, between Builth and Trecastle.

ERBISTOCK, a par. partly in the hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, and partly in the hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 6 miles S.E. of Wrexham. It is situated on the river Dee, and was formerly part of the demesne of Bangor Priory. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £254, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary.

ERCALL, CHILD'S. *See* Child's Ercall, co. Salop.

ERCALL, MAGNA, or HIGH, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line, and 8 N.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Roden, and contains the hmlts. and tnshps. of Ellerdine, Cold Hatton, Cotwell Moorctown, Crudgington, Houghton, Isombridge, Osbaston, Poynton, Roden, Rowton, Tern, and Walton. The Shrewsbury canal passes through the place. At the time of the Domesday Survey there were an eel fishery and a market. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £526. The church is an ancient structure with fine tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Michael. There is also a district church at Rowton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £88. The parochial charities produce £200 per annum, of which £100 is for Leeke's free grammar school, and £65 for Earl Bradford's hospital.

ERCHFONT. *See* Urchfont, co. Wilts.

ERCHLESS CASTLE, in the par. of Kiltartity, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Beauly. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Cannich and Glas. It is a modernised old castle, standing in a lovely spot, and is the seat of The Chisholm.

ERCILDON. *See* Earlston, co. Berwick.

ERDINGTON, a hmlt. and district par. in the par. of Ashton, Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Birmingham, its post town. It is situated near the small river Tame and the Fazeley canal, and the main road from Birmingham to Sutton Coldfield passes through it. The village is ancient, and was given by William the Conqueror to the Fitz-Ausculphs, and from them passed to the Erdington family, who built the first hall, of which some remains are still to be seen. In the immediate vicinity are many villa residences, and on the road to Castle-Bromwich are some good modern houses called Erdington Slade. The Tame appears to have been diverted from its original course in order to turn a mill which was built in the hamlet prior to the Conquest, and of which the site is now occupied by Bromford Forge. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aston. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Barnabas. The Roman Catholics have a handsome church and large college, adapted for 200 students, with suitable apartments for the bishop, chapel, and museum. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is called Oscott College. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. Erdington Hall is the principal residence.

ERESBY. *See* Ersby, co. Lincoln.

EREW, a peninsular strip of land stretching into Lough Conn, in the bar. of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its length is about 1½ mile. A friary once stood on the extreme point.

ERGHAM. *See* Argam, East Riding of York.

ERIBOLL LOCH, in the par. of Duruess, co. Sutherland, Scotland, an intrusion of the Atlantic, extending about 10 miles between Ruspin and Whitenhead. Its width is 3 miles, and it contains several small islands. Its shores have a number of curious caves. Eriboll House is the neighbouring seat.

ERICHT, a river in co. Perth, Scotland. The Airdle and Shee take this name after their confluence in the par. of Blairgowrie. The united stream falls into the Islay near Cupar Angus. It has a fall at Keith, and fine scenery at Blairgowrie.

ERICHT LOCH, partly in the par. of Fortingall, co. Perth, and partly in the par. of Laggan, co. Inverness, Scotland. It lies among the Grampians, at the foot of Ben Aulder. It is 15 miles long by 1 broad, and is in communication with loughs Lannoch and Lydoch. On the summit of a steep and almost inaccessible rock overlooking the lake are the remains of a stronghold of unknown history. A legend relates that this lake occupies the site of an ancient parish called Feadail. Its only approach is from Dalnacardoch, across a dreary waste of bog and moor.

ERINA, a hmlt. in the par. of Tulla, co. Clare, Ireland, near Donass Hill.

ERISA LOCH, in the island of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. A short channel unites it to the Sound of Mull.

ERISAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland. It lies between North Uist and Harris islands.

ERISKAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland. It lies on the S. of South Uist, and was the spot on which the Pretender landed in 1745. It is about 3 miles long. Its surface is hilly, and its coast rocky.

ERISWELL, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N. of Mildenhall, its post town, and 4½ S. of the Lakenheath station on the Great Eastern line. To the E. of this parish are the extensive rabbit warrens of Lakenheath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £519. The church is an ancient structure, with a thatched roof and tower. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a font and register chest, bearing date 1630. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is an endowed school. The land is chiefly owned by the New England Company and the Society for the Spread of the Gospel in America.

ERITH, a par. in the hund. of Lessness, Sutton-at-Hone lathe, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Dartford, and 14 S.E. of London. It is a post town and railway station on the North Kent line; it is situated on the banks of the Thames, with convenient pier for steam-boats, and includes the hmlts. of Beadon-Well, Lessness Heath, and Abbey Wood. At the Conquest it was given to Bishop Odo, from whom it passed to the De Lucys, who founded Lesnes Abbey. In Domesday Book it is called *Loisnes*, and was once an incorporated market town. The East India ships and yachts, which frequently anchor opposite this place, in their passage up the river, occasion a considerable traffic. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in maritime affairs, and brickmaking is extensively carried on. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £600. Erith church is a very ancient structure, nearly covered with ivy, and from the river has a very picturesque appearance. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains many monuments and brasses, dating as far back as the early part of the 15th century; one is a tomb of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury. There is also a district church, All Saints, Belvedere, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of trustees. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have each a chapel; the former is a handsome Gothic edifice. There is a National school for both sexes. Captain Wheatley is lord of the manor. Belvedere House, the seat of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., and Erith Abbey, are the principal residences.

ERKE, a par. partly in the bar. of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, and partly in the bars. of Clandonagh and

Clarmallagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Johnstown. Maryborough is its post town. The surface is very hilly, the highest ground being 555 feet above sea-level. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £550, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1824 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels united to that of Fertagh, and several day schools. Here is a police station.

ERLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, North Wales.

ERMBRIDGE. *See* Ermington, co. Devon.

ERME, ST., a par. in the hund. of West Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of Truro, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Trespan, and part of that of Tresillian. It formerly belonged to the Killigrews, who had a seat here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £473. The church is a modern stone structure, built on the site of the old one. It is dedicated to St. Erme, and contains some monuments with quaint inscriptions. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are some ancient British burial-places in the neighbourhood.

ERMINE, or ERMYN, STREET, a British highway; went from Pevensey, near Beachy Head, by Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells, and Holwood Hill, to London; thence to Enfield, Royston (where Icknield Street crosses), Godmanchester, Castor, Casterton (near which a cross-branch went by Thorpe, Southwell, and Doncaster, to Castleford on Ryknield Street), Ancaster, Lincoln, and Winterton, across Humber, to Brough, Market Weighton, Stamford, Easingwold, and Northallerton, to Catterick, on Ryknield Street, here called Watling Street.

ERMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 1 mile N.W. of Modbury, and 2 miles S. of the Cornwood-road station on the South Devon railway. It is situated on the river Erme, and contains the hmlt. of Ermbridge. It was formerly a market town and seat of the woollen cloth trade, but of late it has much declined. Limestone is found, and there are saw-mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the cur. of Kingston annexed, £356, in the patron. of the crown and J. B. Cholwick, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly remarkable for its handsome granite arches and leaning spire. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains monuments of the Strechleys. Fleet House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the 2nd February and 23rd June.

ERMINGTON HUNDRED, one of the twenty subdivisions of Devonshire, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Tavistock, on the E. by the hund. of Stanborough, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the hund. of Midland Rodborough. It contains the pars. of Aveton-Gifford, Bigbury, Cornwood, Ermington, Harford, Holbeton, Kingston, Modbury, Newton-Ferrers, Ringmore, and Ugborough, comprising an area of about 51,000 acres.

ERNE, a river and two lakes in co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The river rises in Lough Gounagh, and takes a north-westerly course of 72 miles, passing through Lough Oughter, co. Cavan, Lough Erne, and so to Donegal Bay. It is navigable for a draught of 12 feet as far as Ballyshannon, where there is a fine salmon leap of 20 feet. On nearing the N. boundary of Cavan the river expands into Upper Lough Erne, one of the finest lakes in Ireland; its greatest length is 12 miles, its greatest width 4½ miles, and its depth varies between 10 and 30 feet. The river again resumes its character for about 10 miles, when it opens out into Lower Lough Erne, forming a strait between these two magnificent lakes. The greatest length of the Lower Lough is 20 miles, and its greatest width is 7½, its depth varies between 100 to 226 feet. Both loughs are profusely studded with islets, which offer every imaginable description of scenic beauty, including ruins, mansions, wood, and lawn. There are 90 of these islets in the Upper Lough, and 109 in the Lower. The lakes abound in salmon, trout, pike, perch, and bream, and wild fowl frequent the spot in the winter. Among the residences are Innismore, Boa, Belle Isle, Killy Gowan, Ennismacsaint, Ennis Granny, and Devinish. A city is said by Giraldus Cambrensis to have been carried away from this site by the flooding of the lakes, which lie respectively 151 and 149 feet above sea-level. The Crichton family, of Crum Castle, take the title of earl from this place. Enniskillen is the principal town on the shores of these lakes.

ERNE, a small lake in the par. of Annahilt, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is very deep, and has an abundance of trout, &c.

ERNE, a small river rising in Dartmoor Forest, co. Devon, and falling into Bigbury Bay. It is a hunt for the Lyneham otter-hounds.

ERNEY, ST., a par. united with Landrake, in the hund. of South East, co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of Saltash. It is situated on Lynher Creek.

ERNGROZO, a loch in the par. of Crossmichael, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It contains two small islands, much frequented by sea-fowl.

EROCKIE WATER, a stream in the par. of Blair Atholl, co. Perth, Scotland. It joins the Garryat at Strowan.

ERPINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Aylsham, and 15 N.W. of Norwich. Hanworth is its post town. It is situated near the river Bure. This was the seat of the Erpingham family, one of whom was at Agincourt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, annexed to the rect.* of Blickling. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a brass of Sir John Erpingham (1370). The register commences in 1559.

ERPINGHAM HUNDRED, in co. Norfolk, is divided into North and South. The first contains the pars. of Aldborough, Autingham, Aylmerton, Barningham-Norwood, Barningham-Winter, East Beckham, Beeston-Regis, Bessingham, Cromersie-Felbrigg, Gimingham, Gresham, Gunton, Hanworth, Knapton, Matlask, Metton, Mundsley, Overstrand, Plumpstead, North and South Repps, Roughton, Runton, Sherringham, Sidestrand, Suffield, Sustead, Thorpe-Market, Thurgarton, Truningham, and Trench. The South contains the pars. of Alby, Aylsham, Baconsthorpe, Banningham, Banningham Parva, West-Beckham, Belaugh, Blicking, Booton, Brampton, Burgh, St. Mary, Buxton (with Skeyton), Calthorpe, Cawston, Colby, Coltishall, Corpusty, Erpingham (with Blickling), Hautbois-Magna and Parva, Heving-ham, Heydon, Ingworth, Irmingland, Lammas, Mannington, Marsham, Oulton, Oxnead (with Skeyton), Saxthorpe, Scottow, Skeyton, Stratton-Strawless, Swanton-Abbott, All Saints Thwaite, Tuttington, Wickmere (with Wolterton), and Wolterton. The two hunds. comprise about 86,500 acres.

ERRACK LOCH, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated in Glen Lyon.

ERRELL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clandonagh, Queen's County, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Rathdowney.

ERRICKSTANE BRAE, a hill near the meeting of the cos. Lanark, Peebles, and Dumfries, Scotland. It is 1,118 feet in height. A huge dell, enclosed by four hills, bears the name of the "Marquis of Annandale's Beef-stand," it having been used by the marauders of the border to conceal their stolen cattle. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries takes its way past the hill.

ERRICK WATER, a stream, co. Inverness, Scotland, falling into the E. side of Loch Ness.

ERRIGAL, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Kilreagh. It contains Garvagh, its post town. It is situated near the river Bann on the Agivey, a tributary to that river. The surface is mountainous and boggy. In 589 St. Columb founded a monastery here, which was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £461, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1697. There are two Roman

Catholic chapels, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and ten day schools, some of which are assisted by the National Board. There are several fine seats, the principal of which is Garvagh, the residence of Lord Garvagh.

ERRIGAL KEROGUE, a par. in the bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the town of Ballygawley, its post town, and is situated on the banks of the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge and two others. The surface is hilly, and in parts mountainous, rising to the height of 1,035 feet at Mount Shantavney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £888. The church is a handsome building erected in 1831 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to three others in this parish. Here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, and several schools. The seats are Ballygawley House and Moutray House. The scenery of this locality is very fine, particularly the glen called "Todd's Leap." This parish was part of the ancient Errigal, whose chiefs resided at Clogher. Some traces are seen of a friary founded by the O'Nials, and near it the remains of a round tower. A remarkable rath called the "Craigs" crowns a neighbouring summit. In the burial-ground of the ancient church is a holy well and cross, and there are numerous other relics and remains of antiquity in the parish. There are large quarries of limestone and freestone, and coal exists, but is not worked.

ERRIGAL TROUGH, a par. partly in the bar. of Trough, co. Monaghan, and partly in Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Augher. Aughnacloy is its post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, near Errigal Kerogue. The surface is mountainous and boggy. Loughmore lies on the N.W. boundary, and the road from Dublin to Londonderry traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a very old church still standing, but in 1835 J. C. Moutray built and endowed a very handsome cruciform church in the later English style. There are also a chapel-of-ease, three united Roman Catholic chapels, three Sunday and eight day schools in the parish. Fort Singleton is the principal residence. Altadawin, in the Tyrone section of the parish, is a curious valley, 150 feet in depth. Within it rises a kind of natural platform, upon which stand two large rocks in the form of an altar and chair. Tradition points to this spot as the place where St. Patrick first called together his disciples. It is also alleged to have been the residence of a prince of the O'Nial family. Limestone and sandstone are found in abundance.

ERRINGDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, in the West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Halifax. Manchester is its post town. It is situated in a hilly and scattered district, and includes the vils. of Hebden Bridge, where there is a railway station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, and Mytholmroyd. Cotton spinning is carried on here. There is no place of worship in the township, but there are churches and chapels in the adjoining districts, which are attended by the inhabitants of Erringden.

ERRIS, a bar. in the co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The Atlantic bounds it on the N. and W., the bar. of Tirawley on the E., and that of Burrishoole on the S. The greatest length of Erris proper is 27 miles, its breadth 17, and its area is 232,889 acres. It contains the pars. of Kilmore and Kilcommon. The principal vils. are Belmullet, Binghamstown, and Fermoncarvagh. Erris in a general way is supposed to include the adjoining wastes of Tirawley and Burrishoole. The greater part of this barony is a vast tract of wild uninhabited waste, almost unknown before the construction of the government roads. Carrowmore is the only lake of consequence. The islands are North and South Inishkea and Davilin. Red deer are sometimes seen among the highlands.

ERRIS-HEAD, a promontory in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the W. of the entrance to Broadhaven, near 5 miles N. of Belmullet. The coast-line is of extreme grandeur. There is an ancient earthwork on Doonamoe point.

ERROL, a par. and post town in the district of Eastern Perth, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Perth, to which it is a subport. It is a station on the Aberdeen railway. The par. stretches along the N. bank of the river Tay, and is otherwise bordered by the pars. of St. Madoes, Kinfauns, Kilspindie, Kinnaird, and Inchture. Its length is 5½ miles, its breadth 3 miles. It includes the vils. of Westtown, Lectown, Drums, Grange, Mains, and Pitrodie, and is traversed by the Perth and Dundee road. The surface is flat, excepting towards the W., where some slight elevations occur. The soil is rich and highly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £311. The church was built in 1831. It is a cruciform building of the plain Saxon style, with square tower. Here are a Free church and three United Presbyterian churches, one of which is at Pitrodie. The village is beautifully situated near the banks of the Tay. It was made a burgh of barony by William the Lion. It contains a savings-bank, two libraries, and a friendly society. Errol House is the seat of the Allens. Errol gives title of earl to the Hays, hereditary high constables of Scotland, now of Slaines Castle, Aberdeenshire, upon whom the barony of Errol is said to have been conferred for driving out the Danes at Lancarty in 980. It was created an earldom in 1450. Sandstone is worked at the Clasbennie quarry, where some curious fossil remains have been found. A fair is held at Errol on the last Wednesday in July.

ERRY, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Cashel. It is situated on the road from Cashel to Thurles, and within a brief distance of the river Suir. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. Here is a private school. The seats are Erryville and Grangemore.

ERRYRYS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, co. Denbigh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Ruthin. It is situated on the river Alyn, under the Clwyd hills. The population are chiefly engaged in the lead-mines.

ERSBY, or ERESBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Spilsby, parts of Lindsey, E. div. of the hund. of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, 10 miles S.E. of Horncastle. It is situated near the river Steeping, and was formerly a seat of the Willoughby d'Eresby family. A collegiate chapel at one time stood here.

ERSKINE, a par. in Upper ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Paisley. Bishopton is its post town. It lies on the S. bank of the river Clyde, at Dumbarton ferry. On its other boundaries it has Inchinnan, Houston, Kilbarchan, and Kilmalcolm. Its length is 6 miles, its breadth 3½ miles. The surface is flat, and is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Greenock. The soil is light and well cultivated. Freestone abounds. This par. is in the presb. of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £279. The church was built in 1813. It is a handsome structure in the Gothic style. Here is a Free church, two schools, savings-bank, friendly society, and parish library. Erskine House is the seat of Lord Blantyre. Other residences are—Drums, East Bank, and Dungarvel. Erskine, anciently Iriskine, has been supposed to derive its name from Eris Skyne, a legendary hero of the time of Malcolm II., but more probably comes from the British *irrisgyn, i.e.* "green rising ground." It belonged to the Erskines, afterwards earls of Mar, but was purchased of that family by Sir John Hamilton in 1638. Subsequently the Hamiltons sold it to the Blantyres, who also hold the Bishopton property anciently belonging to the family of Brisbane. Christian Shaw spun the first thread in Scotland at Erskine in 1700.

ERTH, ST., a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.E. of Penzance. It is situated to the S. of St. Ive's Bay, on the river Heyle, across which there is a bridge. The copper and tin mines afford employment to the people. Iron-founders' moulding sand is also obtained here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £249, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is about five centuries old. It is dedicated to St. Erth, and contains several monuments and brasses. The charities, including a small school endowment, produce about £10 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are some remains of crosses, a chapel, and a camp.

ERTHIG, or ERDDIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.W. of Wrexham. It is situated on Offa's Dyke. Erthig Hall is the principal residence, and contains the Seabright collection of Welsh manuscripts. There are some remains of a camp.

ERVAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of St. Colomb-Major, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Churchtown and Penrose. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £405. The church is a neat edifice dedicated to St. Ervan. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans, and a parochial school at Penrose. A cattle fair is held on the 29th May.

ERVILLS, or LEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Hambledon, co. Hants, 6 miles E.S.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

ERWALLO, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, a short distance from Llangollen.

ERWARTON, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Harwich, and 9 S.E. of Ipswich. Shotley is its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the navigable river, and was formerly a market town in the possession of the Bacon family. It afterwards passed to the Drurys and Parkers, whose seat was Erwarton Hall, a structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of Wolverstone annexed, £484. The church is an elegant structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It has recently been restored, and contains monuments of the Davelles, or Daveillers, and of the Calthorpe and Parker families. The register commences in 1558. The charities are Parker's almshouses, built about the middle of the last century, and a property for the poor producing about £7 per annum. John Berners, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a National school.

ERWASH, or EREWASH, a river rising near Alfreton, co. Derby, a feeder of the Trent. The Erwash canal was cut in 1777, and runs close to the river from the Cromford canal to the river Trent, opposite the river Soar.

ERWICK, a hmlt. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, not far from Exeter.

ERWID, or ERWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Crickadarn, co. Brecon, 9 miles W. of Hay. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye.

ERYHOLME, a chplry. in the par. of Gilling, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Dalton station on the North-Eastern railway, and 4 S.E. of Darlington. It is situated on the river Tees, and commands an extensive prospect. Several plantations have been recently made. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £49, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gilling. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ESBY, a hmlt. in the co. Dumfries, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Lochmaben. It is situated on the rivers Ae and Kinull.

ESCEIBON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanynys, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. of Ruthin.

ESCLUSHAM, ABOVE and BELOW, tnshps. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, near the town of Wrexham. They are situated on Offa's Dyke.

ESCOMB, a parochial chplry. in the N.W. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine of Durham, 1½ mile W. of Bishop-Auckland, its post town, and 12 miles S.W. of Durham. It is situated near the river Wear. The Etherley station on the Stockton and Lancashire Union railway is about half a mile from the village. This is a coal district, and most of the people are employed in the mines. There is also a manufactory for fire-brick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val £201, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are two National schools.

ESCOT, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Ottery St. Mary, and 12 N.E. of Exeter. It is situated near the river Otter. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £75.

ESCRICK, a par. in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of York, its post town. It is situated on the high road from York to Selby, and includes the tnshp. of Deighton. The village is one of the most picturesque in the county, and the cottages, which are of recent date, are surrounded by tasteful gardens. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £530. The church is a handsome stone structure, recently erected on the site of an old one. It is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a day school for the children of the parish. Escrick Park, a handsome seat, is the property and residence of Lord Wenlock, who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil.

ESGOB, a tnshp. united with Castle, in the par. of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Newtown.

ESGOB-CNWCKCREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Above Sawthe, co. Carmarthen, not far from Llangadock.

ESGOREBRILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglwys-fach, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.E. of Conway.

ESH, or ASH, a chplry. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of the ward of Chester, co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Lanchester, and 4 N.W. of Durham, its post town. The village is small, and there is a common of 44 acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £190, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is a stone structure, with a handsome E. window. It is dedicated to St. Michael. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and school, and a little to the E. is the Roman Catholic college of Ushaw. There is a parochial school. Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ESHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Sylcham, hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Eye. It is situated near the river Waveney.

ESHER, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, co. Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Kingston, 4 N.E. of Chobham, and 15 from London. It is situated on the old Portsmouth road, and the river Mole passes on the W. of the parish. The South-Western railway has a station here. A priory was founded in the reign of Henry II., and Cardinal Wolsey resided at Esher Place after he fell into disgrace. In the neighbourhood there is a well still bearing his name, Claremont is a handsome mansion, built by Lord Clive, once the residence of the Princess Charlotte, and latterly of the Orleans family of France, but it is now let out. Before her accession to the throne, Queen Victoria frequently resided here. The first brass-works in England were established here in the 17th century. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £448. The church is a modern stone structure in the early English style. It is dedicated to Our Saviour. The old church, not now used for public worship, contains monuments to Sir F. Drake's family, and several mural tablets and marble figures. The register commences in 1682. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house. There are a National school an infant school, and a Sunday-school, with a small endowment. In 1859, a fine school-house was built on the green. All that now remains of the palace of Esher is the old gateway, flanked with towers. A fair is held on the 4th September for horses.

ESHOLT, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Otley, and 5 N. of Bradford. It is situated on the river Aire, and the Liverpool and Leeds canal passes near it. A nunnery was founded here by Simon de Ward in the middle of the 12th century. At the Dissolution its revenue was returned at £19. The village is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Aire; it contains a worsted-mill, scribbling and fulling mill, and a corn-mill. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to Hawksworth, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100. The church is a modern structure, dedicated to St. Paul. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Esholt Hall is the principal residence. W. Stansfield, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ESHOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, E. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Felton, and 7 N. of Morpeth. Coal is obtained here. Eshott Hall is the principal residence.

ESHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gargrave, E. div. of the Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Skipton. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes in the vicinity. Eshton Hall, a handsome building, is the principal residence. The surface is boldly undulating, and the land chiefly meadow and pasture.

ESK, a river and lake between the bars. of Tyrhugh and Bannagh, in co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The lake is a very beautiful piece of water, covering about 975 acres. Two small salmon streams empty their waters into it, and from it issues the river Esk, which falls into Donegal Bay. On the shores of the lake stretches the demesne which bears its name.

ESK. *See* Easky, co. Sligo.

ESK, a river in co. Dumfries, Scotland. The Black and White Esk, after uniting, take the name simply of Esk. It flows through Westerkirk, round Craighill, traverses the pars. of Langholm and Canonbie, and after lingering for about 1 mile on the border, enters Cumberland, and eventually falls into the Solway Firth near Sarkfoot. Its tributaries are the Ewes, near Langholm, the Wauchope, the Tarras, the Liddell, at Canonbie-holm, the Glenzier burn, and the Line, of Cumberland. Its banks are rich in every variety of delightful scenery. Its length is about 24 miles.

ESKAT, an ext. par. place in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles E. of Whitehaven.

ESK, BLACK and WHITE, two rivers in co. Dumfries, Scotland. The Black Esk rises in the par. of Eskdalemuir, and takes a southerly course through the mountains. After a meandering route of about 12 miles it joins its waters, in the S.E. of the par. of Eskdalemuir, with those of the White Esk, whose source proper may be traced to the head of the Bloodhope burn, a little above Ettrick-pen. It now runs parallel with the Black Esk, passing through Eskdalemuir, and in its course receiving the waters of the Davington and Garvald, and the burns of Langshaw and Rae. Its length is 16 miles. The united waters proceed on their journey under the name of the Esk, as above.

ESK, NORTH, a river in co. Forfar, Scotland. The East and West waters becoming one, continue their course under the name of the North Esk. The three head-waters of the East water rise among the Grampian hills; selecting an easterly course, this river passes the parish of Edzell, and having run a few miles on the S.W. border of Kincardineshire, it meets the West water, or the Dye, which rises in the southern extremity of the parish of Lethnot, where it is also called the Saughs water; passing between Edzell and Strickathrow, it joins the East water. The united streams then become the North Esk, which continues easterly through the pars. of Strickathrow, Logiepert, Montrose, and Kincardine, and so falls into the ocean a little above Montrose. Its length is 22 miles.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two small rivers of the cos. Peebles and Edinburgh, Scotland. The North Esk has two head streams in the par. of Linton; it then passes easterly between cos. Peebles and Mid-Lothian. Receiving the Carlops-burn, it flows between the pars. of Pennycuick and Lasswade, co. of Edinburgh, and so past the pars. of Glencross and Cockpen, and the vil. of Lasswade, till it joins the South Esk in the N. of the par. of Dalkeith. On the banks of the river are Rosslin and Melville castles and Hawthorndean. The scene of Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd" is laid hereabouts.—The South Esk rises in the par. of Eddelston, and flows northerly on the borders of cos. Peebles and Mid-Lothian. Tweeddaleburn is a tributary. After touching the par. of Temple, it then passes between that par. and Carrington, when the Gladhouse increases its volume. It next receives the Borthwick water, and leaving Cockpen par. on its right bank, unites with the North Esk. Its banks are beautifully wooded.

ESK, SOUTH, a river in co. Forfar, Scotland. Its source is among the Grampians, in the N.W. of the co. It passes through the pars. of Clova, Cortachie, and Strathmore. After receiving the tribute of the Prosen, it continues in an easterly direction, passing between the pars. of Kirriemuir and Tannadice, Oathlaw and Menmuir, and Aberlemno and Brechin. It then spreads out for the formation of Montrose Basin, a fine piece of water. Leaving this point by way of two branches, which again unite lower down the river, it falls into the ocean. The village of Ferrydon and the town of Brechin are among the principal places situated on its banks, besides the seats of Brechin Castle, Rossie, and Kinnaird, the last the residence of the Carnegies. The forking of the river so near its mouth stops all navigation beyond that point.

ESKDALE, a ward in the N.E. part of co. Cumberland, contains the pars. of Arthuret, Bewcastle, Brampton, Carlatton, Castle-Carrock, Crosby, Cumrew, Cumwhitton, Nether and Upper Denton, Farlam, Hayton, Irthington, Kingmoor, Kirkandrews, Kirk Linton, Lanercost, Scaleby, Stapleton, Walton, parts of Stanwix, Warwick, and Wetheral, and the tnshp. of Longtown, comprising an area of 204,120 acres.

ESKDALE, a chplry. and tnshp. with Wastdale Head, in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Ravenglass. Holmrook is its post town. The Drigg station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway is about 4½ miles to the S.W. of the village. It is situated on the river Esk, and includes the hmlts. of Boot, Gatehouse Green, and Mitredale. Iron ore is found here. In the neighbourhood are the waterfalls of Stanley Ghyll and Birker Force. Nearly half the land is in common and waste, with a large patch of coppice-wood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £66. The church is a plain stone structure, dedicated to St. Catherine. In the E. window is a painting of the patron saint, and above the eastern gable a stone cross. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, £6 of which is an endowment for one of the two schools here. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

ESKDALE, a district in co. Dumfries, Scotland. It is the most eastern of the three districts into which the co. is divided. It is traversed by the river Esk. Part of the lands of Upper and Lower Eskdale were given to Robert Avenal, an Anglo-Norman settler, by David I., who granted them to the abbey of Melrose. The Rossedals held lands here in the time of Malcolm IV., and one of that family, Turgot, founded the priory of Canonbie. Eskdale was next possessed by the Douglases as a regality, but they having forfeited it in 1455, it passed to the Maxwells, who held it till the end of the 17th century. The Duke of Buccleuch received compensation for the jurisdiction of Eskdale in 1747.

ESKDALEMUIR, a par. in the district of Eskdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. Langholm is its post town. It is surrounded by the pars. of Westerkirk, Hutton, Moffat, and the cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh. Its length is 11 miles, its greatest breadth over 9 miles. The surface is mountainous. Ettrick rises 2,200 feet above sea-level. Loch Fell is the next prominent summit. The rivers Black and White Esk traverse the parish, with their numerous tributaries. There are very beautiful cascades on the Garvald water and Finglandhope rivulets. This par. is in the presb. of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £241. The church was erected in 1826. Here are a meeting-house for Reformed Presbyterians, two schools, private and parochial, and library. This parish was separated from Westerkirk in 1703. Traces of encampments are seen on nearly every hill-top, and at a spot near the meeting of the two Esks is an oval encampment, supposed to be Roman. At Coatt farm are two circles, having the appearance of Druidical temples. A singular custom was in former times kept up here—that of "hand-fasting," or taking a wife on a twelvemonth's trial; if at the end of that period the parties did not agree, they separated, and were at liberty to make another choice at an annual fair held for that purpose.

ESKDALESIDE, or SLEIGHTS, a chplry. in the par. of Whitby, Whitby Strand lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Whitby, its post town. It is a station on the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern railway. In the reign of John a small priory was founded here. Ironstone, building stone, and alum are obtained, and there are several chalybeate springs. The surface rises gradually from the bank of the Esk to a very considerable elevation, forming one of the highest moors in the county, and enclosing on that side one of the most magnificent valleys, through which the Esk pursues its course amidst picturesque and romantic scenery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Ugglebarnby annexed, £329. The church is a small elegant structure, erected in 1767. Henry W. Yeoman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ESKE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Beverley, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Beverley. It is situated on the river Hull.

ESKELITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth Dale, North Riding co. York, not far from Reeth.

ESKER, a par. in the bars. of Newcastle and Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Lucan, its post town. The surface consists of good soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Leixlip, £527, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a picturesque ruin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is part of the union of Palmerstown, Lucan, and Clondalkin. Here is a private classical school. Esker was formerly a crown manor, and is quoted in an inquisition of 15 Henry VII. Esker House is the principal residence. Good building stone is quarried here.

ESKER-EVAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.W. of Llandilo-fawr.

ESKERNANT, a hmlt. in the par. of Talley, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N. of Llandilo-fawr.

ESKIRGILOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Moughtrey, hund. and co. of Montgomery, 3 miles S.W. of Newtown.

ESKIRIETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Tref-Eglwys, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Llanidloes. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here.

ESKIRMAEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.E. of Llanidloes.

ESPERSHIELDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Stocksfield. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated on the river Derwent, and includes the tnshp. of Mill Shields. A Roman Catholic chapel, in the early English style of architecture, is erected in the grounds of Minster Acres Hall, the seat of C. Silvertop, Esq., who is lord of the manor. There is a school for the children of the place. At Winnis Hill, a little to the W., is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends.

ESP-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 9 miles N.W. of Durham.

ESPLEY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Highlows, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Morpeth.

ESPRICK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Greenalgh, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Kirkham.

ESS, a waterfall on the river Avonbeg, in the bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Glendalough, near the Glenmalure valley.

ESSENDINE, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Ryhall, hund. of East, co. Rutland, 4 miles N.E. of Stamford, its post town. It is a railway station on the Great Northern line. The village is situated near the river Wash. In the Domesday Survey it is described as belonging to the bishops of Lincoln. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Ryhall, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is an ancient structure, said to be the oldest in this part of the country, with an arched Saxon doorway. It is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a Sunday-school. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

ESSENDON, a par. in the hund. and co. of Hertford, 3 miles E. of Bishop's Hatfield, the nearest railway station on the Great Northern line, and 5 S.W. of Hertford, its post town. It is bounded on the N. by the river Lea. The surface is undulating, but a large part of the land is unproductive. The soil is loam and gravel, resting upon clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the cur. of Bayford annexed, £550. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and contains a marble tomb and a brass. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The register commences in 1653. There is a National school for both sexes. Baron Dimsdale and Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., have seats in this parish. The Marquis of Salisbury is lord of the manor.

ESSEX, a co. situated on the eastern coast of Great Britain, and lying between 51° 27′ and 52° 6′ N. lat., and 0° 4′ W. long., and 1° 17′ E. long. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Suffolk and Cambridge, W. by the cos. of Herts and Middlesex, S. by the estuary of the Thames, and S.E. and S. by the German Ocean. Its greatest length is 63 miles, and greatest breadth 37 miles, with a circuit of about 208 miles, including 56 miles of low, marshy, and broken coast. It contains an area of 1,533 square miles, or about 981,120 acres, of which nine-tenths are arable, meadow, and pasture, and about 60,000 forest. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 404,851, showing an increase of 35,533 since 1851. The first inhabitants of Essex recognised by authentic history, were the *Trinobantes*, a powerful tribe, who, at the invasion of Cæsar, allied themselves with Rome. In 43, after the defeat of Caractacus, the Trinobantes were subdued, and their capital, *Camalodunum*, taken, and made the seat of a Roman colony, which was, however, destroyed in the revolt of Boadicea. Her overthrow by Suetonius, near Waltham, decided the reduction of South Britain, which then became the Roman province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. On the arrival of the Saxons, Essex formed a small kingdom, which from its relative position caused its possessors to be designated as East Saxons—hence its present derivation. The kingdom of the East Saxons included parts of Middlesex and Hertfordshire. Essex played a considerable part in the war between Alfred and the Danes; and in 1016 Assingdon was the scene of a bloody battle between Cnut and Edmund Ironside. In 1215, the Earl of Winchester seized Colchester Castle. In the reign of Richard II. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester was arrested at his castle of Plessy, near Chelmsford. In 1571 a number of Flemish refugees settled in Colchester, and introduced the woollen manufacture. At the approach of the Armada, a camp was formed at Tilbury. In the Civil War, Essex sided with the parliament, raising 2,000 men for service, besides large sums of money. Colchester was stormed by the parliamentarians under Fairfax in 1648. No later events of historical interest have occurred.—The county, which is reputed the most Conservative in England, is divided into North and South Essex for parliamentary purposes, each division returning two members; the former has a population of 189,435, with its seat of election at Braintree; the latter 179,883, with its seat of election at Chelmsford, which is also the assize and county town. The government of the shire is administered by a lieutenant and vice-admiral, assisted by 22 deputy-lieutenants, a high sheriff, and about 380 magistrates. The whole of the county is included within the home circuit and military district, but only that part adjoining Epping Forest is within the bounds of the Central Criminal Court and Metropolitan Police, being considered as a suburb of the metropolis. The two divisions of the county comprise together nineteen hundreds and one liberty, containing 408 parishes and about 500 townships, with 4 extra-parochial places.—The county contains no cathedral city, but 22 market towns, including Chelmsford, the county town, Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon, parliamentary boroughs, each returning two members to parliament, with Braintree, Dunmow, Halstead, Rochford, Romford, Saffron Walden, Waltham Abbey, Brentwood, Billericay, Chipping Ongar, Epping, and Witham, the first twelve being also heads of new County Court districts.—The chief seaports are Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich, which last is connected with Ipswich by a line of steamers ascending the Orwell. The minor ports are Barking, Bradwell, Brightlingsea, Burnham, Grays, Leigh, Manningtree, Purfleet, Southend, Salcott, and Wakering. The principal trade of these ports is in the fisheries, especially the oyster fishery, and in the shipping of corn, coals, cattle, and timber.—Essex is ecclesiastically under the see of Rochester, and is distributed between the archdeaconries of Colchester and Essex, comprising the whole of the county except the ten metropolitan parishes, which are still retained in the see of London, and the village of Ballingdon, a suburb of Sudbury, in Suffolk, which is in the diocese of Ely.—The shire is of an irregular shape, and on the E. much indented with friths and creeks of the Stour, Colne, Blackwater, Crouch, and Thames. The coast presents a succession of unhealthy marshes, known as the South and East Hundreds, but the middle and northern districts of the county are remarkably healthy, so that the average duration of life is above that for all England. Even the marsh lands have lately been much improved by drainage and embankments, but still cover a large extent of surface, both along the bank of the Thames and on the E. coast. The marshes begin near the junction of the Lea with the Thames, and extend along the whole of the northern bank except near Leigh and Southend, where the coast rises into low cliffs. After passing the mouth of the Thames, they continue along the eastern coast to about 4 miles beyond St. Osyth Point, where the land presents a high broken coast-line, extending nearly 10 miles to the Naze, the most eastern point of the county. From the Naze to Harwich, for about 6 miles, the coast forms an inlet lined by salt marshes, and terminated in the estuary of the Stour, above Manningtree. Along the whole extent of this eastern coast the sea has for centuries been encroaching, in some places nearly 5 miles, as indicated by shoals, ruins of buildings, &c. On this coast, which in many places is defended from further encroachments by dykes and sea-walls, are the marsh islands of Canvey, Foulness, Wallasea, Mersea, Horsea, Havengore, Potten, Pevril, and Holmes, besides others. Most of these islands are low and marshy, being separated from the mainland by narrow intervening channels, and are embanked. In the creeks and inlets which surround and separate them are extensive oyster-beds, especially round Wallasea, hence called Wallfleet oysters. These are of so great value that the town of Colchester alone derives an income of £700 a year from licenses annually granted to dredgermen for the fishing of the Colne. It is calculated that above 15,000 bushels of oysters are taken in a season, and that the capital employed in the trade is from £60,000 to £80,000.—In its geological characteristics the greater part of the county belongs to the London clay formation, with freshwater deposits on the E. coast, containing animal remains. Near Harwich the stratum is crag, containing fossils, and to the S., about Purfleet and Grays, chalk predominates, as also in the N.W. beyond Dunmow and Halstead, where the continuation of the Chiltern hills forms the Chalk Downs.—The only hills of any considerable elevation are High Beach, near Waltham Abbey, 350 feet high; Laingdon Hill, 620 feet; Danbury Hill, 700; and Tiptree Heath, near Witham, about the same altitude. The rest of the county is level, or gently undulating, the slope, as determined by the water-shed, being towards the S. and E.—The Thames, which bounds it on the S. side, has several quays on the Essex shore, but no great haven. The Victoria Docks and the Metropolitan Steam Docks are in Plaistow level. Steamers run from London to Harwich, calling at Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury, Southend, and Walton. The Lea, which is navigable, bounds the county on the W. side till it meets the Stort, when it flows S. and joins the Thames. The Stour, which separates the county from Suffolk on the N.E., becomes navigable at Sudbury, and after passing the ports of Manningtree and Harwich, falls into the North Sea. There are besides several other minor rivers, as the Roding, or Roden, Bourne-brook, Ingerbourne, and the Marditch, which forms a creek at Purfleet; the Crouch, which waters the S.E. part of Essex and falls into the North Sea, forming a port at Burnham; the Chelmer, with its tributaries the Ter, Wid, Cann, and Sandon, being navigable from Chelmsford to the port of Maldon, near which place it is joined by the Blackwater and Podsbrook, and so falls into the North Sea; the Colne, which is navigable from Colchester, and receiving the waters of the river Roman, also falls into the North Sea. The Cam and Slade brooks water the N.W. part of the county, and then cross the Cambridge border. Besides these are the Holland and Broomhill creeks, the latter being navigable for 7 miles to near Rochford.—The soil is in general extremely fertile, being a rich loam, particularly well adapted for the growth of corn, as the superiority of Essex wheat sufficiently proves. The chief crops are wheat, which yields from 25 to 33 bushels per acre, barley 40 bushels, oats 12 to 14 quarters, beans 32 bushels, and potatoes 300 bushels per acre. The other principal productions are turnips, tares, rape, clover, mustard, and rye-grass. The raising of carraway, coriander, and teasel, which are planted together, is peculiar to this county, and is considered a very profitable crop. Grazing is confined to the marsh lands, the principal stock fed on which are Welsh and Scotch runts. The principal dairy farms are in the parish of Epping and its vicinity, and have for centuries been famous for the supply of the London markets with cream, butter, and dairy-fed pork. The suckling of calves, for which Essex is celebrated, and the fattening of North country cattle, is still largely carried on about Sandon, the river Lea, Barking, and Epping. The sheep are principally of the South Down breeds, and the pigs a small variety of the Berkshire. The size of the farms varies with the part of the county, but in general they average from 150 to 200 acres, and are held by yearly tenure, or on short leases of from seven to fourteen years.—The greater part of the industrial population is engaged in agriculture, there being but few manufactures. The woollen baize manufacture, originally introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Elizabeth, and formerly of so much importance, is now extinct. There are silk-mills at Colchester and Coggeshall, satin velvet mills at Halstead, and crape factories at Braintree and Bocking, besides straw-plait in several villages, and bricks and coarse pottery in various parts. At Waltham Abbey are the government powder-mills, at Purfleet extensive powder magazines, and at Shoeburyness an extensive practice ground for artillery.—Hunting has from time immemorial been a favourite sport in Essex, and the county can boast of several packs of hounds, as, the Essex, Essex Union, South Essex, East Essex, Essex and Suffolk, Mr. Tufnell's and Mr. Honeywood's harriers, the Hon. F. Petre's stag hounds, &c.—The county is crossed by the two main sections of the Great Eastern railway, one under the name of the Cambridge line, proceeding in a northerly direction by Waltham Abbey to Cambridge and Newmarket, with a branch to Hertford; the other in a N.E. direction by Chelmsford and Colchester to Ipswich, with numerous branches to all the principal towns on the East Coast. Another short line runs to Loughton in connection with the Great Eastern and North London railways. In the S.W. a short line runs from Stratford to North Woolwich, and another line from Stratford to Tilbury and Southend. The Tendring railway from Colchester to Wivenhoe has only recently been completed; and another line called the Colne Valley is in course of formation, commencing at the Chapel junction on the Sudbury branch line, with an extension to Haverhill in Suffolk. A connecting line has likewise been just commenced from Stortford, through Dunmow, to Braintree. The principal roads in the county are the three roads from London to Norwich, by Ipswich, by Bury, and by Newmarket, with branch roads from Chelmsford and Colchester as centres to all the principal towns and ports on the Thames and the East Coast. The road which quits London by Shoreditch enters the county at Lea Bridge, and joins the Newmarket road at Snaresbrook. From the Colchester road, near Bow-Bridge, a road runs by Chipping Ongar to Dunmow and Bury St. Edmund's. A cross road enters the county from Hertfordshire, and passes through Dunmow and Braintree to Colchester.—Essex gives name to an archdeaconry in the diocese of Rochester, consisting of 16 rural deaneries, and the title of earl to the Capels. The chief seats are—Danbury Palace, of the Bishop of Rochester; Easton Lodge, of Viscount Maynard; Hill Hall, of Bowyer-Smijth, Bart.; Navestock Park, of the Dowager Countess Waldegrave; Terling Place, of Lord Rayleigh; Thorndon Park, of Lord Petre; Belhus, of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart.; Audley End, of Lord Braybrook; Hyde Hall, of Lord Roden; Boreham House, of Sir John Tyssen Tyrrell, Bart.; Dagnam Park, of Sir Digby Neave, Bart.; Felix Hall, of T. S. Western; Forest Hall, of J. B. Stane; Mark Hall, of Loftus Arkwright, Esq.; Newton Hall, of Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Bart.; Rivenhall Place, of Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart.; Spains Hall, of Colonel S. B. R. Brise; Tiptree Hall, of J. J. Mechi; Wivenhoe Hall, of Sir Claude W. Champion de Crespigny, Bart. —British and Roman antiquities are widely scattered throughout the county. Of the former, consisting of camps and barrows, examples are met with at Blunts Walls, the Bartlow hills, Ambreys, Ruckolt, and Walbury, and on Lexden Heath is the famous Grim's Dyke. Of the Roman antiquities, the chief are altars, tesselated pavements, foundations of temples and villas, baths, and coins, which are more frequently met with on the line of the two Roman roads, one of which passed through Colchester, and the other, called the Stane or Ermine Street, by Bishop Stortford and Dunmow. The sites of several Roman towns have been pretty accurately determined, as, *Canonium*, near Witham; *Camalodunum*, now Colchester; *Cæsaromagus*, near Chelmsford; and *Durolitum*, near Romford. Of the Saxon and Norman periods there are castles and religious houses. The latter at one time amounted to 47. The former comprise the remains of Clavering Castle, built by Sueyn the Dane; Hedingham Castle, the seat of the De Veres; Walden Castle, of the Mandevilles; the castles of Colchester, Hadleigh, Stansted Monfichet, Ongar, and part of the foundations of Plessy, which belonged to the Good Duke Humphrey, as high constable. Of the religious houses only few remains exist: the chief are—Waltham Abbey, founded by King Harold, and recently restored; Barking Abbey; with the minor abbeys of Billeigh, Tiltey, Stratford, and the priories of Bychnacre, Colchester, Dunmow, Latton, and Leighs.

ESSINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bushbury, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Bloxwich, where there is a station on the South Staffordshire railway, and 4 N.E. of Wolverhampton, its post town. It is situated near the Wyrley canal. Bricks and tiles are made in large quantities. There is a neat iron church with a small tower. New Town is a hamlet adjoining on the N.E., where there is a National school.

ESTERSNOW, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Boyle, on the road from thence to Tulsk. The soil varies in quality, and there is a large proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Kilcola, £101, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain old building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Croghan and Ballinameen. There is a parish school and four other day schools. Croghan House is the principal seat. Cavetown loughs lie to the W. of the church. At Cavetown are seen some curious caves, said to be of considerable extent, and there are some traces of an old castle known as Moylerg. It is said to have once belonged to the MacDermotts. Limestone is quarried here.

ESTIMANER HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of Merionethshire, situated in the S.W. of the co. It contains the pars. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Pennal, Talyllyn, and Towyn.

ESTON, a chplry. in the par. of Ormsby, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Guisborough. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. Middlesborough is its post town, from which it is distant nearly 2 miles. Eston Nab beacon is a short distance from the village. Ironstone is very abundant, and, being extensively worked, has contributed much to the increase and prosperity of the place. In the neighbourhood there are blast furnaces and foundries. The village lies at the foot of a detached hill of considerable elevation called Barnaby or Eston Moor. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Ormsby, in the dioc. of York, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small ancient structure. On the summit of the promontory called Eston Nab is an ancient Saxon encampment contemporary with the battle of Badon Hill, which was fought in the neighbourhood.

ESTON, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Arthuret, and partly in that of Kirk-Andrews, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland. It was anciently a distinct parish.

ESTYN. *See* Hope, co. Flint.

ESTYNALLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilan, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.W. of Chick.

ETAL, or HOTHAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ford, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Till, and was formerly a possession of the Manners. A castle once stood here, but was laid in ruins by the Scotch previous to the battle of Flodden Field. Etal Hall is the seat of the Earl of Glasgow. Here is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

ETCHELLS, or STOCKPORT ETCHELLS, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockport and Northenden, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Stockport. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. There is a small free school.

ETCHELLS, NORTHERN, a tnshp. as above, 1½ mile to the N.W. Here are some small charities for the poor. Thomas William Tatton, Esq., is lord of the manor. Field Hall is the principal residence.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Allcannings, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Devizes, its post town. It is situated at the base of a small hill in the vale of Pewsey, near the source of the small river Avon, which runs by Salisbury into the English Channel. Another river of the same name rises in the vicinity, and passing through Bath and Bristol, falls into the Bristol Channel at Pill. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Allcannings, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The chapel-of-ease is rather an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains monumental effigies of a knight and lady in the costume of the reign of Edward III. There is a free school in the village. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

ETCHINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Henhurst, Hastings rape, co. Sussex, 6½ miles S.E. of Wadhurst, and 7 N.W. of Battle. It is situated on the river Rother, and is a railway station on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern line. The hmlt. of Hurst Green is partly in this parish, through which the letters are received. Hops are extensively cultivated in this place. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £518. The church is an edifice of the 14th century, with a central tower, containing monuments and brasses of the Etchingham family. The register commences in 1561. There is a National school for boys and girls. The Earl of Chichester is lord of the manor. The churchyard is surrounded by a moat, which is now dry.

ETHERDWICK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Aldbrough East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Hedon.

ETHERLEY, HIGH, a hmlt. in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Bishop Auckland. The South Durham and Lancashire Union railway has a station here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £130, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester.

ETIVE, LOCH, an arm of the sea indenting the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland. It opens a little to the N. of the isle of Kerrera. Its length is about 20 miles, and its greatest width about 2 miles. It is navigable throughout for vessels of 100 tons. The scenery on the banks as observed from a boat is very charming. Numerous bays and creeks indent the shores of the loch.

ETLOE, a tythg. in the par. of Awre, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.E. of Newnham. It is situated near the banks of the Severn.

ETON, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Bucks, 21 miles W. of London. Both the Great Western and South-Western railways have stations at Windsor. The town consists principally of one street, well paved and lighted with gas. The houses are neatly built, and there are several houses for the accommodation of the parents of those students who "live at home." It is situated on the N. bank of the river Thames, across which there is a neat iron bridge, supported on piers of stone, uniting Eton with the town of Windsor. The par. includes the ext. par. lib. of Eton College, with its magnificent school buildings, for which this place is chiefly distinguished. The inner and outer quadrangles are connected by an ancient tower gateway of great beauty, and in the outer quadrangle is a bronze statue of the royal founder. On the S. side of the outer quadrangle is the chapel, and in the inner the library, containing a collection of rare books, valuable paintings, drawings, and oriental manuscripts. The college was originally founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for a provost, 10 priests, 6 clerks, 6 choristers, and 25 poor grammar scholars, with 25 almsmen and a master, to be called "The College Royal of Our Lady of Eton beside Windsor." The present establishment consists of a provost, vice-provost, 6 fellows, two masters, with assistants, 7 clerks, 70 king's scholars, 10 choristers, inferior officers and servants, and nearly 700 independent scholars, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. Scholars on the foundation are eligible to scholarships in King's College, Cambridge, for which purpose there is an annual election. For those who do not succeed in obtaining an election to King's College, there are scholarships and exhibitions in several other colleges of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The living is a rect. held by the Provost of Eton College. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245. The church is collegiate. To accommodate the parishioners not connected with the college, a very beautiful church has been erected in the centre of the town. The charitable endowments comprise the Bridge estate in High-street, producing £200 per annum for the repair and maintenance of the bridge; an almshouse for 10 poor widows, founded by Dr. Godolphin in 1714; a charity school, founded in 1790 by Mark Anthony Porny, subsequently rebuilt on ground belonging to the college, at an expense of £1,723; and a bequest of about £120 for apprenticing poor children.

ETRURIA, a vil. in the par. of Shelton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Stoke-on-Trent is its post town. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal, and the North Staffordshire railway passes through the place. Here are the celebrated potteries of Messrs. Wedgwood & Co., where the well-known Wedgwood ware is made. There are also collieries in operation, as well as an iron foundry, steam-engine manufactory, and gas-works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a stone structure in the Saxon style of architecture, dedicated to St. Matthew. The Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Unitarians, have each a chapel, and there are National, British, and infant schools.

ETTAGH, a par. in the bars. of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Birr. Roscrea is its post town. It lies at the W. side of the Slievebloom mountains, and has a medium soil. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £132, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1813. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilcoleman. There are six day schools. Shinrone is the principal residence.

ETTELTON, a quondam par. in the par. of Castletown, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated on the river Liddel. Here are remains of the old parish church and burial-ground.

ETTERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwix, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Carlisle. It is situated on the river Eden, and the ship canal passes near the township. On a lofty eminence called Etterby Scar there is obtained a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

ETTERICK. *See* Ettrick, co. Selkirk.

ETTERSGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Forest and Frith, co. palatine Durham, a short distance from Middleton-in-Teesdale.

ETTINGHALL, a vil. in the par. of Sedgeley, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.W. of Bilston. The people are mostly employed in the mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop.

ETTON, a par. in the Peterborough lib., co. Northampton, 3 miles S. of Market Deeping, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Peterborough. The hmlt. of Woodcroft is in the par. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £398. The church is built of stone, and is very old. It is dedicated to St. Stephen. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor.

ETTON, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Lund, and 4 N.W. of Beverley, its post town. The land is chiefly arable, with 45 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £700, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient edifice, with a low heavy tower, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. High Hall is the principal residence.

ETTRICK, or ETTERICK, a par. in co. Selkirk, Scotland, 18 miles S.W. of Selkirk, and 58 from Edinburgh. It is surrounded by the cos. of Peebles, Dumfries, and Roxburgh, and by the pars. of Moffat, Meggat, Yarrow, Kirkhope, Roberton, and Eskdalemuir. It is 10 miles square. The surface is nearly all hills, intersected by numerous streams and burns, tributaries of the Ettrick Water, which bisects the parish. Ettrick Pen, on the S. boundary, is 2,200 feet above the sea-level; Old Ettrick Hill is 1,860 feet, and Wardlaw is 1,986 feet. In the N.W. lies the Loch of the Lowes, which empties itself into St. Mary's Loch, out of which flows the river Yarrow. Sheep-walks extend over the greater part of the surface. The road to Moffat—which, however, is unfinished—follows the course of the Ettrick. This par. is in the presb. of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £254. Near the parish church was the cottage where the Ettrick Shepherd, Hogg, was born. The church, which stands by itself, was built upon the site of an older structure in 1824. In the burial-ground is a monument to Thomas Boston, for many years minister of Ettrick, the author of "The Fourfold State." The Ettrick Shepherd is also buried in the churchyard. The old parish of Buccleuch is included in this parish, which was anciently part of the royal forest of Ettrick. A village stood opposite the church, which was destroyed about 1700. About half a mile from Thirlstane, the seat of the Napiers, are the ruins of Gamescleuch Castle, built by an ancestor of Lord Napier. In following the banks of the Rankleburn we come into a *cleugh*, or hollow, from which the family of Buccleuch take their title. Traces of the old parish church remain, and ruins are seen of the tower of Tushielaw, which, with the surrounding lands, belonged to Adam Scott, King of the Border, and his clan. It is said that James V. captured and hung him up to an old ash standing a few yards from his castle, afterwards called the Gallows Tree.

ETTRICK, a river in co. Selkirk, Scotland, passes through Ettrick par., along the borders of the pars. of Yarrow and Selkirk. It falls into the Tweed near the town of Selkirk, after a course of 28 miles. The Tima Water and the Yarrow are its principal tributaries. Its banks possess most of the beauties of a highland stream.

ETTRICK-BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Kirkhope, co. Selkirk, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Selkirk. It is situated on the Ettrick Water.

ETTRICK-FOREST, anciently extending over co. Selkirk and parts of Peebles and Edinburgh shires, Scotland. This district, from the earliest ages, was the great hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. Edward I. was the first monarch to give away portions of the forest. It was forfeited by James Douglas in 1455, to whom it had been granted, and so again became royal property. James V., in 1528, made a grand hunting expedition into the forest, which lasted for a month, accompanied by the nobles and gentlemen of the land, amounting to 12,000 men. After the Union this noble forest degenerated into its present state, forming extensive sheep-walks, with hardly a trace of its having been once woodland.

ETWALL, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Burton-on-Trent, 6 S.W. of Derby, its post town, and about 2 N. of Egginton station on the North Staffordshire railway. The manor formed a part of the demesne of Welbeck Abbey, and at the dissolution of the monastic orders, in the reign of Henry VIII., was given to the Port family, and by marriage and purchase passed to the Gerards, Mosleys, Sleighs, and Cottons. It includes the tnshps. of Bearwardcote and Etwall, and the hmlt. of Burnaston. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £342. The church is a plain structure with embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, in addition to Sir John Port's hospital, which was founded and endowed in the middle of the 16th century, for poor persons, who are well provided for, at present to the number of 16; together with a grammar school at Repton. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes. The Rev. C. E. Cotton is lord of the manor. Etwall Hall, containing some valuable antique carvings and paintings, and Etwall Lodge, are the principal residences.

EUARTH, or EYARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles S.E. of Ruthin. Euarth House is the principal residence.

EUSTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Thetford, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 10 N. of Bury St. Edmund's. It is situated on the river Brandon, and contains the vil. of Little Fakenham, and the ext. par. place called Rymer. The Euston and Patishall families formerly possessed it, from whom it passed to Benet Earl of Arlington, and by marriage to the Duke of Grafton, in whose family it remains, and to whom it gives the title of earl. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the rects. of Fakenham Parva and Barnham annexed, £645. The church, dedicated to St. Genevieve, stands in Euston Park. It is a handsome structure with square tower, containing monuments of the dukes of Grafton, with the members and retainers of their family, also four brasses, dating back to the 15th century, and tombs of the 16th. Euston Hall is the seat of the Duke of Grafton. The park and gardens are laid out with great taste, and contain a temple, designed by Kent. There is a free school for the children of the place. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

EUXTON, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Chorley, its post town. It is situated near the river Yarrow, and is a station on the Preston and Wigan section of the London and North-Western railway. The hmlts. of Armetriding, Pincock Bridge, Runshaw, and Spout Hillock, are situated within this township. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, and contains a Norman font and other antiquities in good preservation. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, £28 of which are for education. The heirs of the late Mr. Longworth are lords of the manor. Euxton Hall is the principal residence.

EVAL, ST., a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of St. Colomb-Major, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Padstow. It is situated on the cliffs overlooking the Bristol Channel. There is a lead-mine, and slate is quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure with lofty tower, which serves as a landmark to mariners. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a chapel. In the neighbourhood there are extensive caverns and several massive rocks of singular form. On the cliff are vestiges of an ancient castle, and on the downs several barrows.

EVAN WATER, a stream rising under Rodger Law, co. Lanark, Scotland. It joins the river Annan below Moffat, in Dumfriesshire.

EVANTON, a postal vil. in the par. of Kiltearn, co. Ross, Scotland, near Cromarty Firth. It contains a meeting-house and schools.

EVEDON, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and railway station on the Great Northern line. The Sleaford canal passes near it. Haverholm Priory is situated in the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1558. The Earl of Winchilsea is lord of the manor.

EVELICK, a quondam estate in the par. of Kilspindie, co. Perth, Scotland. Evelick Hill, surmounted by an old stronghold, and the remains of Evelick Castle, the ancient seat of the Lindsays, are the most prominent objects.

EVELICKS, a small river in co. Sutherland, Scotland. It abounds in salmon and trout, and falls into Dornock Frith at Meikle ferry.

EVENDINE, a hmlt. in co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Ledbury. It is situated at the foot of the Malvern hills. Here are extensive limestone quarries, in which many fossils are found.

EVENJOBB, or ENJOBB, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, borough and co. Radnor, 4 miles N.W. of Kington. It includes Barland, Burfa, and Newcastle.

EVENLODE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 3 S.E. of Morton-in-the-Marsh, its post town and railway station on the West Midland line. It is situated locally in the co. of Gloucester, on the small river Evenlode. In Domesday Book it is called *Eunilade*, and was part of the demesne of Worcester church. The surface is flat, and the soil a deep rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £396. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman. The charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Whitmore Jones, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EVENLY, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 1 mile S. of Brackley, its post town. It is situated near the river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £182, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure in the form of a cross, and partly covered with ivy. There is a school for both sexes. The Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont is lord of the manor.

EVEN-SWINDON, a tythg. in the par. of Rodborne-Cheney, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Swindon. The Wiltshire canal and Great Western railway pass through this township.

EVENWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.W. of Bishop Auckland. It is situated near the river Gaunless. There are coal-mines. The village, which is considerable, stands on the summit of a steep bank, to the S. of the Gaunless. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EVERCREECH, a par. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Shepton-Mallet, and 5 N.E. of Castle Cary. It is situated near the Fosse Way, and includes the hmlts. of Bagbury, Chesterblade, Southwood, Stoney-Stratton, and some other small places. The nearest railway station is at Shepton-Mallet. Silk weaving is carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Chesterblade annexed, £226. The church is a handsome structure with tower surmounted by a pinnacle, and dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1540. There are parochial charities producing about £50 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment, also an infant school. Lord Talbot de Malahide is lord of the manor. There are traces of a Roman camp, and a saline spring.

EVERDON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Daventry, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Northampton. The nearest railway station is at Weedon, on the London and North-Western line, 3 miles S.E. of the village. It includes the tythg. of Little Everdon and the hmlt. of Snorscomb. A tributary of the river Nen passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £465, in the patron. of Eton College. The church is a fine edifice dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, £34 of which are for educational purposes. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Everdon Hall is the principal residence.

EVERINGHAM, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Pocklington, and 5 N.W. of Market Weighton. It is situated on the Howden road, near one of the sources of the river Foulness. The country around Everingham Park is highly picturesque and adorned with thriving plantations. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £237. The church is a plain structure dedicated to St. Emelde. It contains an ancient Saxon font, curiously carved. In the grounds of Everingham Park is a Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome Grecian structure, built by William Constable Maxwell, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish. His family has held the property for more than three centuries. There is a school for the children of the parish, built and supported by the lord of the manor.

EVERLEIGH, or EVERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Ludgershall, and 5 S.E. of Pewsey, its post town. The high road from Andover to Devizes passes through the village. Some of the early Saxon kings held their court here. It was formerly in the possession of the Plantagenets, dukes of Lancaster, but became the property of the crown on the accession of Henry IV. Queen Elizabeth gave the manor to Sir Ralph Sadler, from whose descendants it was purchased in the 18th century by the Astleys. The village was anciently a market town of considerable note. It is a petty sessions town, and a polling place for the S. division of the county. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £675. The church is a structure of the early part of the present century, with tower surmounted by pinnacles, and is considered a handsome edifice. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a monument to Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., who founded the present building. There is a National school for both sexes. Some ancient British relics have been found in the vicinity. Everleigh House is the principal residence. About 2 miles to the S. of the village is the fortified camp of Chidbury, to which there appears to have been a covered way from Everley. Sir F. Astley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

EVERLEY, a tnshp. united with Suffield, in the par. of Hackness, North Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Scarborough.

EVERSAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Biddlesdon, hund. and co. Buckingham, 5 miles N.W. of Buckingham. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Nicholas.

EVERSDEN, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.E. of Caxton, and 5 S.W. of Cambridge, its post town. It is situated near Bourn brook and Naro Way. Chalk is quarried, and fossils are found in great numbers. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £59, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The register commences in 1541. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a British school for both sexes. The President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, are the lords of the manor.

EVERSDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the same hund. and co. as above, 1 mile to the E. of Great Eversden, and 7 W. of Cambridge, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £188, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The register commences in 1703. The charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

EVERSHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2 miles S.E. of Woburn, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £600. The church is an old edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has an ancient font and several monuments. The parochial endowments produce about £140 per annum, £10 of which are for education. There is a National school for boys, girls, and infants. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

EVERSHOT, a par. in the Dorchester div. of the hund. of Tollerford, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.E. of Beaminster, and a railway station on the Great Western line. Dorchester is its post town. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the rect.* of Frome St. Quintin, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Osmond. The earliest entry in the register is in the year 1694. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, one-half of which is the endowment of the free grammar school. Lord Ilchester is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 13th May.

EVERSLEY, a par. in the Odiham div. of the hunds. of Holdshott and Odiham, co. Hants, 6 miles N.E. of Odiham. Winchfield is its post town and nearest railway station on the London and South-Western line, 4½ miles to the S. of the village. It is situated within a short distance of the river Blackwater, and includes the tythgs. of Great and Little Bramshill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £475. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial endowments consist of the rents of four houses and about £3 per annum. Bramshill Park is the principal residence. The Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 16th May and 18th October.

EVERTHORPE, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of North Cave, in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of South Cave.

EVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Lymington, co. Hants, a short distance from Lymington.

EVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the borough of Liverpool and co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Liverpool, of which it is a populous suburb. It is situated on high ground, commanding fine views over the sea, the town of Liverpool, the river Mersey, and part of Cheshire. There are quarries of red sandstone, and extensive water-works. The union workhouse for West Derby is in this township. There are five district churches, viz. St. George's, St. Augustine's, Christchurch, St. Peter's, and St. Chrysostom's; that dedicated to St. George was erected in 1814, at the cost of £12,000; it stands on the spot formerly occupied by the beacon erected in the 13th century by Ranulph de Blundeville. All the livings are perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Chester, the two first-named of the val. of £200. Here is a Roman Catholic cathedral not yet completed.

EVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 6 miles N.E. of Biggleswade, and 11 E. of Bedford. Potton is its post town, and the Sandy station on the Great Northern railway is about 3 miles S.W. of the village. It is situated on the borders of Cambridge, a portion of the parish being in that county. The village is very small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the vic. of Tetworth annexed, £200, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. There are two manors in the parish—Everton and Tetworth. Stephen and Edward Thornton, Esqs., are lords of the first, and the Hon. Octavius Duncombe lord of the latter.

EVERTON, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Bawtry, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Retford. It is situated on the river Idle, and includes the tnshp. of Scaftworth and the hmlts. of Drakeholes and Harwell. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. On the S.E. brick-making is carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £209. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are charities producing about £8 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Some Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. The Rev. Christopher Neville is lord of the manor.

EVESBATCH, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.E. of Bromyard, its post town. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £150. The church is a plain structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce nearly £10 per annum.

EVESHAM, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 15 miles S.E. of Worcester, and 13 N.E. of Tewkesbury. It is a station on the West Midland railway. The town, which is situated on a bend of the river Avon, in the rich vale of Evesham, is a place of considerable antiquity, and was called by the Saxons *Eofesham* or *Eovesham*. It owes its origin to the mitred abbey founded here in 709 by St. Egwin, who retired hither after he had resigned the bishopric of Worcester to the Pope. The abbots sat in parliament as spiritual peers till the reign of Henry VIII., when, at the Dissolution, the greater part of the buildings were sold for the materials, and the possessions of the abbey, valued at £2,076 11*s.* 4*d.*, were forfeited to the crown. The clock tower, which served as the gate of entrance to the monastic cemetery, was purchased by the citizens, and was consequently preserved. It is 110 feet high, and about 28 feet square at the base, with panelled buttresses, and crowned with open battlements and pinnacles. The most memorable occurrence in the history of the town was the decisive battle fought on the 4th of August, 1265. During the parliamentary war of Charles I. the town was taken by Massey (1643). It was incorporated by James I., and returns two members to parliament. Its limits, which were unaltered by the Reform Bill, include the two pars. of All Saints and St. Lawrence, as below, and Bengeworth on the opposite side of the Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge. This last-named parish is situated on the eastern bank of the Avon, and was added to the borough by the second charter of James I. The municipal borough is governed under the new Act by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Evesham."—The greater part of the town, which is built on a sloping eminence rising from the bank of the river Avon, consists of old wooden houses. The High-street is very spacious, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas under a local Act obtained in 1824. It contains an old townhall, situated in the market-place, two banks, a savings-bank, and two ribbon manufactories. In the vicinity are several corn-mills and a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil.—Evesham is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county, a sessions town, and once an assize town; also the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 28 parishes, 10 of which are in Gloucestershire, and 18 in Worcestershire. The union poorhouse is situated in Hampton parish. It is likewise the seat of a superintendent registry, and of a new County Court district. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising 2,150 acres, a great part of which is in gardens and orchards, letting at from £5 to £12 per acre.—The adjacent country is remarkable for its interesting scenery, and the whole of the Vale of Evesham, extending from Evesham to Tewkesbury, and from the Gloucestershire border to the Vale of Avon inclusive, is celebrated for the extreme richness and fertility of its soil. Horticulture constitutes the chief occupation of the labouring class, and asparagus and other vegetables are extensively cultivated for the supply of the principal towns in the surrounding district.—The parishes of All Saints and St. Lawrence were formerly in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Abbot of Evesham. The living of All Saints is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the perpet. cur. of St. Lawrence annexed, £208, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church of All Saints was built at the beginning of the 13th century as a chapel to the abbey. It is an irregular structure with a tower and spire, and has a western porch, surmounted by pinnacles at the angles. On the S. side is a chapel, built by Abbot Lychfield, the roof of which is finely groined and beautifully adorned with fan tracery. The church of St. Lawrence was in ruins until 1837, when it was restored. It has a tower and spire of earlier date than the body of the building, and attached to it is a small chapel of great beauty. The charities produce about £190 per annum, exclusive of the parish of Bengeworth. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians, have places of worship. There is a grammar school, founded in 1546 by Abbot Lychfield, which has an endowment of £13, of which £10 is paid out of the exchequer, under the settlement of Henry VIII., who assigned this sum in lieu of its former revenue on the dissolution of Evesham Abbey, to which it was attached. It was subsequently incorporated by James I., and placed under the government of the mayor and corporation. There is also a National school and a foundation school in the parish of Bengeworth. Of the abbey, which had 15 altars and 164 marble pillars, nothing now remains except the clock-tower mentioned above, and an elegant gateway. The ancient castle belonging to the De Beauchamps in the parish of Bengeworth was entirely destroyed by the Abbot William de Andeville in the 12th century.—Cardinal Hugh de Evesham, Bishop Watson, and Bernardi the Jacobite, were born here; Walter of Evesham, the chronicler, and John Feckenham, Dean of St. Paul's, were monks of Evesham.—Earl Somers takes the title of baron from this place.—The market is on Monday. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, Easter and Whit-Monday, and the 21st of September.

EVIE, a par. and postal vil., one of the Mainland Orkney Islands, Scotland. It includes Rendall and the isle of Gairsay. Its length is 10 miles, its greatest breadth 4 miles. The surface is broken and hilly. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney. The minister has a stipend of £154. The church stands at Evie. It was built about the year 1700. Here are also a Free church and Congregational chapel. There are four private and a Society's school. The best bay is that of Woodwick on the South Loch. Swana is within the limits. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in June and the last Friday in October.

EVINGAR HUNDRED, one of the 39 hunds. or subdivisions of co. Hants, situated in the Kingsclere div , and lying on the N. side of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The former contains the pars. of St. Mary Bourne, Freefolk Manor, Hurstbourne Priors, Tufton, and Whitchurch. The lower div. contains the pars. of Ashmansworth, Banghurst, Highclere, Itchingswell, Newtown, East Woodhay, and part of Burghclere, comprising together about 37,460 acres.

EVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town. The

Midland Counties railway passes through the parish. The village, which is small, is situated at a short distance from the road leading from Leicester to Uppingham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Denis, and has some handsome stained-glass windows. The Calvinists have a chapel, and there is a free school. Evington Hall is the principal residence.

EVINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, lower div. of the co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury. It is situated near the river Severn.

EVIONYDD HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of co. Carnarvon. It is situated in the southern part of the co., and contains the pars. of Beddgelert, Criccieth, Dol-ben-maen with Penmorfa, Llanarmon with Llangybi, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Llangybi, Llanystyn-dwy, Penmorfa, Tref-llys, and Ynys-cynhaiarn with Criccieth. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Merioneth and diocese of Bangor.

EWANRIGG, a hmlt. in the par. of Dearham, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Maryport. Coal is abundant. Ewanrigg Hall, a noble mansion, is the principal residence. It forms a township in union with Ellenborough.

EWART, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddington, E. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Wooler. The river Till passes in the vicinity. There is a day school for both sexes kept up by the owner of the soil, Sir H. St. Paul, Bart., whose seat is Ewart Park.

EWDNESS, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

EWE, LOCH, an inlet of the sea indenting the coast of the par. of Gairloch, co. Ross, Scotland. It receives the river Ewe at its head, a short stream which connects Loch Ewe with Loch Maree. Good fishing may be had here.

EWE, ST., a par. in the hund. of East Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of Mevagissey, its post town, and 5 S.W. of St. Austle. It includes the hmlts. of Heligan, Mill, and Pengrugla. Tin and copper are obtained. The principal tin-mine in operation is that of Polgooth, which is of great extent and richness. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £440. The church is an ancient stone structure, and contains monuments of the Mohuns and others. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There is a fair held on the second Monday in the months of April and October.

EWELL, a par. in the hunds. of Copthorne and Reigate, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.E. of Epsom, 5 miles S.E. of Kingston, and 13 S.W. of London. There are two railway stations—that on the London and Brighton line to the S., and that of the London and South-Western to the N.W. of the town. It is situated on the river Hogs Mill, and includes the district of Kingswood. The chief employments of the labouring population are in the gunpowder mills, potteries, and brickmaking. There are flour-mills and malt-kilns in operation. A market was formerly held here. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Surrey and dioc. of Winchester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £277. There is also a district church at Kingswood, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The parish church is a commodious modern edifice of stone. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Bulkeley, Glyn, and other families, also brasses and tablets dating from the early part of the 16th century. These were removed from the old church, which was pulled down, with the exception of the tower. The register commences in 1604. The charitable endowments produce about £170 per annum, £21 of which are for school purposes. There is a National school for boys and girls, and infants' schools. There is also a flourishing mechanics' institute. In the parish are two manors, Ewell and Fitznell. Edward R. Northey, Esq., is lord of the first, and Mrs. Gadesden lady of the latter. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 29th October for live stock.

EWELL, or TEMPLE EWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Dover, its post town. It is a station on the London and Dover railway. The parish is situated at the source of the river Dour, and was formerly a seat of the Knights Templars, from whence it obtained the name of Temple Ewell. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and, with the village, is seated in a valley. There are charities producing about £4 per annum.

EWELME, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Wallingford, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills. The old Roman road Icknield Street passes through the parish. In the Domesday Survey it is set down as *Lawelme.* A palace was built here in the early part of the 15th century by the De la Poles, of which there are still some traces. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood, and it is a meet for the Wormsley harriers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £556, in the patron. of and annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford. The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to John the Baptist, and contains the tomb of Chaucer and several brasses and monuments, some very old, also a fine antique font. The parochial charities produce nearly £500 per annum, including the Duchess of Suffolk's almshouses and a school endowment. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Ancient coins have been found in the neighbourhood. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the title of Viscount Parker of Ewelme.

EWELME HUNDRED, one of the 14 subdivisions of Oxfordshire, situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Thame, on the E. by the hund. of Pynton, on the S. by the hund. of Dorchester, and on the W. by the Thames. It contains the pars. of Berrick-Salome, Brightwell, Baldern, Cuxham, Easington, Ewelme, Great Haseley, Nettlebed, Newington, Nuffield, Swincombe, Warborough, Warpsgrove, with parts of Bensington and Ickford, comprising an area of about 25,000 acres.

EWEN, a tythg. in the par. of Kemble, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Cirencester. The Thames and Severn canal and Great Western railway pass through this neighbourhood.

EWENNY, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile S.E. of Bridgend. It is situated on the old Roman road *Via Julia.* The river Ewenny, a tributary of the Ogmore, passes through the parish. The hmlts. of Cortown, Lampha, and Wallace, are included within its limits. A Benedictine priory was founded here, as a cell to Gloucester Abbey, 1141, by Maurice do Londres. The people are mostly employed in the potteries. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £40. The church is a massive structure, and contains monuments of the Carne, Turbeville, and other families. There are several small charities of about £2 per annum Here are traces of an ancient camp. This place is a meet for the Cowbridge harriers.

EWERBY, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Heckington station on the Boston and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway. The navigation from Sleaford to the Witham runs through a part of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £67, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1556. The charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Winchilsea is lord of the manor, and occasionally resides at Haverholm Priory, which has been lately rebuilt.

EWERBY-THORPE, a hmlt. in the above par.

EWES, a par. and post town in co. Dumfries, Scotland. The co. of Roxburgh bounds it on the N. and E. Canonbie and Langholm on the S., and Westerkirk on the W. Its length is 8 miles, and its greatest breadth about 6 miles. The par. is nearly surrounded by mountains, from whose sides flow numerous streams and burns, tributaries of the rivers Ewes and Tarras, both of which have their sources in this parish. The road from Edinburgh to Carlisle leads through the entire length of the Ewes valley. This par. is in the presb. of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £241. The church underwent some alterations in 1831. Ewes has been anciently described as a district of Dumfriesshire called Ewsdale. There are remains of chapels at Unthank and Mosshaul, and an ancient church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stood on the Ewes at a place called Kirktown; another church also stood on a spot then known as Ewes-duries. The Duke of Buccleuch is the principal proprietor.

EWESLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Nether Witton, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Nether Witton, and 5 S. of Rothbury. The river Pont passes in the vicinity.

EWHURST, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Blackheath, co. Surrey, 7 miles S.W. of Dorking, and 12 S.E. of Guildford, its post town. The nearest railway station is Gomshall, on the South-Eastern line, about 6 miles N. of the village. The parish is of small extent, but well wooded. The surface rises gradually towards the S. The soil is a mixture of chalk and loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £462, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman camp, and on the summit of a hill, from which is an extensive view over the adjoining counties, are several tumuli.

EWHURST, a par. in the hund. of Kingsclere, lower half, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Kingsclere, and 6 N.W. of Basingstoke, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line. The surface is undulating, and in parts rises into hills of considerable elevation. The soil in the low-lands is clay, but in the higher grounds is of a sandy character. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £104. The church was rebuilt in 1838. On Churl Common is a large camp called Holmbury, supposed to be of Roman origin. The Duke of Wellington is lord of the manor.

EWHURST, a par. in the hund. of Staple, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Battle, and 6 S. of Hurst Green, its post town. The Robertsbridge station on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railway is 4 miles W. of the village. It is situated in a hop-growing district, on the Kentish border. The river Rother flows by it on the N. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the adjoining country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £784, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. James, and has a tower surmounted by an obtuse shingled spire. It contains a handsome marble font, and a brass to W. Crysford, 1520. The register commences in 1570. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Thomas Pix Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor of Ewhurst, and Edward Allfrey, Esq., lord of the manor of Robertsbridge, both in this parish. There is a fair on the 5th August for cattle, hops, &c.

EWLOE-TOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Harwarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 1 mile N.W. of Harwarden.

EWLOE-WOOD, a tnshp. as above.

EWSHOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Crondall, Odiham div. of the hund. of Crondall, upper half, in co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Odiham, and 3 S.W. of the railway station at Fleetpond. Ewshott House is the principal residence.

EWYAS-HAROLD, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 12 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town. It is situated near the river Monnow, and the Pontrilas station on the West Midland railway is about 1 mile from the village. A castle was built here in the reign of Harold, and a monastery founded as a cell to Gloucester Abbey in the early part of the 12th century. At one time it was a lordship of great extent, and after the Conquest was given to William Fitz Osborne, Earl of Hereford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £110. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas. It contains some monumental tablets. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Abergavenny is lord of the manor.

EWYAS-LACY HUNDRED, one of the 11 subdivisions of Herefordshire, situated in the south-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Huntington, on the E. by the hund. of Webtree, on the S. by the co. of Monmouth, and on the W. by the co. of Brecon. It contains the pars. of Clodock, Cusop, Llanveillo, St. Margaret, Michael-Church-Eskley, Rowlstone, Walterstone, and part of Cwmyry, comprising an area of about 35,000 acres.

EXBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 3½ miles S.E. of Hatherleigh, and 24 N.W. of Exeter, its post town. A tributary of the river Okement, or Ock, passes through the parish. The Copplestone station on the North Devon line is about 12 miles S.W. of the village. The soil is chiefly clay, but in parts a rich red loam. The meadows are very fine. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £261. The church is an ancient structure, built of granite. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some old monuments. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. A fair is held on the third Monday in April.

EXBURY, a par. in the lib. of Beaulieu, co. Hants, 6 miles to the N.E. of Lymington, and 9 from Southampton, its post town. The Beaulieu Road station is about 7 miles to the N.W. of the village, which is situated on the river Beaulieu, over which is a ferry to St. Leonard's. The par. includes the tythg. of Lepe, a small fishing town. White bricks are made here. The haven to which it gives name is navigable for vessels of 50 tons burthen. There are salt-works near the village. The neighbourhood is beautifully wooded, chiefly with natural oak. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, annexed to the rect.* of Fawley, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure of white brick, and has a monument to the historian Mitford. There is a National school. Henry Mitford, Esq., is lord of the manor. Exbury House is the principal residence.

EXE, a river rising in Exmoor Forest on the borders of Somerset and Devon. It was anciently called the *Isca* or *Isaca*, and after passing Exeter, falls into the Channel by a wide mouth at Exmouth Bar.

EXE, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Exeter, its post town. It is situated on the river Exe. The parish is of small extent, and the village consists of only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £68, in the patron. of eight feoffees.

EXELBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Burneston, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Bedale. The Leeming Bar station is 2½ miles to the N.E. of the village. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

EXETER, a city, seaport, municipal, and parliamentary borough, being the county town of Devon, and a shire of itself, but locally situated in the hund. of Wonford, South Devon, 193¾ miles W.S.W. of London by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter railways, on which it has a station, and 173 by road. It is also the terminus of the London and South-Western, North Devon and South Devon railways. The situation of this city is commanding and picturesque; it occupies a flat ridge, or eminence, on the left bank of the river Exe, about 10 miles N.W. from its outlet into the English Channel, and is approached on the W. by a handsome stone bridge over that river. By means of a ship-canal 5 miles in length and 15 feet deep, vessels of 400 tons can now reach the city. A large floating basin has also been recently formed—extreme length 917 feet, width 110½ feet, at the entrance 90 feet, and depth 18 feet.—Exeter, which is variously named *Caer-Isc*, *Caer-Rydh*, *Caer-wise*, *Isca*, *Exonia*, and *Uxela*;

by ancient writers, is a place of remote antiquity, and is spoken of by Ptolemy and Antoninus as the capital of the *Damnonian* Britons, from whom it was captured by the Romans, and made a station called *Isca Damnoniorum*. Its importance is attested by the number of coins, small bronze statues, penates, tesselated pavements, and other Roman remains, which have been found in the immediate vicinity or under the old walls, portions of which still remain. The Second Augustan Legion was for long stationed here; it is said to have been besieged by Vespasian. In the 6th century it was taken by the Saxons and Angles, and in the reign of Alfred the Great was surprised by the Danes, who wintered here in 867. It was several times taken and retaken during this reign, and was subsequently occupied by the Cornish Britons, who paid a merely nominal obedience to the Saxon kings; it was retaken by Athelstan, who walled it round, made it a mint town, and founded the abbey in 932. It continued to flourish for above half a century, and at one time had so many religious foundations that the Saxons called it *Monktown;* its general name, however, was *Exan-ceastre*, or the "Castle on the Exe," whence Excester, its present local appellation, and Exonia, or Exeter. In 1003 it was taken by Swein the Dane, and the monks were forced to fly, but were restored by Canute, who confirmed their privileges in 1019. Upon the union of the bishoprics of St. Germans and Crediton, the see was fixed at Exeter, and the monks were supplanted by secular canons at the instigation of Bishop Leofric. However, the chapter of this cathedral was not limited to a dean and twenty-four prebendaries till Bishop Briwere's time, 1225. After the assumption of the crown by Harold the city was occupied by Githa, his mother, and sustained a siege of eighteen days in 1067 by William the Conqueror, who rebuilt the castle of Rougemont, the ruins of which stand on a high eminence to the N. of the city. In the Domesday Survey it is described as possessing immunity from taxes, and great privileges, which are said to have been confirmed by Henry I., who granted the first charter. In the reign of Stephen its fortifications were strengthened, and the castle held by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, for the Empress Maud, who sustained in it a siege of more than two months, when the city and cathedral were much damaged. It was visited by Edward I. in 1285 and 1297, by Edward the Black Prince in 1371, by Henry VI. in 1451, Edward IV. in 1469, and by Richard III. in 1483. In the 12th year of Henry VII.'s reign it was besieged by Perkin Warbeck, who assembled an army of above 6,000 men; but the citizens, aided by the Earl of Devon and other nobles, compelled him to retreat, and when the king shortly after visited the town, he presented the mayor with the sword he then wore, to be carried on public occasions. In 1501 the Princess Catherine passed through the city on her way to be married to Prince Arthur. In 1537 Henry VIII. made Exeter a county of itself. In the reign of Edward VI. the introduction of the reformed Liturgy was opposed by the peasantry of Devon and Cornwall, who surrounded the city, reducing the inhabitants to the greatest extremities, in compensation for which the king bestowed on the citizens the manor of Exe Island. Queen Elizabeth conferred on the city the title of "semper fidelis." In her reign the canal was commenced. In 1588 a gaol fever broke out here, which carried off the judge, 8 justices, 11 jurors, and others who attended the Western Assizes. At the commencement of the Great Rebellion, Exeter inclined to the royal interest, but soon fell, and was garrisoned for the parliament. It was then besieged by Prince Maurice, who took it in 1643, after a siege of eight months, and made it the headquarters of the royal army in the W. While staying here, the Queen of Charles I. gave birth to the Princess Henrietta, afterwards Duchess of Orleans. In 1646, after a blockade of two months, it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general. Colonel Penruddock was beheaded at the castle by Cromwell.—After the Restoration, the manufacture of woollen goods, which had been introduced during the reign of Elizabeth by the numerous foreign clothworkers who settled here, received an additional stimulus, and in 1676 nearly the whole of the citizens were engaged in this branch of trade, which continued to thrive till the wars of Napoleon closed the continental ports to English manufactures. The cotton and shawl manufacture, at one time also considerable, has entirely ceased, but a good traffic is carried on in the shipping trade. There are paper-mills, tanneries, foundries, breweries, corn-mills, malt-kilns, &c.; and a large number of wholesale warehouses for the sale of every kind of merchandise. There is here likewise an assay office for gold and silver wares, Exeter having been appointed one of the mint towns by William III.—It was one of the earliest towns to return representatives to parliament, and has continued to send two members since the reign of Edward I. Under the Reform Act the limits of the parliamentary borough are more extensive than the municipal, the former comprising the parish of St. Leonard's, and parts of St. Thomas, Heavitree, Topsham, and Alphington, in addition to the twenty parishes included within the county of the city. The population of the former, in 1861, was 41,749, of the latter, 33,738; their relative numbers at the previous census of 1851 were 40,688 and 32,818, showing a steady increase in the decennial period. The town under the new Corporations Act is divided into six wards, instead of four as anciently, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Exeter." It has a revenue of about £8,250, and includes an area of 1,800 acres, or within the new borough, 4,600. The corporation hold a court of quarter sessions, and the assizes are held by the judges of the Western Circuit twice a year for the county of the city at the guildhall, and twice a year for the county at the sessions-house. A County Court is held in the city. Petty sessions are held before the magistrates of the county every Friday at the sessions-house, and one of the city magistrates sits daily at the guildhall.—The city of Exeter, which is nearly 3 miles in circuit, consists of 5,381 inhabited houses, distributed into 18 parishes, and 2 parochial chapelries, with the extra-parochial precincts of the Cathedral Close and Bedford Chapel. The two principal streets intersect each other at right angles, and from them a number of smaller streets diverge, the latter extremely narrow, consisting chiefly of old houses, many of which, though now occupied by the poorest classes, bear evidence of having been formerly tenanted by wealthy persons. Though still presenting many indications of antiquity, the city has during the last quarter of a century been undergoing a process of renovation, and can now boast of as handsome squares, terraces, streets, and houses, all of modern erection, as any other in the kingdom. It is well paved, lighted with gas, amply supplied with water, and remarkably clean. Baths and washhouses were opened in 1852. The chief ornament of the city is its cathedral, a noble edifice of high antiquity, though the exact date of its erection is uncertain. The original cathedral was probably commenced in 1050, when Leofric, Bishop of Devonshire and Cornwall, settled both those sees at Exeter, and was completed by Warlewast, the Norman bishop. But this building was almost entirely destroyed in 1138 by King Stephen, during the siege of Exeter, and in 1280 the present structure was commenced, in the pointed style, the choir being finished in 1318 by Bishop Stapleton, and the nave in 1327 by Bishop Grandison, who put up the fine screen on the W. front. It is built principally of Beer stone, Purbeck being used for the columns. The building, dedicated to St. Peter, is cruciform, 408 feet in length from E. to W., including St. Mary's Chapel, and consists of a nave, with two side aisles, two short transepts, formed out of the two massive Norman towers, each 130 feet in height, a choir of the same width as the nave, and 128 feet in length, ten chapels or oratories, and a chapter-house. The W. front is richly decorated with a profusion of niches and elegantly carved figures of evangelists, kings &c. The interior is magnificent: the vaulted stone roof of the nave, which contains the minstrels' gallery, is supported by clustered columns, surmounted by fine pointed arches, as is also that of the choir, which is separated from the nave by a screen of exquisite workmanship. The episcopal throne in the choir is of black oak, elaborately carved; it was erected towards the close of the 15th century, and rises to the height of 52 feet. The monuments are numerous, including one to the famous Humphrey de Bohun, several to the Courtenays, one a canopied brass of 1455, also a brass of a priest, 1413, a monument to General Simcoe by Flaxman, one to Northcote by Chantrey, &c. The chapter-house is in keeping with the cathedral, and has a handsome oak roof. In it are preserved the original Exon Domesday Book, King Stephen's Norman charter, granted in 1136, written on parchment 10½ inches by 4½, with part of the seal attached: also the cathedral library, containing about 8,000 volumes. The organ is one of the largest in Europe, having pipes nearly 23 feet in height, and 4 feet in circumference. The bell in the N. tower, called the "Peter Bell," weighs 12,500 lbs., second only to the Great Tom of Oxford; in the same tower is a large clock of antique workmanship; and in the S. tower is a peal of 11 bells, being one of the heaviest peals in the kingdom, the tenor weighing 2,000 lbs.—The modern edifices worthy of notice are the guildhall, in High-street, a massive structure, erected in 1464—it contains portraits of the Princess Henrietta and General Monk, by Lely; sessions-house, theatre, royal subscription-rooms, for balls and concerts, built in 1820, county gaol, by Blackburn, city prison, bridewell, cavalry and artillery barracks, Custom House, situated in the Quay, six banks, West of England Insurance Office, savings-bank, athenæum, Devon and Exeter Institution, founded in 1813, for the promotion of arts, literary and mechanics' institutes, museum connected with the Polytechnic Institution, founded in 1847, the iron bridge to St. David's Hill, the new bridge in Fore-street, the bishop's palace, built by Bishop Courtenay, the deanery, on the site of an ancient nunnery, Devon and Exeter Hospital, founded by Dean Clark, and a lunatic asylum. In Queen-street is situated the district bankruptcy court for the counties of Devon, Dorset, Cornwall, and West Somerset; it is a handsome building, completed in 1850, and also accommodates the business of the post-office and stamp-office. The city possesses two spacious covered markets, recently erected, at a cost of £88,220, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament. The eastern market, situated in Queen-street, is of the Doric order, built chiefly of granite and Bath stone, and is appropriated to butchers' meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables. The western market is in Fore-street, and is occupied mainly by butchers' stalls and corn and seed factors; over the front entrance is a large room appropriated to the Government School of Art. A new park has recently been enclosed and planted, called Victoria Park, formerly known as Berry Meadow.—There are twenty-four churches and episcopal chapels in the city and suburbs, but none of them remarkable for architectural elegance or antiquity. The livings of the sixteen parishes within the walls are all rects.,* varying in value from £18 to £212. The livings of all the churches without the walls are perpet. curs. There are two Independent chapels, two Baptist, a Presbyterian, and several other places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, a Friends' meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. The charitable institutions of various kinds are numerous; they comprise the Devon and Exeter Hospital, for the sick and indigent, opened in 1747, containing 200 beds, supported partly by endowment; a dispensary, deaf and dumb institution, eye infirmary, penitentiary, lying-in charity, humane society, strangers' friend society, besides a number of minor charities, and endowed almshouses for about 120 aged poor. The income of the various charities amounts to several thousand pounds. There are numerous public schools, endowed, National, and charity, besides a school of art, two schools for training domestic servants, and thirteen seminaries devoted to infant training. The free grammar school in High-street was founded by the citizens in the reign of Charles I.; it occupies the buildings of St. John's Hospital, founded in 1239 as an Austin priory, and was enlarged and a new front erected in 1853. It has sixteen exhibitions to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and was once under the mastership of Lempriere, the lexicographer. The other great educational endowment is Hele's Foundation, derived from the rents of large estates in Devonshire, left in trust by E. Hele in 1632 to the Maynards, to appropriate them to "some godly purposes and charitable uses." These for above 200 years were administered by the descendants of Sir J. Maynard, without being accountable in any manner for their application, but since the late proceedings in Chancery they have been vested in the crown, which, on application of the citizens, has distributed it in the following manner, viz. £1,500 for building a boys' school, with an endowment of £300 a year for its continual maintenance; £1,000 for building a training school, with £200 a year for its maintenance; £400 for an infants' school, with £100 a year for its maintenance; £400 for a girls' school, with £150 a year for its maintenance. Besides these are the blue-coat school, Exeter British school, and above fifty day schools.—In the city are published the *Exeter Flying Post*, *Western Times*, *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*.—The chief antiquities are the ruins of the castle of Rougemont, built by William the Conqueror on the site of a much earlier fortress (some say of Julius Cæsar), the seat of the West Saxon kings: and the ancient Saxon gateway, which still remains, covered with ivy. Near it were discovered, in 1778, Roman penates, urns, coins, &c. Parts of the city walls, which were half a mile by three-eighths, still remain, and afford very fine views of the surrounding country. In the vicinity are traces of camps and of Roman roads, leading to Totnes, Stratton, Molland, and Collumpton, the last forming a portion of the famous Port Way.—Exeter diocese, composed of the old sees of Crediton and St. Germans, is in the province of Canterbury; it extends over the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the Scilly Islands, including the archdeaconries of Exeter, Barnstaple, Totnes, and Cornwall, subdivided into 23 deaneries and 588 benefices, of which 42 are in the patronage of the bishop. Among the prelates who occupied this see were Coverdale, Hall, Ward, Trelawney, and Blackburn. The chapter consists of a dean, chancellor, the 4 archdeacons, subdean, precentor, 7 canons, and 17 prebendaries.—Exeter is the seat of a Poor-law Union and superintendent registry, co-extensive with the city, and the head of a new County Court and excise districts, which take several of the adjoining parishes.—Amongst the illustrious persons born in the city may be mentioned Cardinal Langton, archbishops Iscanus and Baldwin, Sir T. Bodley, founder of the library at Oxford, Sir S. Baskerville, the physician, Lock and Jackson, musicians, Hopkins and Yalden, the poets, D'Urfey, the wit, Hudson, the master of Reynolds, Walker, the defender of Londonderry, and Joanna Southcote. The Cecil family takes the titles of earl and marquis from this place.—Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday are market days, but a daily market is held for fish, fruit, &c. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in February and May, on the last Wednesday in July, and on the second Wednesday in December. Races take place in July on Haldon Hill, the new racecourse being a circle of one mile.

EXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Dulverton, and 10 S.W. of Minehead, its post town. It is situated on the river Exe, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The main road from Minehead to Exmoor Forest passes through the parish. There are vestiges of the ancient iron-works in which tradition says the entire wood of the adjoining forest was consumed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £280, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse, Cambridge. The church is a stone structure with a lofty tower. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The register commences in 1609. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for the children of the parish. The lords of the manor are Sir T. D. Acland and F. W. Knight, Esq. A fair is held on the 14th August for live stock. In the vicinity are circular entrenchments and several barrows.

EXHALL, a par. in the Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Alcester, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Little Britain and Grafton, and is the "Dudging Exhall" of Shakspeare. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a stiff marly loam, with occasional mixtures of sand and clay. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the cur. of Wexford annexed, £409, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Giles. The charities produce about £20 per annum, £7 of which are for school purposes.

EXHALL, a par. in the lib. of Coventry, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Baginton, and the same distance N. by E. from Coventry, its post town. It is situated on the road to Leicester, in the vicinity of the Coventry canal. A small stream called Beach brook passes through the parish. The hmlt. of Newland is included within its limits. The people are mostly employed in the manufacture of ribbons. There are several collieries and a mine of ironstone: building stone is also quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £143. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Giles. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists, also an endowed charity school for boys and girls. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1761.

EXLEY-GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Denby, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Peniston.

EXLEY-HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, a short distance from the town of Keighley.

EXMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 1 mile W. of Topsham, and 4 S.E. of Exeter, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the river Exe, and is well adapted for agriculture and the breeding of cattle, which is here extensively carried on. The Devon County Lunatic Asylum is in this parish, and stands a short distance from the village. Archbishop Courtenay was born here in 1396. The Exeter canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £253. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with tower containing a clock and six bells. It is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, £15 of which are for education. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. A fair is held on the 29th May for cattle.

EXMINSTER HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of Devonshire. It is situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Honiton, on the E. by the co. of Dorset, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the hund. of Woodbury. It contains the pars. of Ashcombe, Ashton, Bishopsteignton, Chudleigh, Dawlish, Doddiscombsleigh, Dunchideock, Exminster, Ide, Kenn, Kenton, Mamhead, Powderham, St. George Shillingford, East and West Teignmouth, and Trusham, comprising an area of about 44,000 acres.

EXMOOR, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 14 miles N.W. of Dulverton, and 19 N. of South Molton, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Devonshire, and is now, with the vil. of Simondsbath, formed into a distinct parish. It includes the hmlts. of Chornam Ford and Sandy Way. Iron ore is procured in this district, and was worked at a very ancient period. It is supposed that most of the wood with which this district was covered in ancient times was consumed in the iron-smelting works, the remains of which are seen near Exford. The greater part of this wild romantic waste has recently been brought into cultivation. Exmoor is famous for its ponies. The living is a perpet. cur* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

EXMOOR FOREST, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Williton, co. Devon, 12 miles N.W. of Dulverton. It is situated on the borders of Somerset, near Dunkerry Beacon, which rises to the height of nearly 1,800 feet. The rivers Exe and Barle pass through it. It was until recently of much greater extent, including Exmoor, which is now brought under cultivation and formed into a distinct parish. There are some traces of entrenchments and burial-places still to be seen. Red deer are to be met with, and sheep and a hardy race of horses are reared.

EXMOUTH, a market town, seaport, and fashionable bathing-place, in the pars. of Littleham and Withycombe Rawleigh, in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Topsham, and 10 S.E. of Exeter. From this place there is a branch line of railway to Exeter, connected with the London and South-Western line. It is situated on the eastern side of the river Exe, close to its mouth, and is now much resorted to for its bathing accommodation. The Danes effected a landing here at the beginning of the 11th century, and in the reign of Edward III. Exmouth furnished several ships to assist in the siege of Calais. Its possession was contended for during the civil wars of Charles I., the royalists being ultimately obliged to surrender. The town, within the last few years, has undergone many and great improvements; a sea-wall of considerable extent has been built, with a beautiful promenade. There are several good terraces of houses, assembly-rooms, libraries, and baths. In the neighbourhood the walks and scenery are very fine, especially the views from Beacon Hill and Powderham Castle. The town is lighted with gas, and has a good water supply. Petty sessions are held monthly, and a manor-court annually in the month of November. Here is a station of the coast-guard service. The principal occupation of the male population is in fishing, and of the female the manufacture of lace. The entrance to the river is contracted, and the water shallow. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, annexed to the vic.* of Littleham, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, which stands in the town, is a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Littleham. It is a fine edifice, dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities produce about £120 per annum, and are under the management of the parochial authorities of Littleham. The Independents have two chapels, and the Reformed Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Plymouth Brethren one each. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. The Pellews take from this place the title of viscount. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the 25th April and 28th October.

EXNING, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Newmarket, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated near the Roman highway Icknield Street, and contains part of the town of Newmarket. This is said to have been the birthplace of St. Etheldred, by whom Ely Abbey was founded. The union poorhouse is in this parish. A rivulet passes through the parish, rather famous in the neighbourhood for its pickerel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the cur. of Landwade, £465, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is an edifice of ancient date, with tower and fine Gothic window. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and contains some traces of armorial bearings and inscriptions. The register commences in 1492. The parochial charities produce nearly £160 per annum, £80 of which are for church purposes, and the remainder for the benefit of the poor; Mr. Shepherd's being the principal benefaction. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Exning Lodge is the principal residence.

EXTON, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Meon-Stoke, co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham, and 10 N.W. of Fareham. The land is chiefly arable, with a considerable proportion of woodland. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.*

in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £331, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester are lords of the manor. Grove House and Exton Lodge are the principal residences. On a hill, which divides this parish from that of Meon-Stoke, is a Roman encampment, and near it several barrows.

EXTON, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Dulverton, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Dunster. The main road between these two places passes through the parish. It is situated on the river Exe, and includes the hmlt. of Bridgetown. The village stands on an eminence overlooking the river. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £291. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, dedicated to St. James. There are several small charities producing about 20*s.* per annum. Captain J. G. Evered is lord of the manor. On the first Sunday in August a revel is held here.

EXTON, a par. in the hund. of Alstoc, co. Rutland, 5 miles N.E. of Oakham, its post town and railway station on the Midland Counties line. A tributary of the river Gwash passes through the parish. This place was called *Exentune* before the Norman Conquest. It was possessed by David, Earl of Huntingdon, and the Bruces; subsequently by the Culpepers, Harringtons, and Noels. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a reddish mould, resting on limestone, alternated with red rock. In this parish is a small mound, bearing the name of "Robin Hood's Cave," supposed to have been the retreat of that celebrated outlaw. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £325. The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains monuments of the Harrington and Noel families. The charities produce about £40 per annum. There is an endowed free school for boys, a girls' school, and one for infants; and a library and reading-room for the use of the inhabitants. Exton Park is the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough. Numerous fossils are found.

EXTWISTLE WITH BRIERCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Burnley. It is situated at the foot of Boulsworth Hill. A cotton-mill gives employment to many of the people.

EXWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Thomas, hund. of Exminster, co. Devon. This is a suburb of Exeter, being half a mile N.W. of the railway station, and situated on the river Exe. Blankets and serge are manufactured here, and there is a paper-mill. The church, or chapel-of-ease, is a modern stone structure, dedicated to St. Andrew, and has the interior very handsomely fitted up. James W. Buller, Esq., is lord of the manor. The hmlts. of Foghay and Foxhays are within a short distance.

EYAM, a par. in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles N. of Bakewell, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Sheffield. It includes the tnshps. of Eyam, Foolow, and Woodland Eyam. The river Derwent passes close by the parish. The greater part of the land is pasture and meadow, with a considerable tract of moor and woodland. In September, 1665, the infection having been conveyed hither in a package from London, four-fifths of the inhabitants of the village were carried off by the plague. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £226. The church is an ancient structure, nearly covered with ivy. It is dedicated to St. Helen, and contains monuments of the Middletons and other families. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in the parish, and there is an endowed free school. Fairs are held on the 13th April, 4th September, and 18th October for live stock and provisions. The dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham are lords of the manor.

EYARTH. *See* EUARTH, co. Denbigh.

EYDON, a par. in the hund. of Chipping Warden, co. Northampton, 9 miles N.W. of Brackley, and 10 S.W. of Daventry, its post town. There is a mineral spring, known by the name of Redwell. The tithes have been commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1761. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £477, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains a Norman font. The Moravians have a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. Charles A. F. Annesley is lord of the manor, whose seat is Eydon Hall.

EYE, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, nearly 20 miles N. of Ipswich, 24 S. of Norwich, and 94 from London. It is situated between two streams, which here unite and flow into the river Waveney, hence its ancient Saxon name of *Ea*, or "island." A castle was built and a Benedictine cell to Bernay Abbey founded here by Robert Malet, shortly after the Norman Conquest, of which there are still some remains to the E. of the town; at the Dissolution its revenues amounted to £184 9*s.* 7*d.* In it was preserved St. Felix's Book of the Gospels, described by Leland as written in large Lombardic characters, and called the Red Book. The earliest charter granted to the borough is that of King John, which was enlarged and confirmed by William III. The government is now vested in a mayor, 3 aldermen, and 12 common councillors. Petty sessions are held here, also a magistrates' court, county court, and court of record. The principal employments of the people are in the preparation of flax and iron founding; brewing is also extensively carried on. Lace making used to be a source of employment, but has much declined. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by streams, and within 2 miles of the road from London to Norwich. It contains a townhall, corn exchange, two banks, savings-bank, theatre, and a library and news-rooms. The municipal boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish of Eye. The elective franchise was conferred in the 13th of Elizabeth, from which time the borough returned two members to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one by the Reform Bill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £331. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains several old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £450 per annum, mostly arising from land. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel here. There is a free grammar school, also National and infant schools. Some Roman remains are said to have been found in the neighbourhood. Brome Hall, Oakley Park, and Thornham Hall are the principal seats. Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., is lord of the manor. Tuesdays and Saturdays are the market days for corn, &c., and fairs are held on Whit-Monday for live stock, and 22nd July for lambs, &c.

EYE, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 4 miles N. of Leominster, its post town, and 8 S. of Ludlow. The Shrewsbury and Hereford railway has a station a little to the W. of the village. It comprises two tnshps., Luston with Eye, and Ashton with Moreton. The Leominster canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £317, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain Gothic structure dedicated to St. Michael. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a school for the children of the parish. The principal residence is Berrington, the seat of Lord Rodney.

EYE, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Peterborough, its post town. It is situated on the N.E. border of the co., near the river Muscat. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1820. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £312, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Matthew. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools. At Singleshot in this parish were formerly a chapel and hermitage.

EYE, a lib. in the par. of Sonning, hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 4 miles S. of Henley-on-Thames. It is situated on the W. bank of the Thames, and includes Dunston.

EYE, a loch in the par. of Fearn, co. Ross, Scotland. Its length is 2½ miles, its breadth half a mile. The river Eye and a chain of minor lochs issue from it, and fall into the Frith of Moray.

EYE, a river, co. Berwick, Scotland. Its source is among the Lammermuir hills, near Cockburnspath. It is 18 miles long. Eyemouth stands at the embouchure of the river into the German Ocean. It is noted for the abundance of trout which frequent its waters.

EYEMORE, a hmlt. in the quarter of Kidderminster Foreign, co. Worcester, a short distance from the town of Kidderminster.

EYEMOUTH, a par. and post town in co. Berwick, Scotland, 2½ miles N. of Ayton. Its northern side is open to the German Ocean. Ayton bounds it on the E. and S., and Coldingham on the W. The par. is about 1 mile each way. The coast consists of coarse conglomerate and trap rocks, broken only by occasional ruts sloping to the beach. The soil is rich and well cultivated. The par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £131, and a tithe on fish, now commuted. The church, which stands in the town, was built in 1812. Here are also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, Baptist and Methodist chapels, a parochial school, and an endowed girls' school, besides two other schools. The Manor House of Linthill is the principal residence. Eyemouth was constituted a parish in the time of James VI., anterior to which it had belonged to Coldingham Priory. The town is situated on the river Eye, and is a subport to Leith. It was held by Sir George Home of Wedderburn as a borough of barony, by charter dated 1597. It is irregularly built, and has a dark, mysterious appearance, well according with its former inhabitants, who were nearly all smugglers, every house having its receptacle for contraband goods: that traffic has now disappeared, and the herring and haddock fisheries are extensively carried on. A very considerable corn trade also flourished, but has become extinct since the formation of the railway. The harbour is not capable of affording shelter to more than a few vessels, and is in a neglected state. The pier was designed by Smeaton, and constructed in 1770. Coals, slate, bone, &c., are imported, while fish constitutes the main export trade. Cromwell paid a visit to Eyemouth, and caused a new fort to be constructed on the site of the ancient one. Here Logan of Restalrigg had a residence, in which he was staying during the time of the Gowrie conspiracy. Faint traces of a fortification are seen, built by the Duke of Somerset. The town was destroyed during the reign of Mary, and again just before the Union. Pudding-stone is quarried.

EYERIES, a vil. in the par. of Kilcathrine, bar. of Bere, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Bearhaven.

EYEWORTH LODGE, an ext. par. place in the Romsey div. of the hund. of Redbridge, co. Southampton, 5 miles to the E. of Fordingbridge. Here is a meet for the New Forest hounds.

EYFORD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 14 N.E. of Cheltenham. A tributary of the river Windrush passes through the parish. There is no church, the inhabitants attending the church of Upper Slaughter. Eyford Hall is the principal residence. It was formerly a seat of the dukes of Shrewsbury. In a summer-house in the garden, built over a cascade, but now pulled down, Milton is said to have written a part of "Paradise Lost."

EYHORNE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Bearstead, Bicknor, Boughton-Malherb, Boughton-Monchelsea, Bredhurst, Broomfield, Chart, Frinstead, Harrietsham, Headcorn, Hollingbourn, Hucking, Langley, Leeds, Lenham, Otham, Otterden, Stockbury, East Sutton, Valence-Sutton, Thornham, Ulcombe, Witchling, and Wormshill, comprising about 52,000 acres.

EYKE, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Wickham Market, and 4 N.E. of Woodbridge, its post town. The river Deben passes close to the parish. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £440. The church is a Norman structure of the 12th century, and is dedicated to All Saints. It had formerly a steeple between the nave and chancel, and contains a brass of very early date. The charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a parochial school. Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq., and the Rev. J. G. Darling are lords of the manor. Roman and British remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

EYNART, a sea-loch penetrating 5 miles inland. It is situated on the E. coast of the island of St. Uist, Western Isles, Scotland.

EYNESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, half a mile S. of St. Neot's, its post town, and railway station on the Great Northern line. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, across which there is a bridge. The place is of considerable antiquity, and is believed to have been the site of a Roman encampment. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1797. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £429. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school. The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor.

EYNESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Dartford, its post town, and 8 N. of Sevenoaks. It is situated on the river Darent, and is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The principal employment is in the manufacture of paper, several mills for which are in operation. On the E. side of the river, which passes through this place, the soil is a strong clay, alternating with shingle and flints; on the western side it is of superior quality. The surface is very hilly, and the scenery pleasing, with nearly 500 acres of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £410, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a district church at Crocken Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a cruciform structure in the early Norman style of architecture, with an ancient doorway of singular workmanship, supposed to be Saxon. It has a tower at the W. end surmounted by a spire, and is dedicated to St. Martin. The register commences in 1538. The parochial endowments produce about £50 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are National and British schools for boys and girls. In the vicinity of the village are some remains of a castle, said to have been built about the time of the Conquest.

EYNESFORD HUNDRED, one of the 33 subdivisions of Norfolk, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Holt, on the E. by the hund. of South Erpingham, on the S. by the hund. of Taverham, and on the W. by the hunds. of Gallow and Launditch. It contains the pars. of Alderford, Bawdeswell, Billingford, Bintree, Brandistone, Bylaugh, Elsing, Foulsham, Foxley, Guestwick, Guist, Hackford, Haveringland, Hindolveston, Kerdiston, Lyng, Morton, Reepham, Ringland, Sall, Sparham, Swannington, Themelthorpe, Thurning, Twyford, Weston-Longville, Whitwell, Great and Little Wilchingham, Wood-Dalling, and Wood-Norton, comprising an area of about 50,000 acres.

EYNORT LOCH, on the S.W. side of the Isle of Skye, 4 miles long, near Cuchullin.

EYPE, HIGHER AND LOWER, a hmlt. in the co. Dorset, 1 mile S.W. of Bridport. It is situated within a short distance of the harbour.

EYRECOURT, a post and market town in the par. of Dononaughta, bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 40 miles E. of Galway, and 101 from Dublin. It is situated on the road thence to Loughrea. It is a police and petty sessions station, and contains the parish church a Roman Catholic chapel, two schools, court-house, gaol, military barracks, and dispensary, within the Ballinasloe Poor-law Union. The place takes its name from the Eyre family, who have a fine castle in the vicinity. The Roman Catholic parish of Eyrecourt is in the dioc. of Clonfert. Market days are Monday and Thursday. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 25th March, 29th May, 9th July, 15th August, 10th October, and 11th December.

EYTHORN, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Dover, and 7 S.W. of Sandwich, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £400. The church is a small structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a grammar school. In the neighbourhood are some barrows and traces of a Roman camp. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Midsummer Day.

EYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Waddesdon, hund. of Ashendon, co. Buckingham, 4 miles W. of Aylesbury, formerly the seat of the Dormers, earls of Chesterfield.

EYTON, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.W. of Leominster, its post town and nearest railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and 15 N. of Hereford. The river Lug passes through the parish. Hops are much cultivated, but the greater part of the land is in pasture. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly clay and gravel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £98. The church is an edifice of Norman origin, dedicated to All Saints, and has a handsome stained-glass window, rood-loft, and screen. Eyton Hall is the principal residence. Hackluyt, the traveller and historian, resided here; and several of the Kemble family are buried in the churchyard.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alberbury, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Severn.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Wem.

EYTON, a tnshp. united with Plowden, in the par. of North Lydbury, 3 miles N.E. of Bishops Castle.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wroxeter, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Much-Wenlock. It is situated near the banks of the Severn.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bangor, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.E. of Wrexham. Eyton Park is the principal residence.

EYTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 2½ miles N. of Wellington, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the Moors, and the Shrewsbury canal passes through the parish. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Wellington, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £842. The church is a plain stone and brick edifice, dedicated to St. Catherine; it contains an ancient font. Eyton Hall is the principal residence. Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born here in 1581. T. C. Eyton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EYWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Potton, and 4 E. of Biggleswade, its post town. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £96. The church is an old structure, dedicated to All Saints, and has a brass of R. Gadbury (1624). There are charities producing about £17 per annum.

END OF VOL. I.

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[LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.—par., parish; tnshp., township; vil., village; hmlt., hamlet; chplry., chapelry; tythg., tything; ext. par., extra parochial; lib., liberty; div., division; hund., hundred; wap., wapentake; bar., barony; prov., province; co., county; dioc., diocese; archdeac., archdeaconry; rect., rectory; vic., vicarage; cur., curacy; perpet. cur., perpetual curacy; don. cur., donative curacy; presb., presbytery; pat., patron; patron., patronage; val., value; the asterisk (*) denotes that there is a parsonage and glebe belonging to the living.]

FACCOMBE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pastrow, co. Hants, 8 miles N.E. of Andover, and 9 S.W. of Newbury. Hungerford is its post town. It is situated on the Wandsdyke, and includes the hmlt. of Netherton. The surface is hilly, with large boulders of stone, lying above the clay, in the uplands. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Tangley annexed, £695. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, and contains monuments of the Lucie and Dymoke families. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. W. H. Heath, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FACEBY, a chplry. in the par. of Whorlton, Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Stokesley. Northallerton is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £52. The church is dedicated St. Mary Magdalene. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Faceby Hall is the principal residence.

FACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

FACHWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

FACTORY, a vil. in the par. of Athlumney, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Navan.

FAD, a loch in the island of Bute, Scotland, 1½ mile from Rothsay. It is about 2 miles long, and covers an area of 400 acres. It is screened on all sides by picturesque hills, and is much visited during summer.

FADDILEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. palatine Chester, 4 miles W. of Nantwich. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. John Tollemache, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FADMOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Helmsley.

FAENOL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, co. Flint, a short distance from the town of St Asaph.

FAENOL, or VAINOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Towyn, co. Merioneth. It is situated on the sea-coast.

FAERDREF, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, co. Merioneth, 5 miles S.W. of Corwen.

FAGAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles W. of Cardiff. The river Ely passes through the parish. Here Colonel Horton defeated Stradling in 1648. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Llaniltcrne annexed, £417. There are some small charities producing about £3 per annum. The manor belongs to the Amherst family.

FAHAN, LOWER, a par. in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the post town of Buncrana, and is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly. The locality is bleak and rugged upland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, in the patron. of the Rector of Upper Fahan. The church, which stands at Buncrana, was built in 1804, and enlarged in 1816 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, two Sunday and six day schools. There is a flourishing flax and spinning company, established since 1853, and a mill or factory giving vast employment. The railway from Londonderry is to be opened almost immediately, and it is contemplated that when open the Canada steamers may make it a place of call instead of Loch Foyle. There is an artillery fort, manned by invalids, a short mile from the town. Buncrana Castle is an ancient seat of the O'Dohertys. Slieve Snaght, on the N.E. boundary, rises 2,019 feet above sea-level. Good building-stone is abundant, and lime, iron, copper, and lead-ore are found in the hills. Dooninary, a curious cairn, is seen near Ballinary.

FAHAN, UPPER, a par. in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Buncrana. It is situated on Lough Swilly, near Lower Fahan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £340, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Desertegney and Lower Fahan. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house, four Sunday and seven day schools, two under the National Board. The abbey of Fahan, Fathenmura, or Fothenmor, was founded by St. Columb. It possessed many valuable and ancient relics, which were destroyed during the Reformation, save a few which are in the custody of the rector, including a chronicle, and some fragments of the Acts of St. Columb, written in Irish verse by the Abbot St. Murus. The highest ground is on the Scalp, which rises 1,589 feet above sea-level. Millstone-grit, building-stone, and slate are plentiful.

FAHEERAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilcumreagh, bar. of Kilcoursey, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Clara.

FAHY, a par. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Eyrecourt, its post town. It is situated on the Shannon, and the road from Eyrecourt to Portumna. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Dononaughta, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilquain. Fallig established a monastery for Grey Friars here in 1390.

FAIFLEY, a vil. in the par. of West Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Dumbarton.

FAILAND, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 4 miles W. of Bristol. Failand House is the principal residence.

FAILAND, a tythg. in the par. of Wraxall, a short distance from the above.

FAILINGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rochdale, hund.

of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile W. of Rochdale.

FAILSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Manchester. The Rochdale canal and Lancashire and Yorkshire railway pass in the vicinity. This township has vastly increased in population of late years, and contains many well-built houses, occupied by the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £250, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There is a National school.

FAIR, one of the Shetland Isles, in the par. of Dunrossness, Scotland. It lies 29 miles S.W. of Sumburgh Head, halfway between the islands of Orkney and Shetland. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is chiefly hilly pasture, with a dangerous rocky coast. The Sheep Craig is 480 feet above the sea. At Stromceiler Creek, the admiral of the Spanish Armada was wrecked in 1588. The island is inhabited on the S. side only, chiefly by fishing families. "Trowie glove" sponges and copper ore are found here. The parish minister generally visits the island for two weeks in the year.

FAIRBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ledsham, upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Ledsham, and 4 N.E. of Pontefract. It is situated on the river Aire, and the North Midland railway passes through the township. Limestone is extensively quarried. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a village school, supported by Lady Palmerston and others. Lord Palmerston is lord of the manor.

FAIRCROSS HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of Berkshire, situated in the south-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Compton, on the E. by the hund. of Reading, on the S. by the river Emborne, and on the W. by the hund. of Kintbury Eagle. It contains the pars. of Beedon, Boxford, Bright Walton, Brimpton, Chieveley, Frilsham, Hampstead-Norris, Newbury, Peasemore, Shaw, Speen, Stanford-Dingley, Wasing, Welford, Yatterdon, and part of Thatcham, comprising an area of nearly 50,000 acres.

FAIRDREF, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandyssil, co. Cardigan, 7 miles E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

FAIREST, a vil. in the chplry. of Bradfield, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

FAIRFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 1 mile N.E. of Buxton, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, which separates it from Buxton. Here is a spring of mineral water, and a good hotel. The land is almost entirely meadow and pasture, with about £170 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £79. The chapel is a newly built edifice, standing on the site of the old one. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities, including the endowment of Swan's school, produce about £40 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

FAIRFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Aloesbridge, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 7 miles N.W. of New Romney, its post town. The Appledore station on the South-Eastern railway is about 2 miles N. of the parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £57. The church is a small brick edifice, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The register commences in 1570.

FAIRFIELD, a vil. in the tnshp. of Droglsden, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles E. of Manchester. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway has a station here. The people are employed as cotton spinners. The Moravians have a settlement in this place.

FAIRFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogursey, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Bridgwater. Here is a meet for the West Somerset hounds.

FAIRFIELD, a hill in co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Ambleside. It is situated at Rydale Head, and rises to the height of 2,950 feet, commanding an extensive prospect of sea, lakes, and mountains.

FAIRFIELD, a vil. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Liverpool; has a handsome church dedicated to St. John, and may be described as a "village of villa residences."

FAIRFIELD HEAD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 7 miles S. of Buxton, its post town, and 9 from Leek, where there is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. The vil. is very small, consisting only of about half a dozen houses, but the tnshp. is large, and includes the hmlts. of Hulme End, Reap's Moor, Newtown, and Wigginstall. The river Manifold flows through the place. There is a small church at Newtown, and one at Reap's Moor; the same minister serving at each alternately. The Wesleyans have chapels in the hamlets, and there is an endowed free school at Reap's Moor. In the neighbourhood is Beresford Hall, now in a ruinous state, formerly a seat of the noble family of that name. Within this township is the fishing cottage of Izaak Walton, on the bank of the river Dove, erected by his friend, Cotton, the poet. Viscount Beresford and Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., are the lords of the manor.

FAIRFIELD MANOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Belbroughton, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Bromsgrove. Besides the above places there are many private seats, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, bearing the name of Fairfield.

FAIRFORD, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Brightwells-Barrow, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Lechlade, and 23 S.E. of Gloucester. The nearest railway station is Faringdon Road, about 16 miles S.E. of the town. Fairford is situated on the river Colne, which is here crossed by two bridges. In the Domesday Survey it is mentioned as a crown manor; afterwards it belonged to the Clares, and passed through several families to the Barkers. The town consists mainly of one street, and is lighted with gas. There are a library and reading-room. Petty sessions are held here once a month, and there is a police station; also a private lunatic asylum. The townspeople are mostly employed in the cloth manufacture. Fairford gives name to a deanery, in the archdeac. of Bristol, and dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £432, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter. The church is a handsome edifice in the perpendicular style of architecture with a large number of stained-glass windows, illustrative of various Scripture subjects. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a brass of John Tame, a London merchant, who built the church in the 15th century. The parochial endowments produce nearly £330 per annum, £126 of which is for the free school of the Hon. Mrs. Farmer, and about £70 arising from a bequest by Lady Mico for apprenticing poor boys. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel. Various Roman remains have been found in the vicinity. The Marquis of Downshire takes the title of viscount from this place. Thursday is market day, and fairs are held on the 14th May and 12th November.

FAIRHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Allenton, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 12 miles N.W. of Rothbury, in the neighbourhood of Shill Moor.

FAIR-HEAD, or BENMORE, a promontory on the coast of the bar. of Carey, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It rises 636 feet above the sea between the bays of Ballycastle and Marlough, and is a noble headland, composed of huge greenstone columns, upon a foundation of coal strata 300 feet in thickness. Towards the sea it presents an inclined plane, strewn on all sides with gigantic masses of rock dislodged by the incessant action of the Atlantic. A good view is gained by a chasm leading from the Grey Man's path. There is a curious cave on the extreme summit called the Pict's House, thought to be artificial.

FAIRHILL, a vil. in the bar. of Ross, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Oughterard. It stands between Loughs Corrib and Mask; and from its elevated position commands an imposing view. Here is a dispensary within the Ballinrobe Poor-law Union.

FAIRLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

FAIRLIE, a post town and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Largs, co. Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Largs. It is situated on the coast of the Frith of Clyde, facing Cumbrae Island in the Fairlie roads. Here are a Free church and a chapel-of-ease. Fairlie House is the seat of Sir J. C. Fairlie, Bart.; and Kilburne House that of the Earl of Glasgow. Portincross Castle stands on Fairlie Head, about 4 miles distant.

FAIRLIGHT, a par. in the hund. of Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Hastings, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the coast, at the foot of the lofty hill known as Fairlight Down, and is a station of the coastguard service. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £502. The church is a modern edifice dedicated to St. Andrew. There are charities for the poor amounting to about £10 per annum; and a good school well supported. Fairlight Lodge and the Hall are the principal residences.

FAIRNLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Morpeth.

FAIRSEAT, hmlt. in the par. of Stanstead, hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks.

FAIRSTED, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 4 miles N.W. of Witham, its post town, and 8 N. of Chelmsford. The Bulford station on the Witham and Braintree branch of the Great Eastern railway is 3 miles to the N.E. of the vil. The par. contains the hmlt. of Fuller Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £424, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary. There are some small charities for the poor. Lord Rayleigh is lord of the manor.

FAIR STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Broadstairs.

FAIRTHORN, a hmlt. in co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Bishop's Waltham. The South-Western railway passes in the neighbourhood.

FAIRWATER, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandaff, co. Glamorgan, a short distance from the city of Llandaff.

FAIRWEATHER GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford.

FAIRWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Westbury, co. Wilts, 2 miles E. of Westbury, and 7 N.E. of Frome. John W. Bush, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FAIRWOOD. *See* VERWOOD, co. Dorset.

FAIRYCROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Alwington, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. Bideford. It is situated near Bideford Bay.

FAIRYHALL, a vil. in the par. of Kilpatrick Heming, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Ecclesfechan.

FAITHLEGG, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Waterford. It is situated at the meeting of the rivers Barrow and Suir, and contains the vil. of Cheekpoint. It was an old packet station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with Kill St. Nicholas, £272, in the patron. of the crown. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kill St. Nicholas and Killea. There are two day schools. Faithlegg House is the principal residence, and in the neighbourhood are the old seats of the Bolton and Aylward families. Here are ruins of a castle which was surrendered by Aylward to Captain Bolton, who was acting under Cromwell during the siege of Waterford. There are also remains of a rath. Building stone and lead-ore are found here. Fairs are held on the 20th May, 20th June, 14th August, and 10th October.

FAITH, ST., a par. in the hund. of Upper Buddlesgate, and city of Winchester, co. Hants. The par. includes the places called Bishop and West Sparkford, with the Hospital of St. Cross. [*See* WINCHESTER.]

FAITH, ST., HORSHAM. *See* HORSHAM, ST. FAITH, co. Norfolk.

FAKENHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Ixworth, its postown, and 6 S.E. of Thetford. The river Brandon passes through the parish, which is well wooded. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £280. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school. The poet Bloomfield spent much of his early life here, and introduces some of its scenes into his poetry. There are traces of ancient burial-places in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

FAKENHAM-LANCASTER, a par. and market town in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 12 miles N. of East Dereham, and 24 N.W. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Wensum, and is a station on the Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway. The town is clean, well paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Brewing is extensively carried on, and there is a large flour-mill. The river is here crossed by a fine bridge of three arches. Petty sessions are held monthly, and it is a polling place for the western div. of the co. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £862, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, with tower surmounted by crocketted pinnacles, and containing a finely-carved font of an octagonal form, a beautiful screen, and a brass of a priest. The register commences in 1720. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and British schools for boys and girls. Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., is lord of the manor. Thursday is market day for corn and cattle. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the 22nd November, for live stock.

FAKENHAM, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Euston, near the above. It was formerly a parish. The living is a rect. annexed to Euston, but there is no church.

FALA, a par. and post vil. in co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 15 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, lying on the northern declivity of the Lammermuir hills. The par. of Soutra was united to it early in the 17th century. The united parishes extend 7 miles in length by 3 in breadth, Fala being in Mid-Lothian and Soutra in East. The soil is for the most part good; nearly a half of it is in a good state of cultivation. The parish church, now in the course of erection, will be a very handsome edifice in the Gothic style, and stands in the village of Fala, 800 feet above the level of the sea, and at a distance of 14½ miles from Edinburgh. Of Fala parish the Earl of Stair is the sole heritor. From the circumstance of the endowments of Soutra, which was an ancient hospice, having been alienated by Mary of Gueldres to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, the town council of Edinburgh were till a late period joint patrons. The stipend of the minister from both parishes, together with an allowance of £93 from the exchequer, varies from £160 to £197. Besides a glebe of the statutory amount of 4 acres in each parish, he has pasturage for one horse, two cows, and twenty sheep. There is also an United Presbyterian church in the village. Of Soutra village the only trace now is the aisle of the old hospice. At one time it was a place of considerable size and importance, but upon the alienation of the lands it rapidly went down. Traces of a way called the "Girthgate" are still visible, that led to the hospital from the Tweed valley. In the immediate vicinity is a medicinal well that was at one time much resorted to. The family of Pringle long held a grant of land here for rendering assistance to James V. The bell of the hospice, it is believed, is still in use at the parish church, though not now, as of old, as the incription on it bears—"To eat, sleep, and pray, I do call; good people of Brothick, God bless you all"—the parishes being at one time church lands of Alur-brothick or Arbroath.

FALADAM, a vil. in the pars. of Fala and Crichton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Fala. It is situated on the Cake Moor, and the road from Edinburgh to Lauder.

FALA HILL INN, a hmlt. in the par. of Heriot, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Ford.

FALCARRAGH, a post vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Dunfanaghy. It stands on the shores of Ballyness Bay.

FALCUTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Wappenham, hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Wappenham, and 5 N.E. of Brackley.

FALDINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Lincoln. The Wickenby station, on the Manchester and Lincolnshire line, is about 2 miles S.E. of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £330. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and was rebuilt in the early part of the present century. The register commences in 1580. The charities consist of a school endowment of about £6 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Reformed Wesleyans have each a chapel. The Hon. C. H. Cust is lord of the manor.

FALFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Thornbury, lower div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Thornbury, its post town, and 4 S. of Berkeley. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Thornbury, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol.

FALKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.E. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Deben, near its mouth. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £291, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a neat brick edifice dedicated to St. Ethelbert. The charities amount to about £15 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor.

FALKINGHAM, a par. and small market town in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S. of Sleaford, and 24 S.E. of Lincoln. A castle was built here in the 13th century by Henry de Beaumont, the site of which is now occupied by the house of correction for the parts of Kesteven. Petty sessions are held in the town, which is situated on the summit of a lofty hill, commanding extensive prospects over the Fens. The streets are well paved, and the houses in general well built. It contains a bank and savings-bank. Springs abound in this neighbourhood, some of which partake of mineral properties. To the S.E. of the town is a large encampment, with a deep foss and rampart. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Laughton annexed, £511. The church is a commodious stone structure, with tower and crocketted pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has beautiful stained-glass memorial windows. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an endowed free school. Arthur Heathcoate, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thursday is market day, and fairs are held on Ash Wednesday. Palm Monday, 12th May, Thursday after Old Michaelmas, and 22nd November.

FALKIRK, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the co. Stirling, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Stirling. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The par. is bounded on the N. by Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar, on the E. by Polmont and Muiravonside, on the S. by Slamannan (these last three places, with Denny, were anciently within the parochial limits) and the co. of Lanark, and on the W. by the co. of Dumbarton and Denny. Its length is 7 miles, its breadth 4, and it contains the town of Grangemouth, and the vils. of Camelon, Lawerston, Bainsford, Barleyside, Bonnybridge, and Glen. The principal rivers of the par. are the Carron, which traces its N.W. boundary, into which fall the Bonnywater, rising in the S.W., Westquarter Burn, and Avon Water. The Forth passes within a short distance of the N.E. boundary. Several rivulets and one or two small lakes of minor importance are within this parish. The surface is generally flat, but beyond the "Carse of Falkirk" it becomes more elevated, and presents a prospect of surpassing beauty. Falkirk churchyard commands the Firth of Forth and the Ochil hills, as described by Sir Walter Scott. The soil is for the most part carefully husbanded; about one-eighth is woodland. The mineral productions are coal, which is abundant, and copper, lead, silver, and cobalt, which are only found in small quantities.—Kerse House is the seat of the Earl of Zetland; Callendar House of William Forbes; Bantackine House is another residence.—The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow traverses the interior.—This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £339. The church was built in 1810, on the site of an ancient edifice constructed in 1105, part of which now forms the portal of the present church. In the churchyard are the graves of Sir J. Graham and Sir J. Stewart, who fell under Wallace in 1298; also of the two Monros, who fell in 1746. The district of Camelon is a parish *quoad sacra.* Here are two Free churches, three United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian churches, Congregational, Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, two parochial schools, grammar school, and numerous other schools. Falkirk, anciently called *Eglais bhrec*, the "spotted church," in allusion to the varied shades of stone in the building, changed its name to *Eglais Chris*, or the "broken church," after it became a ruin, and hence its modern name of Falkirk.—The town was formerly one of the forts of Agricola, on the wall of Antoninus, and was afterwards included in the old barony of Callendar. It stands in the middle of the parish. The High-street is wide, and about half-a-mile long, the subordinate streets and alleys being generally narrow and straggling.—Falkirk was erected into a burgh of regality in 1646 by the Livingstone family, of Callendar, who possessed it till 1715, when it was forfeited to the crown. It is now a parliamentary burgh, returning, with Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, one member to parliament. It is governed by a provost and 12 councillors. Here are a sheriff's and small debts courts.—The town contains the townhall, a handsome building erected in 1813, five banks, insurance offices, gas and water works, mills, distilleries, public reading-rooms, and libraries, also a gaol, Union poorhouse, and Livingstone's hospital, founded in 1640 for four aged persons. It supports five newspapers, published weekly.—The Forth and Clyde canal runs through the whole length of the parish, and about midway branches off the Edinburgh Union canal.—The principal trade carried on is in leather, coal, and cast iron. The great Carron iron works are just without the parish boundary.—Two great battles took place in this parish: the first in 1298, when Wallace was defeated by Edward I., with a loss of 15,000 men; the second in 1746, when the Pretender routed the royal troops under General Hawley—the latter battle-field is now crossed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the Union canal. At a short distance to the N.W. of this parish is the field of Bannockburn. Numerous antiquities are met with in various parts of the parish, including part of Antoninus's Wall, a Roman causeway leading to Almond Castle, and the site of the Roman town *Camelon*, where traces of buildings existed till within a recent period.—Market days are Thursday and Saturday. Fairs are held on one Thursday in each month, except February, September, and December. Trysts are held on the second Wednesdays in August and September, and on the second Tuesday in October, for the sale of black cattle.

FALKLAND, a par. and post town in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Cupar, and 25 from Edinburgh. The par. is encompassed by Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Kettle, Markinch, Leslie, and Portmoak. It measures about 5 miles each way, and contains the vils. of Balmbrae, Newton, and the post vil. of Freuchie. The river Eden skirts it on the N. border, and a stream falling into the Leven on the S. The surface is pleasantly varied, though generally flat, except in the S., where the East Lomond rises 1,466 feet. Cultivation is vigorously pursued; granite, lime, and building-stone are quarried, and lead was formerly worked. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife. The church is ancient, and was formerly subordinate to the priory of St. Andrew's. Here are a Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, and a Congregational chapel; also four schools. The town of Falkland, which stands at the foot of East Lomond, is sometimes called Kilgour, or "the pleasant church." It was anciently a royal residence, and a town of no small importance, but has now degenerated into a mere village. Even in its present decayed state it retains many interesting and venerable relics. The oldest building is the palace commenced by James III., and completed by James V. It was occasionally the residence of Queen Mary, James VI., Charles I. and Charles II. It was subsequently suffered to fall into decay, and is now the property of Mr. Bruce. The town also contains a townhall and waterworks. It is a borough by charter dated 1458, and is governed by a provost and 118 councillors. It supports one newspaper—the *Falkland Herald.* Of the old castle in which Robert Duke of Albany starved to death his nephew, the youthful Duke of Rothsay, as related in "The Fair Maid of Perth," no remains now exist. Fairs are held on one Thursday in the months of January, February, April, June, August, and September.

FALKLAND, NEWTON OF, a vil. in the par. of Falkland, 1 mile from the town of Falkland, chiefly occupied by weavers.

FALLOWDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Alnwick. Fallowden House is a seat of Earl Grey.

FALLOWFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, S. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Hexham, its nearest railway station on the Newcastle and Carlisle line. It is situated near the old Roman Wall, and the river Reed passes close by. Lead is obtained here, and also coals.

FALLOWLEES, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Rothbury. The river Pont passes through the tnshp.

FALLYBROOME, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Macclesfield.

FALMER, a par. in the hund. of Younsmere, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Brighton, and 4 S.W. of Lewes, its post town. It is a station on the Lewes and Brighton section of the South Coast railway. Close by is Stanmer Park, the seat of the Earl of Chichester. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Stanmer, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is a small edifice, recently rebuilt. The register commences in 1649. The parochial charities consist of about £7 per annum, the endowment of Christmas's school.

FALMOUTH, a market town, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 60 miles from Plymouth, 92 from Exeter, and 266 W.S.W. of London. The town is situated at the mouth of the river Fal, and is the most westerly seaport in England, lying northward of the isthmus which unites it to the peninsula of Pendennis. Being connected with Plymouth by the Cornwall railway, which has a station at Truro, it is of easy communication with every part of the kingdom. This port was first rendered famous by the landing of the Duchess Dowager of Bretagne, who came over to England for the celebration of her nuptials with Henry IV. At that time the site of the present town was occupied only by fishermen, and so continued until the reign of James I., with the exception of one house at which Sir Walter Raleigh was entertained on his return from Guiana. In this reign permission was granted to Sir John Killigrew to construct a quay, and lay the foundation of a town, certain dues being secured to him and his heirs by Act of Parliament. The town is first mentioned by the name of Falmouth in the charter of Charles II., dated October 5th, 1661, incorporating the inhabitants by the style of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. An Act was passed in 1664 making the town of Falmouth a parish distinct from Budock, of which it had hitherto formed a part; and another Act was passed in 1670, limiting the boundaries, quay dues, and other municipal privileges. The establishment of the line of mail-packets to the West Indies, Portugal, and other places, about the year 1688, contributed greatly to the rising importance of the place.—The town of Falmouth is about 1½ mile in length, consisting chiefly of one street, which extends along the S.W. shore of the harbour, and is gradually increasing in size.—Under the Municipal Corporation Act, the government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, together with a recorder, 5 justices for the borough, a clerk of the peace, and a town clerk. It is well supplied with water and lighted with gas, and contains several excellent hotels. In 1861 the population of the municipal borough was 5,709, against 4,953 in 1851, while the parliamentary borough of Falmouth and Penryn (including parts of the parishes of Budock and St. Fluvias) had increased to 14,485, against 13,656 in 1851. On the introduction of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation the maritime population decreased by about 2,000 persons, owing to the change of ports, for the arrival and departure of mails, to Southampton and Liverpool, in place of this town, which had been for more than a century the port for the departure and arrival of the government sailing-packets. As a port of call for vessels of all nations it is now unrivalled; no less than 2,000 ships having called here for orders from foreign ports during the space of one year. The harbour is defended by the castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes; the former situated on the W., and the latter on the E. These castles were built by Henry VIII., and were afterwards strengthened by Queen Elizabeth. Pendennis Castle was a stronghold of Charles I., and long resisted the attacks of the parliamentarians, whose lines of circumvallation are yet to be traced. Both castles contain capacious barracks and magazines; and during the time of the late Russian war the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart., occupied them, the garrisons having been repaired and greatly enlarged. At the E. entrance of the harbour, about a mile S. of St. Mawes Castle, is the Trinity Lighthouse, erected upon St. Anthony Point. The port has a wet dock, and ship-building has of late years greatly increased. The chief exports consist of the produce of the tin and copper mines, together with granite and fish. The chief imports are timber, grain, flour, wine, hemp, fruit, dried fish, and guano. There is a considerable trade in fruit and cider with the island of Jersey. There are large oyster and pilchard fisheries on the coast. The chief buildings are the custom-house, the Polytechnic Hall, an athenæum, post-office, savings-bank, dispensary, public library, mechanics' institute, masonic lodges, and the Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home, opened in 1852 for the reception of seamen of all nations.—A county-court is held monthly; there are also a separate court of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions, held by the magistrates of the borough on Tuesdays and Fridays. At the time of the passing of the Reform Bill, Falmouth was added to the borough of Penryn, returning two members to parliament.—The living is a rect. in the archdeac. of Cornwall and dioc. of Exeter, val. £688. The church, which is dedicated to Charles the Martyr, was erected in the reign of Charles II., about the year 1662. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Quakers, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Irvingites have places of worship. There are National and British schools.—The Black Rock, which lies midway in the channel, is supposed to have been the spot where the Phœnicians trafficked for tin with the ancient Britons. Large quantities of Roman coins have been found near Falmouth Harbour. Arwinnick House, the ancient seat of the Killigrews, is to the W. of the town.—Market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A cattle and pleasure fair is held on the 29th July, and another on the 30th October for cattle, and the exhibition of grain and other agricultural produce.

FALMOUTH, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mylor, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles N.E. of Falmouth. It is situated close to Flushing, on the Carreg road, at the ferry.

FALSGRAVE, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Scarborough, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Scarborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a day school for both sexes.

FALSTONE, a par. in the N. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.W. of Bellingham, its post town. It is a railway station on the North British line. The North Tyne and the Liddle take their rise in this par., which includes the tnshps. of Plashet and Wellhaugh, with the hmlts. of Ridge End, Stannersburn, and Yarrow. A handsome stone bridge here crosses the Tyne. Coal is plentiful, and there are quarries of limestone and freestone. On the moors is abundance of game. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £219, in the patron. of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church is a Gothic stone structure. The register commences in 1742. The Presbyterians have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs.

FAMBRIDGE, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 6 miles S. of Maldon, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Crouch, across which there is a ferry for the conveyance of horses, vehicles, &c., as well as passengers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £283, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure of small dimensions, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The manor is held by the executors of the late William Gale, Esq.

FAMBRIDGE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of the above, and 4 N. of Rochford, its post town. It is situated on the S. side of the river Crouch. The village is very small, consisting of only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £428. The church is a small modern structure dedicated to All Saints.

FAMMA, or FAMMER, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Thomastown, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Nore. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, val., with Thomastown, £416, in the patron. of the bishop. Brownsbarn is the neighbouring demesne.

FAN, or VAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedwas, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Caerphilly. It is situated on the river Romney.

FANE, a river in the cos. of Armagh and Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, and in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It rises in Monaghan and Armagh, and after a course of 20 miles, in which it augments its waters from Lough Muckno and other lakes, empties itself into Dundalk Bay, near Lurgan Green. Fane Valley is a beautiful demesne about 4 miles from the river's embouchure.

FANGDALE BECK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bilsdale Westside, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Stokesley.

FANGFOSS, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Pocklington, its post town, and 12 E. of York. It is a railway station on the North-Eastern line. The par. is situated on the river Foss, and includes the hmlt. of Spittle. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £102, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a modern structure. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a day school for both sexes.

FANKERTON, a vil. in the par. of Denny, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Larbert.

FANKERTON, a vil. in the par. of Denny, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles W. of the town of Denny. It stands on the river Carron.

FANLOBBUS, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated at the head of the river Bandon, on the road from Cork to Bantry, and contains its post town, Dunmanway. The surface is wild and mountainous. From the Owen Mountain spring the rivers Ilen, Bandon, and Moyalla. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £374, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Dunmanway; it was rebuilt in 1821 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Wesleyan meeting-house and a Roman Catholic chapel; the latter is united to those of Togher and Ballymoney. Here are two Sunday, a National, and several other day schools. The principal residences are Manch House, Woodbrook, Laurel Mount, and Manor House. Within this parish are large tracts of bog, some remains of an extensive oak forest, and a small slate quarry. About 1½ mile from Dunmanway are seen the ruins of the old church and burial-ground. Togher is a lofty tower supposed to have been erected by Randal M'Carty.

FANNAT, a district and peninsula in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It extends between Lough Silly and Mulroy Bay. The surface is naked upland. A lighthouse was erected on Fannat Point, in 1816, 90 feet high, and visible at a distance of 14 miles.

FANNICH, a loch in the co. Ross, Scotland, 17 miles W. of Dingwall. It is situated about the middle of the co., and is 6 miles long by 2 wide. The river Grudie runs into Loch Lichart. The hill and forest of Fannich are in its neighbourhood.

FANS, a vil. in the par. of Earlstown, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Earlstown.

FANSHAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Alverthorpe, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Wakefield.

FANYBEDWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bryn-Eglwys, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W. of Llangollen.

FARA, a small island lying between Barra and S. Uist, Western Isles, also another lying a little S.E. of Hoy, among the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

FARBILL, a bar. in the co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The bar. of Delvin bounds it on the N., co. of Meath on the E., the bar. of Fartullagh on the S., and that of Moyashael and Magheradernon on the W. Its area is 35,453 acres of flat boggy land, with the river Boyne's affluents effecting its drainage to the E. It contains part of the par. and the vil. of Killucan, and the town of Kinnegad.

FARCETT, a chplry. in the par. of Standground, hund. of Norman-Cross, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S.E. of Peterborough, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Whittlesea. It is situated on the banks of the river Nen. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Standground, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, partly endowed. Lord Say and Sele is lord of the manor.

FARCHWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

FAR-COTTON. *See* COTTON-END, Northampton.

FAREHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. and div. of Fareham, co. Hants, 8 miles S. of Bishop's Waltham, and 12 S.E. of Southampton. It is a station on the South-Western railway. The parish is situated on Fareham Creek, to the N.W. of Portsmouth Harbour, and includes the hmlts. of North Fareham, Catisfield, Wallington, and Funtley. Fareham is called *Fernham* in Domesday Book, which records that Edward the Confessor assessed the land to the crown at two-thirds its value, as a compensation for the injuries it was exposed to by the incursions of the Danes. It was in ancient times a parliamentary borough, and is a place of considerable trade, vessels of good tonnage being able to lay close to the town. Petty sessions are held here, and it is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. The principal trades carried on are brick-making, pottery, and tanning. The town is situated on a gentle eminence at the N.W. point of Portsmouth Harbour, and is paved and lighted with gas. There are a Philosophical Institution, a bank, savings-bank, county lunatic asylum, union workhouse, sessions-house, and two new forts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £530, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a very plain structure, partly rebuilt in the early part of the present century. There is also the district church of Holy

Trinity, a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £400 per annum, the principal of which is Price's, for the support of the free school and maintenance of widows. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Besides Price's endowed free school, there are two National schools, and one for infants. The bishop of the diocese and the vicar of the parish are the lords of the manor. There are many good residences, the principal of which are Cams Hall, Blackbrook, Down End, and Uplands. Monday is market day for corn and cattle, and a fair is held on the 29th June for cattle, cheese, &c.

FAREHAM HUNDRED, in the Fareham div. of co. Hants. It contains the par. of Fareham, comprising about 6,670 acres.

FARE HILL, standing in the pars. of Midmar, Echt, Banchory-Ternan, and Kincardine O'Neill, cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, Scotland. It attains an altitude of 1,793 feet, and is 17 miles in circumference at the base. It affords good pasturage. It also yields excellent peat moss and medicinal waters. Corrichie Vale is pointed out as the scene of a battle between the Marquis of Huntley and the Earl of Murray, who led Queen Mary's forces, in which the former was defeated and slain. Craig Hume, on the N. side of the hill, is so called from a member of the Hume family who fell in the action.

FAREWELL, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Lichfield, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western line. Chorley is included in this parish. A nunnery was founded here in the 12th century by Bishop Clinton, which was given to Wolsey by Henry VIII. The parish is of small extent, comprising only 470 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £50, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and was formerly a part of the old nunnery. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

FARFORTH, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S. of Louth, its post town. The hmlt. of Maidenwell is included in the par. The village is very small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Ruckland, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a neat modern structure, dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a brass of the Oslear family. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. The executors of William Oslear, Esq., are the lords of the manor.

FARIHY, or FARAHY, a par. in the bars. of Condons and Clangibbon and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Mitchellstown. It is situated on the banks of the river Fanshion. Kildorrery is its post town. The surface is hilly, and consists of an average good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £356, in the patron. of the crown. The church is without any architectural pretensions. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to the Kildorrery district. Here is a Sunday-school. The principal residence is Bowenscourt.

FARINGDON. *See* FARRINGDON, cos. Somerset, Hants, and Dorset.

FARINGDON, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Topsham, and 6 S.E. of Exeter. Honiton Clist is its post town. Its ancient name appears to have been *Ferendon.* Some of the inhabitants are employed in brick and tile making. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val, £262, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, containing some very antique church furniture, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. John Garratt, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Roman camp. Faringdon House is the principal residence.

FARINGDON, or FARRINGDON, GREAT, a par. and market town in the hund. of Faringdon, co. Berks, 15 miles S.W. of Oxford, and 30 W.N.W. of Reading. The Faringdon Road station of the Great Western railway is 5 miles from the town of Faringdon, and 63¾ from London. The par. includes, besides the town of Faringdon, the chplries. of Little Coxwell and Littleworth, and the hmlts. of Hospital and Wadley. In the Saxon times it was called *Fearndun,* and had a royal palace, wherein Edward the Elder died in 925. After the Conquest a castle was erected here by the Earl of Gloucester, which was afterwards razed by Stephen, who built upon its site a priory for Cistercian monks, subject to the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hants. Upon the dissolution of monasteries its lands were given to the Seymours and Inglefields. At the end of the 14th century a battle was fought near Radcot Bridge, about 3 miles to the N. of the town, between Robert Vere, Duke of Ireland, and the Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV. During the Civil War the town was attacked by the army of Cromwell, and the spire of the church battered down, but the garrison, under Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, successfully resisted the assault. The situation of the town is on a gentle eminence in the vale of Whitehorse, sheltered by Faringdon Hill, up the slopes of which are circular plantations of firs, and from the summit a most extensive prospect is obtained. The town, which in 1861 had a population of 2,943, is cleanly kept, well paved, amply supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It contains a town-hall, two banks, savings-bank, and union poorhouse, besides several private seminaries. Petty sessions are held in the town, also a county court. The inhabitants are almost wholly agricultural, and a considerable trade is done in hogs and bacon, malting and brewing. In the vicinity hops are cultivated. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with Little Coxwell, £300. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome cruciform structure, with low square tower, the spire having never been rebuilt. It contains four brasses of the Parker family, the earliest 1471, and a monument to Unton, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador, who challenged the Duke of Guise for speaking against his queen. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and the Friends a meeting-house. There are two National schools. The charities produce £153 per annum, of which Unton's endowment forms part. Faringdon Grove is a meet for the Old Berks hounds. The chief residence is Faringdon House, once belonging to Pye, the poet-laureate. Faringdon is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 25 parishes in Gloucestershire, 4 in Berks, and 3 in Oxfordshire. It is also the seat of a County Court and of a superintendent registry. Tuesday is market day for corn; and an excellent cattle and sheep market is held on the first Tuesday in every month. Fairs are held on Old Candlemas Day, Whit-Tuesday, 29th October, and an annual horse-fair on the 13th February, besides a statute fair on the 18th October for hiring servants.

FARINGDON HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of Berkshire, situated in the north-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the river Isis, on the W. by the hund. of Ganfield, on the S. by the hund. of Shrivenham, and on the W. by the co. of Wilts. It contains the pars. of Great Barrington, Great Coxwell, Shilton, and parts of Great Faringdon, Inglesham, and Langford, and has an area of about 10,000 acres.

FARINGDON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Langford, hund. of Faringdon, co. Oxford, 1½ mile N.E. of Lechlade, and 6 miles N.W. of Great Faringdon. Here is an ancient chapel, of Norman architecture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Langford, in the dioc. of Oxford.

FARLAM, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Brampton, its post town, and 12 E. of Carlisle. The Milton railway station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway is 1 mile N.W. of the village. The par. includes the twnshps. of East and West Farlam, with the hmlts. of Hallbank Gate, Kirkhouse, and Milton. Limestone and coal are obtained here, and there are zinc-works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc.

of Carlisle, val. £98. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are several schools. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

FARLEIGH, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town. It is a station on the Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Medway, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of five arches. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Coxheath, from its fertility has been styled the Garden of Kent. It is famous for its orchards and hop-grounds, comprising upwards of 580 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £858, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with handsome octagonal spire. There is a National school for boys and girls.

FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.E. of Bath. Beckington is its post town. It is situated on the river Frome, in a beautiful and well-wooded country. The Freshford station on the Bathampton branch of the Great Western railway is 2 miles N. of the village. A castle formerly stood here, built by the Hungerfords in the 12th century, some ruins of which still remain, consisting of a strong arched entrance, portions of thick massive walls, and two towers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £195. The church is a stone structure of ancient date, dedicated to St. Leonard. It appears to have been the chapel attached to the old castle, and contains monumental and armorial mementoes of the Hungerford family. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Some remains of a Roman tesselated pavement were found here about the middle of the 17th century. Farleigh Park is the seat of the Duke of Somerset.

FARLEIGH, WALLOP, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 4 from the railway station. The village is small, consisting of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Cliddesden, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is a small cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities produce about £9 per annum. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor. Farleigh House, a fine old mansion, is the principal residence.

FARLEIGH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town. It is situated on the river Medway, which is here crossed by three bridges. The Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern railway passes through the parish, and has a station at East Farleigh, 1½ mile N.E. of the village. Hops are extensively grown, and the manufacture of oil carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £459, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains monuments of the Lawrences and other families. The register commences in 1558. In the churchyard are some of the finest yew-trees in England. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls. Thomas H. Jackson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farleigh House and Tutsham Hall are the principal residences.

FARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Beetham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles E. of Milnthorpe, its nearest railway station on the Lancaster and Carlisle line. It is situated at the foot of a rocky eminence, known as Farleton Knot, and includes the hmlt. of Overthwaite. The river Betha and the Lancaster canal pass through the township. Here are some remains of an ancient fortification.

FARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile S.W. of Hornby, and 8 miles N.E. of Lancaster. The river Lune passes close to the township.

FARLEY, a tnshp. united with Bradley and Wyke, in the par. of Much-Wenlock, co. Salop, and situated within a short distance of the town of Much-Wenlock.

FARLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Backwell, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Bristol. The Great Western railway passes near here. Farley Castle is the principal residence.

FARLEY, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.E. of Warlingham, and 5 S.E. of Croydon, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, includes a tract of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £195, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Mary.

FARLEY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 5 miles E. of Salisbury, its post town. The Great Western railway and Salisbury canal pass in the vicinity of the village. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Alderbury, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The chapel was rebuilt by Sir Stephen Fox in 1627. It is an elegant structure, containing several monuments to the Fox family, including Sir Stephen and his descendants Lords Ilchester and Holland. There is also a marble tablet erected by the widow of the statesman, Charles James Fox, bearing the following inscription:—

"A patriot's even course he steer'd,
'Mid factions wildest storms unmoved;
By all who mark'd his mind, revered;
By all who knew his heart, beloved."

There is a school, with an income from endowment of £10 per annum, besides house and garden.

FARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Alton, S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Cheadle, its post town and railway station. The Uttoxeter canal passes in the vicinity. Paper is manufactured here. The Roman Catholics have a handsome chapel in this place. Charles Bill, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farley Hall is the principal residence.

FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Micheldever, Winchester div. of co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Romsey, its post town, and 6 S.E. of the railway station at Winchester. It includes the tythg. of Slackstead. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £369. The church is a small stone structure, with square tower, dedicated to St. John, and containing several monuments of the St. John family. The Manor House of Slackstead was the residence of Sternhold.

FARLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Portsdown, Fareham div. of co. Hants, 4 miles W. of Havant, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Portsmouth. It is situated on the N. shore of Langston Harbour, in the vicinity of Portsdown Hill, and contains the hmlt. of Purbrook, with the vils. of Wheat-Lane End and Stokes. In the parish are situated the waterworks for supply of Portsmouth. The enclosure called Mudlands, formerly subject to inundations by the sea, is now effectually protected. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £529. The parish church is an ancient structure, with fine E. window and piscina. There is also the district church of Purbrook, a perpet. cur., val. £50, in the patron. of the rector. J. Deverell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Sheriff Hutton, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Sheriff Hutton, and 5 S.E. of Easingwold. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. with that of Marton annexed, £130, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There are several parochial charities producing about £120 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school with a small endowment. Stephen Croft, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARLOW, a chplry. in the par. of Stottesden, hund. of Wolphy, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Ludlow. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £130. The church is an old Norman structure, dedicated to St. Giles

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Mrs. Botfield is lady of the manor.

FARLSTHORPE, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Alford, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £64. The church is a small structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a small charity for the poor of £1 per annum. Mrs. J. Kipling is lady of the manor.

FARMANBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellerburn, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Pickering.

FARMBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town. It is situated on the Bath and Wells road. The Keynsham station on the Great Western railway is about 5 miles N. of the village. The hmlt. of Hobb's Wall is included in this par. The soil is a rich stiff loam, with surface undulating to the N. and S. About two-thirds of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £420. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans and other Dissenters have places of worship. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

FARMCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Power Guyting, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Winchcomb, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of Farmcote Wood. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Lower Guyting, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, an ancient structure, is a chapel-of-ease to Lower Guyting. It is said to have been once a distinct parish.

FARMCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth. Farmcott Hall is the principal residence.

FARMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.E. of Northleach, its post town, and 12 miles N.E. of Cirencester, the nearest railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated near the old Fosse Way, and the Oxford and Cheltenham road passes in the vicinity. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £121. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. H. E. Waller, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farmington Lodge is the principal residence.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Crondall, Odiham div. of co. Hants, 5½ miles N.E. of Farnham, and 32 from London. It has stations on the London and South-Western and the South-Eastern railways, and is a post town. The Basingstoke canal passes through the parish, of which nearly half is in heath and plantations. The surface is undulating, and the soil is generally gravel and sand. Farnborough is the head of a Poor-law Union and of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Farnham new County Court district. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £123. The Baptists have a chapel. There are charities of about £3 per annum. George Morant, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farnborough Place is the principal residence. In this parish are several tumuli.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in the Burton-Dassett div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 6 miles S.E. of Kington. Banbury is its post town. The Fenny Compton station on the Great Western railway is 1 mile N. of the village. Farnborough is situated near the foot of Farnborough Hill, and the Oxford canal passes in the neighbourhood. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Fernberge*, and afterwards passed to the families of Say and Raleigh. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £304. Tho church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, £40 of which are an endowment for the free school. W. Holbech, Esq., is lord of the manor. Farnborough Park is the principal residence. Here is a meet for the Warwick hounds.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in tho hund. of Compton, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Wantage, its post town, and 9 N. of Newbury. It is situated on the Berkshire Downs. The greater portion of the parish is in downs and sheep-walks. The surface is hilly, and the springs lie at a great depth. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £291. The church is an ancient Norman structure, dedicated to All Saints, and has monuments of the Prices, and a handsome font. There is a free school for both sexes. The Bramshill hounds meet here.

FARNBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Bromley, its post town, and 14 from London. It is situated on the Sevenoaks road, and includes the hmlts. of Greenstreet Green and Lock's Bottom. A market was formerly held here. It is in the Metropolitan Police district, and jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. The Bromley Union poorhouse stands in this parish. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Chelsfield, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt in 1639, the ancient structure having been destroyed by a tempest. The charities produce about £2 per annum. There is an infant school. Benjamin Badger, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 12th September. The Long family takes the title of baron from this place.

FARNCOMB, a tythg. and ecclesiastical district, in the par. and hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.E. of Godalming, its post town and nearest railway station on the London and South-Western line. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern edifice, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. In the neighbourhood are some good residences.

FARNDALE, EAST SIDE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lastingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles S. of Castleton, and 8 N. of Kirkby Moorside, its post town. Here is a chapel-of-ease; also a parochial school with a small endowment. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor.

FARNDALE, HIGH QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Kirkby Moorside. It includes Barnsdale-East-Side. Here is a chapel-of-ease, also a parochial school. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor. The township is of large extent, comprising near 9,000 acres, and but thinly inhabited.

FARNDALE, LOW QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Moorside, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Kirkby Moorside. Ironstone and coal are obtained. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a day school. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the soil.

FARNDISH, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 5 miles S. of Higham Ferrers, and 5 S.E. of Wellingborough, its post town. It is situated on the N.W. border of the county, part of it being in Northamptonshire. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £195. The church is a small stone edifice, dedicated to St. Michael.

FARNDON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.W. of Newark, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. The river Trent bounds this parish on the W., across which there is a ferry. Many of the inhabitants are employed in stocking knitting. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln, val. with that of Balderton annexed, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments produce rather over £30 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

FARNDON, a par. and small town in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton. co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles N.E. of Wrexham, and 11 S. of Chester its post town.

The Gresford station on the Great Western line is 6 miles W. of the village. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Dee, which is navigable for boats, and includes the tnshps. of Barton, Clutton, Crewe, Farndon, and part of Churton-by-Farndon. The river is here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, affording free communication between Farndon and the borough of Holt on the opposite shore, with which this parish was incorporated for parliamentary purposes by the Reform Act. This is the *Forendon* of Domesday Book. The village is of considerable size, and has some good shops. Malting and brewing are carried on, and there is a large steam-mill for grinding corn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £115. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure, with a fine memorial window containing likenesses of many Cheshire officers who served in the army of Charles I. The parochial charities, including a school endowment of £24, produce about £40 per annum. There is a parochial school and a good reading-room in the village. Major Barnston is lord of the manor.

FARNDON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small, stands about 1½ mile to the W. of the London road. The parish is hilly, and chiefly pasture land. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1780. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. There is an infant school. H. Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNDON, WEST, a hmlt. in the par of Woodford, co. Northampton, 8 miles S.W. of Daventry.

FARNELL, or FERNELL, a par. in co. Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Brechin, its post town. It stands between the pars. of Brechin, Maryton, Craig, and Kinnell. Its length is 3 miles, its breadth 2. The surface is flat, and the soil of various qualities. The river South Esk traverses the interior; its banks are very picturesque, and fisheries most prolific. In the S. and W. of the parish are the Monroman moors, among which rises the Pow water, a confluent of the South Esk. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £290. The church is a very elegant building, erected in 1806. Here are two schools and a parish library. Kinnaird was separated from this parish and constituted a parish in 1633. Kinnaird Castle is the seat of Sir James Carnegie, Bart., the sole landowner. Farnell is said to derive its name from *Fern*, a "den," and *nell*, a "swan," inferring that swans resorted here in former times. Near the church are seen the remains of Airlies Castle, the ancient seat of the Ogilvies; it is now used as a charitable institution.

FARNEY, a bar. in the co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bar. of Cremourne on the N., by cos. Armagh and Louth on the E., Louth and Meath on the S., and Cavan on the W. It has an area of 67,436 acres, consisting principally of limestone, with soil of rich quality. It is drained eastward by the rivers South Lagan and Fane, and westward by the Annalee. The interior is interspersed with numerous lakes. It contains the pars. of Donaghmoyne, Magheracloone, and Magheross, and parts of Killanney and Inishkeen.

FARNHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 10 W.S.W. of Guildford, and 38 from London by road, or 40¼ by the South-Western railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the right bank of the river Wey, near the borders of Hampshire. The par. includes the tythgs. of Wrecklesham, Badshot, Runford, Runwick, Tilford, and Culverlands. The town, though small, has a thriving appearance. In 1851 its population was 3,515, which in 1861 had increased to 3,926. It is a place of great antiquity, and in its immediate vicinity is a large camp, called Cæsar's Camp. In the Saxon times it was a place of considerable importance, and was given by Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Winchester, to which it has ever since belonged. On the N. side of the town is the Bishop's Palace, originally built, in 1129, by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, the brother of King Stephen. It was reputed a powerful fortress, and stood several sieges, but was dismantled by Henry III. It was rebuilt and again destroyed during the Civil War by Sir William Waller, who commanded the parliamentary troops. After the Restoration, Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, expended a considerable sum in erecting the present structure, which is of brick covered with stucco, and of a quadrangular form. It is surrounded by a park of 300 acres, watered by the river Loddon, a tributary of the Wey, and by the liberality of the bishop is open to the inhabitants. On the borders of the park is Waverley Abbey, an extra-parochial village, containing twelve houses; it derives its name from the monastery of Cistercian monks, founded in 1128 by Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, the ruins of which extend in detached portions over an area of 3 or 4 acres. The bishop, as lord of the hundred of Farnham, holds his courts in Lawday, or Lady-house, on the N. side of the castle. The town seal of Farnham bears a castle, triple towered, supposed to represent the original structure, built by Henry de Blois. —During the reign of Edward II. Farnham returned members to parliament, and subsequently had an extensive trade in the cloth manufacture, now extinct. There are still manufactures of sacking, sail-cloth, painted canvas, floor-cloth, and a kind of carpeting of Indian hemp, but the staple article of the trade of Farnham is hops, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated; the largest plantations are less than 60 acres, and the average yield about 6½ cwt. per acre. The great hop fair which is held at Weyhill, near Andover, begins on the 10th October and lasts for the five following days. Farnham is the seat of a Poor-law Union and of a County Court district; the latter is held monthly at the "Bush" inn.—The town consists chiefly of one street, running E. and W., near the centre of which is the market-place. It contains a market-house, savings-bank, and mechanics' institute. The streets are lighted with gas, but indifferently paved.—In the town stands the parish church, an ancient building of the time of Henry VI., with a tower of the 12th century. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was built as a chapel-of-ease to Waverley Abbey; it has been lately restored and enlarged, and is still in course of improvement. In the interior are some handsome monuments, and the chancel contains three painted windows, recently inserted. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Tilford annexed, £430, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Surrey, who is vicar. Two new district churches have been erected at Wrecklesham and Hale, in this parish; also two chapels-of-ease, one at Tilford, a hamlet distant 3 miles from the parish church, and another on the Bourne, 1 mile distant. The livings of both are perpet. curs., val. respectively £100 and £120, the former in the gift of the bishop, the latter in that of the Vicar of Farnham. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. Spacious school buildings have been recently erected at Farnham, at a cost of £2,400; also a commercial school in connection with the diocesan Board of Education, being a revival of the old grammar school, which had fallen into decay. William Cobbett, the politician, was born here.—Market day is Thursday, chiefly for corn and hops; a cattle market is held every alternate Thursday. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, the 24th June, and 13th November; also an extensive hop fair at Weyhill on the 10th October.

FARNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of Bishop's Stortford, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. This place is mentioned in Domesday Book, at which time it belonged to Geoffrey de Mandeville and Robert Gernon. It is situated on the N.W. border of the county, adjoining Hertfordshire, and includes the hmlt. of Hazel End. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £518, in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church is a low edifice, with tower at the western end, containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, £45 of which are for education. There is a National school, to which is attached a residence for the master. Farnham Hall, the principal manor-house, is situated to the S.W. of the church, and the manor-house of Hertishobury a little to the S. of it.

FARNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Woodbridge. The Wickham Market station on the Great Eastern line is nearly 3 miles S.W. of the village, which is very small. Sand is obtained here in large quantities. The river Alde flows past the parish on the W. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £78. The church is a Norman structure, with flint tower, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. William Long, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Alvington, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Rothbury. The river Coquet flows in the vicinity. Christopher Clennell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNHAM, or FARNHAM PARVA, a par. partly in the hund. of Chalk, and partly in that of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 7 miles N.W. of Cranborne, and 8 N.E. of Blandford, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £149, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1738. There is a National school. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 21st August, for the sale of cheese.

FARNHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Knaresborough, its post town, and 6 S. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the Nidd, a tributary of the river Ure, and includes the tnshps. of Ferensby, Farnham, and Scotton, with a portion of Arkendale. The soil is chiefly a stiffish loam, on a substratum of limestone. Copper is obtained here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130. The church, which formerly belonged to the priory of Bello Valle, in the county of Lincoln, is a stone edifice, with fine chancel in the Norman style of architecture, and handsome stained-glass windows representing the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord. The whole building has recently undergone complete restoration. The Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the parish, and there is a National school for both sexes.

FARNHAM HUNDRED, one of the 13 hunds. or subdivisions of Surrey. It is situated in the south-western part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Woking, on the E. by the hund. of Godalming, on the S. by the co. of Sussex, and on the W. by the co. of Southampton. Its Saxon name was *Fearn-ham*, at which time it belonged to the see of Winchester, having been given by King Ethelbald. The hund. contains the pars. of Elstead, Farnham, Frensham, and Seal, comprising nearly 26,700 acres.

FARNHAM-ROYAL, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Slough, its post town, and 3½ N. of Eton. The Great Western railway crosses the parish at Salt Hill, and has a station at Slough. The hmlts. of Hedgerley-Dean, Seer-Green, and Salt Hill are included in this par. This manor was a fief of the crown, the tenure by which it was held being the presentation of a glove at the coronation of the sovereign. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Windsor to Beaconsfield. The surface is pleasantly undulating. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £539, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, a plain structure, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also the district church of Seer-Green, a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of Eton College. The parochial charities consist of Hetherington's school endowment of £14, the lands belonging to the church, £85, and other small benefactions for the poor producing about £5 per annum. Here is a National school. Bishop Chandler and Jacob Bryant were buried in this place. Lord Godolphin is lord of the manor.

FARNHAM-TOLLARD, a tythg. in the par. of Tollard-Royal, hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 1 mile N. of Farnham.

FARNHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Skipton. The Liverpool and Leeds canal passes through the township, which is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Airedale. Lead is procured in this neighbourhood. Farnhill Hall, the principal residence, is a mansion of ancient date. The village consists chiefly of scattered houses, some of which adjoin the village of Kildwick. Previous to 1838 it formed part of Cononley.

FARNHURST, or FERNHURST, a par. in the hund. of Easebourn, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles S. of Haslemere, its post town, and 4 N. of Midhurst. It is situated on the border of the co. of Southampton, and includes the tythg. of North Embersham. The road from London to Chichester runs through the village. There are chemical works, and apparatus for charcoal burning, which was formerly extensively carried on by government. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £111. The church is an old edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a spire of shingle. The register commences in 1547. The Earl of Egmont is lord of the manor.

FARNINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S. of Dartford, its post town, and railway station on the North Kent line, and 9 N. of Sevenoaks. It is situated on the river Darent, over which is a bridge of four arches, and was formerly a market town. In Domesday Book it is written *Ferninghame.* Hops are cultivated, and many of the people are employed in the paper-mills. On the banks of the river are several flour-mills, and in the village is a commodious hotel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £260, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a large edifice, having at the W. end a handsome flint tower. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains several brasses dating from the middle of the 15th century, and an ancient carved font of an octangular form. The endowments for charitable purposes yield about £140 per annum, the most part of which is Roper's, divided between this and some other parishes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. A cattle market is held on the third Wednesday in each month, and a horse fair on the 15th October.

FARN-ISLANDS. See Fern, co. Northumberland.

FARNLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Otley, and 11 N.W. of Leeds, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Wharfe. The surface is undulating, and the land in a high state of cultivation. Freestone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £40. The church is a neat stone edifice, recently rebuilt, in the Gothic style, with two stained-glass windows. A school is held here for the surrounding neighbourhood. Farnley Hall is an old mansion, containing some interesting memorials of the time of the Commonwealth, and paintings by Guido, Vandyck, and Turner. F. H. Fawkes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARNLEY, a chplry. in the par. and borough of Leeds, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Leeds, and 6 E. of Bradford. The Wortley station on the Great Northern railway is about 1 mile to the N.E. Iron ore, coal, and stone are found here in large quantities, and the quarries of Parks Spring produce stone of excellent quality. The village is extensive, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen cloth manufacture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £204, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat structure erected about the middle of the last century. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are two schools for the instruction of children. Farnley Hall is the principal residence.

FARNLEY-HEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, a short distance from the village of Almondbury.

FARNLEY-TYAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town, and about 1 mile N.W. of the Stocks Moor station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The surface is very elevated, forming one of the highest spots in the county, and is beautifully wooded. It includes the hmlts. of Farnley-Tyas and Woodsome-Lees. Stone for building purposes is abundant, and coal is worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100. There are National and infant schools for boys and girls. Woodsome Hall is an ancient seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor.

FARNSFIELD, a par. in the lib. of Southwell, wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.W. of Southwell, its post town, and 12 W. of Newark. The nearest railway station is Southwell, on the Midland line. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people, though some few are employed in stocking knitting. The village, which is large and well built, is situated on an eminence commanding extensive views over the adjacent country. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £165, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is a stone structure dedicated to St. Michael. The charities, including the school endowment, produce about £33 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel and school, and there is a free school with an endowment of £20 per annum. There are some good residences, the principal of which are Farnsfield House and Hexgrave Park. On the Sunday following Old Michaelmas Day a feast is held, and the next day a fair.

FARNWORTH, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Deane, hund. of Salford, co. palatine Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Bolton-le-Moors, and 8½ N.W. of Manchester, its post town. The West Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a station here. The village is large, forming a suburb of Great Bolton. The inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines, vitriol works, and in the cotton and paper mills, all of which are of considerable extent. The living is a vic.* with Kersley annexed, in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church is a Gothic edifice dedicated to St. John. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Swedenborgians have chapels, and there are National and infant schools.

FARNWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Prescot, and 8½ N.W. of Warrington, its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Bold, Cronton, Ditton, and Widness. The St. Helens and Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a station here. Sailcloth, canvas, and watch movements are manufactured in this neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £172, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is an ancient structure, with handsome E. window, dedicated to St. Luke. The grammar school founded by Bishop Smith in the reign of Henry VIII. has an endowment of £50 per annum. In the vicinity are a number of respectable residences.

FARNWORTH, a vil. in the tnshp. of Widness, as above.

FAROUT HEAD, a bold headland on the E. of Durness Bay, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Cape Wrath. The rocks rise from 200 to 700 feet high.

FARR, a par. and post vil., in co. Sutherland, Scotland, 20 miles N.W. of Kildonan. It lies between Farr and Strathy heads on the coast, and is otherwise bounded by Reay, Kildonan, Clyde, Rogart, Lairg, Eddrachillis, and Tongar. The surface is mountainous and barren, chiefly consisting of sheep-walks. The highest ground is Clebrigg Hill. The rivars Naver, Borgie, Strathy, and Loch Naver water the parish. The bays of Armadale and Sandy, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Strathy are included within its limits. Its length is 30 miles, and its breadth 14. This par. is in the presb. of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister has a stipend of £167. The church was built in 1774. There is a church at Strathy, built at the expense of the government in 1826. Here are two Free churches, assembly rooms, savings-bank, Society school, and Gaelic school. The beach consists of 14 miles of rocky coast worn by the waves into caverns and hollows, in which seals are often taken. Whales have been caught off this coast.

FARRALINE, a loch in the par. of Dores, co. Inverness, Scotland. It lies among the mountains near Loch Ness. During some draining operations a great quantity of firearms, &c., were found, supposed to have been thrown into the lake soon after the Battle of Culloden. A seat of the Frazers of Stratherrick formerly stood here.

FARRINGDON, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Selborne, Alton div. of co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Alton, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Petersfield. The nearest railway station is Alton, on the London and South-Western line. The village is compactly built, with an open area in the centre. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £476, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Edward Hall, Esq. The church is a small edifice dedicated to All Saints. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Edward Knight, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARRINGDON, a chplry. in the par. of Iwerne Courtney, hund. of Redlane, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Blandford. This place was anciently written *Ferendone*. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chalybeate spring.

FARRINGDON, HIGHER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Babcary, hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Castle-Cary.

FARRINGDON. *See* also Faringdon, cos. Devon, Berks, and Oxford.

FARRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penwortham, hund. of Leyland, co. palatine Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Preston, its post town, and 6½ N.W. of Chorley. It is situated on the river Lostock, and is a station on the London and North-Western railway. Cotton-spinning gives employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act in 1819. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £120, in the gift of the Incumbent of Penwortham. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Paul. Here is an endowed free school, a factory school, and Sunday-schools. Farrington House and Farrington Lodge are the principal residences. Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARRINGTON, a lordship in the par. of Knighton, co. Radnor, 9 miles N.E. of Radnor. It is situated within a short distance of the town of Knighton, near the river Teme.

FARRINGTON-GURNEY, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.E. of Wells, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Frome. The main road from Bristol to Wells passes through the village. This place takes the adjunct to its name from the Gournays, its ancient possessors, of whom Sir Thomas de Gournay was concerned in the murder of Edward II. at Berkeley Castle, for which his estates were confiscated, and Farringdon has since been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, and leased to the Mogg family. Coal is obtained, but not to a large extent. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Chewton Mendip, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is a small stone edifice of Norman architecture. It is dedicated to St. John, and contains monuments of the Mogg family. There are charities amounting to about £10 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. The Manor House is the principal residence.

FARSID, a vil. in the par. of Aghada, bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castlemartyr.

FARSLEY, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Bradford. Leeds is its post town. The land is fertile, and in good cultivation. Freestone and coal are extensively wrought. The village is situated in the vale below Stanningley, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £156, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church, which has recently been erected, is a neat structure with a tower. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

FARTHERFORD, LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 21 miles W. of Exeter. It is situated in the vicinity of the town of Okehampton.

FARTHINGHOE, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Brackley, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Banbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £434. The church is a stone edifice, with embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities consist of three cottages with a small endowment. Alfred Rush, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FARTHING PITTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, hund. of West Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 13 miles S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the Western canal and the river Tone.

FARTHINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Weedon, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Daventry. The nearest railway station is Weedon, on the London and North-Western line. Castle Dykes, an ancient encampment of great extent, and defended by two moats, is situated in this parish in a commanding position. Its origin is not known. Ironstone is obtained in this district. The village, which is small, is situated on West Chester road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £285, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an ancient Gothic structure of great beauty, with embattled tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities consist of a school endowment of about £7 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. Some remains of vaulted chambers have been discovered beneath the soil, in the neighbourhood. Sir J. H. Hawley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FARTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ashby, soke of Horncastle, and parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Horncastle.

FARTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Huddersfield, wap. of Upper Agbrigg, West Riding co. York. It is a suburb of the town of Huddersfield, and includes the village of Cowcliffe, where the Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school.

FARTULLAGH, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It has Moycashel and Magheradernon bounding it on the N. and W., co. Meath on the E., and Moycashel on the S. Its area is 39,340 acres. The surface is tame in character. It is drained eastward into the Boyne, and westward into the Shannon. The Royal canal passes through the northern portion. It includes the pars. of Castlelost, Carrick, Clonfad, Enniskoffey, Kilbride, Pass of Kilbride, Lynn, and Moylisker, and parts of Newtown and Mullingar. Lough Ennel is the principal lake.

FARWAY, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 3 miles S. of Honiton, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Ottery St. Mary. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £247. The church is an old stone edifice, and bears traces of a Norman origin. There are charities of about £9 per annum. Netherton Hall is the principal residence. There is a school with a small endowment. The Rev. H. Marker is lord of the manor.

FAR WILNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aston-upon-Trent, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Derby.

FASKINE, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Airdrie. Ironstone and coal are worked. It gives name to the surrounding estate.

FASSADININ, a bar. in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the S. by the bar. of Gowran and co. Kilkenny, and on the other sides by Queen's County and co. Carlow. Its area is 68,174 acres, the greater part of which is taken up by the Castle-Comer mountains, and drained by the river Dinane. The Nore flows along its western boundary. The Kilkenny coal-fields lie within the interior. It contains the pars. of Castlecomer, Dunmore, Donaghmore, Dysart, Grangemaccomb, Kilmacar, Kilmenan, Kilmademoge, Muckalee, Mayne, and parts of Attanagh, Abbeyleix, Coolcraheen, Kilmadum, Mothell, Odagh, Rathbeagh, Rathaspick, and Rosconnell.

FASTCASTLE, situated on the summit of a prominent cliff stretching out into the sea near St. Abb's Head, par. of Coldingham, co. Berwick, Scotland. It was formerly divided from the mainland by a deep chasm, crossed by a drawbridge. Its only approach is now by a narrow path. It was garrisoned by the English in 1410 under Thomas Holden, from whom it was taken by Patrick, son of the Earl of Dunbar. After having been wrested from Lord Home in 1570, it became the stronghold of Logan of Restalrig, who was connected with the Gowrie plot. Fast Castle belonged to the Master of Ravenswood, in the "Bride of Lammermoor." It now belongs to the Hall family, of Dunglas.

FAUGHALSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castlepollard, its post town. It lies along the N. shores of Lough Derveragh, on the road to Mullingar. The surface abounds in limestone and has a generous soil. The living is united to that of Rathgraffe, or Castlepollard, in the dioc. of Meath, val. £361, in the patron. of the bishop. The ruins of the church are seen on the margin of the lake. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Mayne. There are four or five day schools in the parish. The chief residence is Gartlandstown. At Dernagaragh are the remains of an old castle, and there are four considerable raths within the parish.

FAUGH AND FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hayton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Brampton. It includes the hmlt. of How, where there is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. A tributary of the river Eden flows through the tnshp. and supplies power to several corn and saw mills. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

FAUGHANVALE, a par. in the bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Londonderry. Eglinton, in Derry, is its post town. It is situated on the eastern shore of the Faughanvale river, with Lough Foyle on its northern border. The surface consists generally of good land, and is traversed by the road from Londonderry to Coleraine. In 1609 the greater part of this parish was granted to the Grocers' Company, who erected a castle, strongly fortified; which yielded to the parliament in 1641-2, after a protracted siege. The Glebe House now occupies its ancient site. Here are slate quarries and remains of an oak forest. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £94, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a handsome building, erected in 1821 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Near it are the ruins of a church built in 1626 by the Grocers' Company, and at a distance of 3 miles are the remains of the ancient parish church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kill St. Nicholas and Killea. There are also a Presbyterian meeting-house and six public schools in the parish. The principal seats are Foyle Park and Willsbrough.

FAUGHART, or FOGHART, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Dundalk, its post town. It lies on the S. side of the Forkhill mountains, and on the road from Dundalk to Armagh. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £150, in the patron. of the primate. The church was erected in 1815 by gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district, and contains a chapel. There is a parish school and police station. Standing near the old boundary of the English pale is a curious Danish fort, surmounted by the remains of some building. It is purposed that hereabouts was the scene of the defeat of the Scotch under Edward Bruce, who was left dead upon the field, in 1318. At Dungooley, an ancient seat of the O'Nials, a nunnery was founded by St. Monenna in 638, also a monastery by St. Bridget, who is alleged to have been born in this parish. Remains of the ancient church of Urney are seen here. Limestone is abundant.

FAULD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanbury, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1½ mile W. of Tutbury. The river Dove flows through the township. There are a few farmhouses.

FAULDHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Whitburn, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Whitburn.

FAULKBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 3 miles N.W. of Witham, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 7 miles S.E. of Braintree. This was formerly a seat of Hamo Dapifer, and afterwards of the Fortescue family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £267. The church is a neat structure in the Norman style of architecture, with ancient stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Germain, and has two brasses of the 16th century, and some fine monuments in marble. The register commences in 1599. The parochial charities produce nearly £10 per annum. Here is a cedar, said to be the largest in England, measuring upwards of 18 feet in circumference. A Roman villa is believed to have once occupied this spot, from the remains of an ancient wall constructed partly of Roman bricks, under which a silver coin of the Emperor Domitian was discovered. W. Bullock, Esq., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Faulkbourn Hall, a fine mansion built in the style which prevailed in the time of the Tudors, but with a gateway of much earlier date, attributed to the reign of Stephen.

FAULS, a chplry. in the par. of Prees, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 2½ miles S.E. of Prees, and 4 N.E. of Wem. Shrewsbury is its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Darleston, Fauls, Mickley, and Sandford. Here is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £50; in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is a neat brick structure.

FAULSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstone, hund. of Dournton, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Wilton.

FAVERSHAM, anciently *Fifresham*, a par., seaport, market town, municipal borough, and member of the Cinque Port of Dover, in the hund. and union of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles S.W. of Whitstable, 9 W. of Canterbury, and 47 from London by the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on a stream running into the East Swale, to the left of the road from London to Dover, and is approached from the sea by a creek which is navigable up to the town for vessels of 150 tons. This creek has cost £33,000 in improvements, and is under the government of a board of 67 commissioners. A branch of the London and Chatham line now runs to the creek, which has 11 feet of water at the sluice-bridge at ordinary spring-tides. Faversham is a rapidly-improving place, having increased from 4,907, in 1851, to 6,376, in 1861. It was a town in the Saxon times, as we learn from a charter of Athelstan, in which it is described as "the King's little town of Fifresham," where, in 930, a wittenagemot was held by the same king. After the Conquest it continued to flourish, and Stephen founded here an abbey for Cluniac monks, in which himself, his queen (Matilda), and his son (Eustace, Count of Boulogne) were buried. The abbots were mitred, and during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. sat in the several parliaments. The abbey had the right of sanctuary, and at the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £355 15*s.* 2*d.* Portions of the outer walls still exist. In 1688, James II. was arrested at Faversham while attempting to escape into France.—Under the Municipal Reform Act, the town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, and has now a court of quarter sessions. It consists chiefly of four streets, crossing at right angles, and having the guildhall and market-place in the centre. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and many of the houses of handsome elevation. The principal buildings are, the guildhall, chiefly constructed of wood, and supported by 19 octagonal oak pillars resting on stone bases, with a clock tower; the assembly rooms, situated in Preston-street; the theatre; the Faversham Institute, with its large lecture-hall, library, reading and class-rooms, which were opened in June, 1862; and a museum of natural history and local antiquities, &c. A county court is held monthly. Here is situated the principal custom-house of the district, which includes Herne Bay, Whitstable, and Milton.—The trade of the town has greatly increased since the opening of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, with a branch to the creek. It consists chiefly in coal, timber, and the export of agricultural produce, corn, hops, fruit, &c., for the supply of the London markets. There are besides extensive powder-mills, originally erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and covering a large space of ground extending into six parishes; also Roman and Portland cement works, situated on the creek, two extensive breweries, and tile and brick-making works. The oyster-fishery, however, is the chief source of employment, occupying between 200 and 300 men, who are incorporated into a Company of free Dredgermen of the manor and hundred of Faversham. Besides the par. of Faversham, the town extends into the neighbouring pars. of Ospringe, Davington, and Preston, lying on Faversham Creek.—The living of Faversham is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £342, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, built of flint, quoined with Normandy stone. It is dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, and has at the W. end a light tower crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by an octagonal spire. The exterior was completely renovated in 1854. The register dates from 1620, and there is a brass of 1400. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. The charitable benefactions are numerous, producing jointly about £3,500. The grammar school, founded in 1575, is free to the inhabitants of Faversham and the neighbourhood, and has an endowment of about £200 per annum. It is under the government of the corporation and of the warden and six senior fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The National schools were erected by the trustees of public charities at a cost of above £7,500. The building is in the Gothic style, constructed of flints with stone dressings. Mrs. Hall's school, on the British and Foreign principle, is in Tanner-street, and receives an annuity of £50 from the trustees of public charities. There are, besides, a good commercial school, Sunday, and day schools.—Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity of the town.—The market for corn is held at the townhall on Wednesday, and for fish and meat on Saturday, in the space around the pillars. Land has been recently purchased by a company for the site of a cattle market, and a company has been likewise formed for supplying the town and district with water.

FAVERSHAM HUNDRED, in Kent, is one of the subdivisions of the lathe of Scray. It is situated in the N. of the county, and contains the pars. of Badlesmere, Buckland, Davington, Eastling, Faversham, Goodnestone, St. Thomas Isle of Harty, Leaveland, Luddenham, Newnham, Norton, Oare, Ospringe, Preston, Sheldwicks, Stalisfield, Stone, Throwley, and part of Otterden, and has an area of nearly 25,000 acres.

FAVINLEY, or FAIRNLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 10 miles W of Morpeth.

FAWCETT FOREST, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N.E. of Kendal. This tnshp. was anciently called Fauside, and formed part of the demesne of the abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire. The district is very wild and but sparsely inhabited.

FAWDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Cundall, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated near the river Swale.

FAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gosforth, W. div.

of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It includes the hmlt. of Haddrick's Mill. The village is considerable, and the people are employed in the collieries. At the commencement of the present century there were only 26 inhabitants within the township.

FAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingram, N. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 1 mile S. of Ingram, and 9 N.W. of Rothbury. The river Beamish flows through this district.

FAWEATHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, West Riding co. York, near Bingley. It is situated near the river Aire and the North Midland railway.

FAWFIELD HEAD. *See* FAIRFIELD HEAD, co. Stafford.

FAWKHAM or FACOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Dartford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Gravesend. The Meopham station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway is 3 miles E. of the village. It includes the hmlt. of Fawkham Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £252. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

FAWLER, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlbury, hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Woodstock, and 7 S.E. of Chipping Norton. It is situated on the river Evenload.

FAWLER, a hmlt. in the par. of Sparsholt, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 4 miles W. of Wantage.

FAWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dilwyn, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Weobly.

FAWLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Fownhope, hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ross, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Hereford. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, and is a railway station on the Hereford and Gloucester branch of the Great Western line. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Fownhope, in the dioc. of Hereford. The chapel-of-ease is an old stone structure near the river side. Fawley Court was formerly the seat of the Kyrle family, ancestors of the Man of Ross.

FAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town, and 7 W. of Great Marlow. It is situated close upon the borders of Oxfordshire, near the river Thames. The manor formerly belonged to the Whitelock family, of whom was the author of the "Memorials of Charles I." The parish is well wooded. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £397. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was built by Sir Christopher Wren upon the site of the old one, which once served as quarters for the royal troops in the reign of Charles I. It contains monuments of the Whitelock family. Fawley Court, the principal residence, was garrisoned by the Royalists in 1642, when many manuscripts, books, &c., the property of its celebrated owner, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, were destroyed. W. Freeman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Dibden, co. Hants, 8 miles S.E. of Southampton, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Lymington. It is situated to the W. of Southampton Water, and includes the ecclesiastical district of Hythe, with the tythg. of Lepe, the hmlts. of Badminstone, Hardly, Langley, and other small places. Here is a coastguard station at Calshot Castle, a fortress erected in the reign of Henry VIII. with the old materials of Netley Abbey. At Stanswood, in this parish, is a "floating island," which occasionally changes its position, trees and all, by a distance of a few feet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £870, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice of ancient date, supposed to have been built some time prior to the formation of the New Forest. The arch at the W. entrance is a fine specimen of Norman architecture. There is a district church at Hythe, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £170, in the gift of the rector. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Cadland and Eaglehurst, both belonging to the Drummond family, are the principal seats; there are also several other good residences.

FAWLEY, GREAT, or NORTH FAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 4 miles S. of Wantage, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Little Fawley and Whatcombe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is a small edifice dedicated to St. Mary.

FAWLEY HUNDRED, in the Winchester div. of the co. of Hants, is situated in the central part of the co., and is divided into Upper and Lower, the first containing the pars. of Old Alresford, Beanworth, Cheriton, Hinton Ampner, Kilmiston, Titchbourne, and part of Upham; and the latter the pars, of Avington, Chilcombe, Easton, Morestead, Ovington, Owslebury, Bishop Stoke, Twyford, Winnall, Headbourne Worthy, Martyr-Worthy, and part of Kingsworthy; together comprising about 41,000 acres.

FAWNS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.E. of the village, and 9 miles E. of Bellingham.

FAWSLEY, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Northampton, 4 miles S. of Daventry, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Weedon, the nearest station on the North-Western railway. This was formerly a market town, and has been in possession of the Knightley family since the early part of the 13th century. The parish borders upon Warwickshire, and is embellished with stately timber; the prevailing trees are oak, ash, and elm. The soil is a red loam, and the greater part of the land pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100. The church is a beautiful edifice with windows of stained glass, and partly covered with ivy. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains numerous monuments, and a brass of the Knightleys. The fittings of the church exhibit many specimens of old carved work. Fawsley was the birthplace of Bishop Wilkins, known for his works on divinity and mathematics. Fawsley House, the seat of the lord of the manor, is an ancient mansion, the walls being decorated with family portraits and emblazoned with numerous coats of arms. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Roman encampment. This is a meet for Lord Southampton's hounds. Sir C. Knightley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FAWSLEY HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Northampton, situated in the W. part of the co. It embraces the two ancient hunds. of Gravesend and Alwardeslea, and is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Guilsborough, on the E. by the hund. of Nobottle Grove, on the S. by the hunds. of Greens Norton and Chipping Warden, and on the W. by the co. of Warwick. It included the pars. of Ashby St. Legers, Badby, Barby, Braunston, Catesby, Charwelton, Daventry, Dodford, Everdon, Farthingstone, Fawsley, Helledon, Kilsby, Litchborough, Newnham, Norton, Preston-Capes, Staverton, Stowe, Nine Churches, Weedon Beck, and Welton, comprising about 49,200 acres.

FAXFLEET, a tnshp. in the par. of South Cave, Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Brough, and 8 E. of Howden, its post town. It is situated at the confluence of the Humber, Ouse, and Trent. The Staddlethorpe station on the Hull and Selby branch of the North-Eastern railway is 4 miles N.W. of the village. The hmlt. of Osmerdike is included in the tnshp. Agriculture and the rearing of horses are the principal employments. The Wesleyans have a chapel and Sunday-school. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1830. N. Jowett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FAXTON, a par. or chplry. in the par. of Lamport, hund. of Orlinghury, co. Northampton, 2 miles E. of Lamport, and 5 S.W. of Rothwell. Northampton is its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Mawsley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Denis. Sir James Langham, Bart., is lord of the manor.

FAYNOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

FAZAKERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Liverpool. The village is considerable, and there are several handsome country seats. There is a National school with an endowment of £3 per annum, the gift of Samuel Turner in 1725.

FAZELEY, a post town, included within the limits of the ancient borough of Tamworth, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1 mile S. of Tamworth, and 7 miles S.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the old Roman road Watling Street, and on the Fazeley canal, which here divides into two branches, one uniting with the Trent and Mersey, and the other extending to Coventry and Oxford. The W. branch of the Midland railway has a station a short distance E. of the village. The libs. of Bangley, Bitterscote, Bonehill, and Dunstall are included in the par. Here are extensive bleaching and drying works, the water of the place being well adapted for that purpose; also cotton factories, wool warehouses, and a large iron foundry. There are many of the inhabitants employed in the collieries. The facilities of the inland navigation and the railway enable the manufacturers and owners to forward their goods to all parts of the kingdom. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is a modern stone edifice dedicated to St. Paul. There are small charities producing about £3 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Fairs are held monthly as follows:—January, February, April, September, and December, the second Monday; March, July, August, and November, the third Monday; May and June, the last Monday in each month; and the Monday after Michaelmas Day (old style).

FEACHAN, a sea loch, penetrating between the pars. of Kilbride and Kilninver, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is about 5 miles long and 1 mile wide.

FEAKLE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Scarriff. It is situated on the new road from thence to Gort, and contains the vil. of Baurroe. The par. consists of bog and mountain, the highest peak being 1,312 feet above sea level. Loughs O'Grady and Graney lie in the interior. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £92, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church was built in 1823 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to three others. There is a National and five pay day schools. The principal seat is Caher. Lead ore is found in the parish.

FEALE, a river in the cos. of Limerick and Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It has its source among the heights, near the junction of the cos. of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, and flows 12 miles between Cork and Limerick; it then takes a westerly course of 20 miles, passing Listowel, and after receiving the Galy and Brick, alters its name to the Cashen, and empties itself into the Shannon. Salmon resort to this stream.

FEARBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Masham, and 6 S.E. of Middleham. The Wesleyans and Reformed Wesleyans have each a chapel. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

FEARN, a par. and post vil. in the district of Easter Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Fair. It is situated on the coast of the Firth of Moray, and contains the vils. of Balintore and Hiltown. It includes Loch Eye. The surface is flat, consisting of a medium soil. This par. is in the presb. of Tain and synod of Ross, in the patron of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £252. Here is a Free church and a pay day school. The ruins of an abbey founded in the time of Alexander II. by Farquhar, first Earl of Ross, still exist. In 1742, during public worship, the roof of the abbey fell in, killing several persons. About a mile N.E. of Loch Eye stand the ruins of Lochlin Castle, supposed to be of great antiquity. It was a fortress of immense strength, consisting of two turreted quadrangular towers, touching at the corners. Here are also traces of Cadboll Castle, a place of very ancient foundation. In the parish are Druidical remains, and a square pillar with Saxon inscription.

FEARN, a par. in the co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Brechin. Forfar is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Noran water, near the head-streams of the river Cruich, under the Grampian mountains. The surface consists of a rich soil and extensive grazing plains. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £155. The ruins of Vain Castle, said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton, stand in a beautiful spot on the banks of the Noran.

FEARNHEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Warrington. This is united with the tnshp. of Poulton.

FEATHERSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Haltwhistle, and 10 N. of Alston. It is situated E. of the South Tyne, and is a station on the railway connecting the above towns. Featherstone Castle was built by the Featherstonehaughs, a family resident here from time immemorial. It is now the property of the Wallace family, having been confiscated by the Parliamentarians, who sold it to the earls of Carlisle. The mansion has recently been repaired and enlarged. Divine service is performed in the castle chapel, which, on Sundays, is open to those living in the vicinity. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

FEATHERSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile S. of Shareshill, and N.E. of Wolverhampton. The Stafford and Wolverhampton railway passes in the vicinity.

FEATHERSTONE, a par. partly in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, and partly in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Pontefract, its post town, and 7 E. of Wakefield. The Featherstone station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, is about 1½ mile S. of the village. The tnshps. of Aikton, Purston Jaglin, Loscoe Grange, and Whitwood, are included in this par. Coal is abundant. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £256, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to All Saints, and contains monuments of the Fairfax, Winn, and other families, and a curious old font. There are almshouses for three aged females, and some other small charities. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Featherstone Hall and the Manor House are the principal residences. Mrs. Heywood is lady of the manor.

FECKENHAM, a par. and small town in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 5 miles N.W. of Alcester, and 7 S.E. of Bromsgrove, its post town. The Stoke Works station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway is 5 miles N.W. of the town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Callow Hill and Hunt End, with several small places consisting of a few houses much scattered. The inhabitants of this place and surrounding neighbourhood are for the most part employed in the manufacture of needles, pins, and fish-hooks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £330, in the patron. of trustees. The church is an ancient stone structure, built in the Gothic style of architecture, but, having undergone repeated alterations and repairs, its external appearance is now much altered. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains numerous monumental tablets. There is also an endowment of £57 to the free grammar school founded by Mr. Hanbury. Here is a National school for both sexes, and one for infants. John de Feckingham, a learned divine of the 16th century, and the last Abbot of Westminster, was a native of this place. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 26th March and 30th September.

FEDAMORE, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Bruff. Limerick is its post town. It lies on the road from Limerick to Kilmallock, near the river Camoge. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with another, £303, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Manister. There are two day schools in the union. Here is a police station. The principal residences are the Grange and Ballinaguard. The Fedamore dispensary is within the Limerick Poor-law Union. At Fanningstown are the remains of a church built in 1288 by the Knights Templars, and called Temple Roe. At Ballinaguard are the Rockstown and Williamstown castles, the latter built by the Bourke family. There is a castle also at Englishtown, built by Sir J. Fitzgerald. Fairs are held on the 5th May and 9th October.

FEDW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hernant, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

FEENAGH, or FENAGH, a par. and post town in the bars. of Carrigallen, Leitrim, and Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Ballinamore, on the road from thence to Leitrim. The surface is naked and bleak, consisting principally of bog and moor. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £694, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1787 by the late Board of First Fruits. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. A monastery was founded here in the days of St. Columb, and was presided over by St. Caillin. It subsequently became a famous school of divinity. The E. window of the abbey is of curious workmanship. There are remains of a cromlech about half a mile N. of the village. Here are preserved a bell, said to have been presented by St. Patrick on his first landing in Ireland, and an Irish MS. called the "Annals of Feenagh." Iron ore of excellent quality has been procured and worked here.

FEENAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, 5 miles S.E. of Newcastle.

FEENAGH. *See* PHINAGH, co. Clare.

FEENY, a post vil. in the par. of Banagher, bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, 4 miles S.W. of Dungiven.

FEERING, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of Kelveden, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 5 N.W. of Witham. It is situated in a valley watered by the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which is an elegant bridge. The Colchester branch of the above line of railway passes through the parish. The surface is generally elevated, and the land chiefly arable, with 130 acres of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £278, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with tower and porch of the Elizabethan period. It is dedicated to All Saints, and has beautiful stained-glass windows, a richly carved pulpit, representing the principal events in the death of Christ, and an antique font. The whole of the interior has been recently restored. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls, having a small endowment. The Bishop of London is lord of the manor.

FEETHAM, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Milbecks, and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Reeth. The hamlet is pleasantly situated in an extensive dale. There are lead-mines and stone-quarries. The church is a modern structure. There is a school, with a small endowment.

FEIGHCULLEN, a par. in the bars. of Connell and East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Kildare. Rathangan is its post town. It is situated on the Grand canal, and consists of a flat boggy surface. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £158, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1829 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmaoge. Here are two day schools. Newington and Christian's Town are among the residences. Lead ore is found here.

FEIGHIN'S, ST., or FORE, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland 3 miles E. of Castle Pollard, its post town. It is situated near the margin of Lough Lene, and contains Collinstown. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Rathgraff, £361, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish (united), and four day schools. St. Feighin's is of very ancient origin, and was formerly a borough, returning two members before the Union. It is said to date its foundation from the setting up of a priory for Canons Regular by St. Fechan in the middle of the 7th century; it was restored in 1209 by Walter de Lacy, and became a cell to the monastery of Evreux, in Normandy. After the Dissolution it was granted to the Delvin family. Traces of this monastery are yet to be seen. Building-stone is quarried. Raths are very numerous in the neighbourhood.

FEIGOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lawkland, and par. of Clapham, wap. of Eweross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Settle. The river Ribble flows near this place.

FELAWS HOUSES, an ext. par. place in the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

FELBOROUGH HUNDRED, a subdivision of the lathe of Scray, co. Kent. It is situated in the central part of the co. and contains the pars. of Challock, Chartham, Chilham, Godmersham, and Molash, comprising about 17,500 acres.

FELBRIDGE, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Godstone, first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.W. of East Grinstead, its post town, and 8 S. of Godstone. Felbridge Water separates it from the county of Sussex. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £30. Felbridge Park is the seat of the Earl of Liverpool.

FELBRIGG, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Cromer, its post town, and 8 E. of Holt. It is situated within a short distance of the German Ocean, and until recently a large portion of the parish was barren heath, but is now much improved by cultivation. There are several thriving plantations. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Metton annexed, £310. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains many tombs, brasses, and other monumental records of the Felbrigg and Wyndham families, some very handsome, and dating back to the 14th century. Felbrigg Hall, lately the seat of the Wyndhams, is the principal residence.

FELDERLAND, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile N.E. of Eastry, and 1 S. of Sandwich.

FELDOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Marske, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Richmond.

FELHAMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wistanstow, hund. of Parslow, co. Salop, 1½ mile N.E. of the village of Wistanstow, and 19 S. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Onny. Felhampton Hall and Affcott House are the principal residences.

FELISKIRK, or FELIX-KIRK, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Thirsk, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Northallerton. The Thirsk railway station on the North-Eastern line is 4 miles distant from the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Feliskirk, Botley, Sutton-under-Whitestone-Cliffe, Thirlby, and several small places. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £450, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, dedicated to St. Felix. There is a chapel-of-ease at Botley. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels in the parish. The Rev. C. Johnstone is lord of the manor. Mount St. John, formerly an establishment of the Knights of St. John, is the principal residence.

FELIXSTOW, or FELSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Colncis, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Landguard Fort, 9 S.E. of Woodbridge, and 12 S.E. of Ipswich, its post town. It is situated at the mouths of the rivers Deben and Stour. The parish consists of a small cape stretching into the North Sea, on the extreme S. of the county. A monastery was founded here about the middle of the 12th century by Roger Bigod, which, after the suppression of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., was given to Cardinal Wolsey for his intended colleges. Landguard Fort is a military depôt, and has grounds for rifle practice. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Walton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a brick edifice, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There are charities for the poor producing about £17 per annum. In the neighbourhood are remains of ancient fortifications and of the old Hall. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor. There are several good residences, and the place is much frequented for the purposes of sea-bathing. In the vicinity a number of Roman coins have been found.

FELKINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, and hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Berwick. It includes the hmlt. of Grievestead, and until recently formed part of the county of Durham.

FELKIRK, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Barnesley, and 8 S.E. of Wakefield, its post town. The Cudworth station on the Midland railway is about 3 miles S.W. of the village. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brierley, Havercroft, Hiendley, and Shafton, with the hmlts. of Cold Hiendley and Grimethorpe. The Barnesley canal passes through the parish. There are several quarries of good building stone. The surface is undulating, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £136, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with a square embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains the mortuary chapel of the viscounts Galway. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and endowed schools. George Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FELL-BECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstole, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Pately Bridge.

FELLEND, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ravenstonedale, co. Westmoreland, 13 miles S.E of Appleby.

FELLEY, an ext. par. place in the N div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, near Annesley, and 6 miles S.W. of Mansfield. Here are some remains of a monastic establishment, founded in the 12th century as a cell to the priory of Worksop.

FELLING, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Gateshead, Chester ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile S.E. of Gateshead, and 14 miles N.E. of Durham. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

FELLISCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hampsthwaite, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripley, its post town, and nearly 5 miles from the Ripley station on the Nidd Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. It includes the hmlts. of Kettlesing, Swincliffe, and West-Syke-Green. There is a free school, with an endowment of £14 per annum; also a few charities of small amount. The surface is varied, and the scenery picturesque.

FELLSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whickham, W. div. of Chester ward, co. palatine of Durham, 1½ mile S.E. of Whickham, and 5 miles S.W. of Gateshead. Gibside Hall is a fine stone mansion, standing in extensive grounds. The handsome chapel was erected in 1812 by the late Earl of Strathmore, the proprietor of the hall.

FELMERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 3 miles E. of Harrold, and 7 N.W. of Bedford, its post town. The Sharnbrook station on the Midland railway is about 1½ mile N. of the village. It includes the hmlt. of Radwell, where there is a bridge across the river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £169, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and contains a brass. There is also the district church of Pavenham, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a chapel belonging to the Methodists in the parish, and a National school. Crewe Alston, Esq., is lord of the manor. The principal residence is the Grange.

FELMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of North Walsham, its post town, and 13 N. of Norwich. It is situated on the road from Aylsham to North Walsham, near a branch of the river Bene. On the enclosure of the waste lands 30 acres were allotted to the poor from Bryant's Heath The living is a vic. and rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, the first of the val. of £169, in the patron. of the bishop, and the latter of £187. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is conspicuous for its lofty massive tower. The register commences in 1754. There is a National school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood Roman remains have been discovered. Felmingham Hall is the principal residence.

FELPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1 mile E. of Bognor, its post town, and 3 miles S.W. of Yapton, the nearest station on the London and South Coast railway. It is situated on the sea-coast, and includes the hmlts. of Aucton and Flamsham. In the will of King Alfred this place is written *Felham.* This part of the county is frequently overflowed by the sea. The soil is generally good, except along the sea-shore. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £166, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is supposed to have been built in the 15th century, and has recently undergone a thorough repair. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a tablet to the memory of Hayley, the poet, with an epitaph written by Mrs. Opie. Dr. Cyril Jackson, the tutor of George IV., lies buried here.

FELSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 6½ miles W. of Stowmarket, and 8 S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains various monumental tablets. The parochial charities, arising mostly from land, produce about £60 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. In the parish are traces of ancient entrenchments. F. Harrison, Esq., is lord of the manor. Felsham Hall is the principal residence. A fair is held on the 16th August for the sale of sheep, lambs, &c.

FELSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Great Dunmow, and 6 S.W. of Braintree. Chelmsford is its post town. The village is pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the river Chelmer, which separates the parish from Great Dunmow. The surface is broken into a number of small hills, from which circumstance the parish takes its name. The soil generally is a strong wet loam, resting on a whitish clay marl. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £500. The church is a plain structure in the Saxon style of architecture, and is called the Church of the Holy Cross. The parochial charities produce nearly £700 per annum, mostly arising from estates left by Lord Riche in the middle of the 16th century, and of which the grammar school receives the largest benefit; the remaining portion goes to the support of almshouses and a hospital. The Independents have a chapel. At the grammar school in this parish were educated Oliver, Richard, and Henry, the sons of the Protector, Cromwell; also Dr. John Wallis and Isaac Barrow.

FELTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 4 miles S.E. of Staines, and 13½ S.W. of London. It is a station on the South-Western railway. In Domesday Book this place is set down as belonging to Earl Mortaigne. In the reign of Henry II. it was given to the hospital of St. Giles without the Bars, and afterwards passed to the families of Cottington, Beauclerc, &c. In 1634 the manor-house and nearly the whole village were destroyed by fire, together with the ancient parish registers. The principal part of the parish is now laid out as market gardens for supplying the London markets. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £302. The church is a flint structure of the early part of the present century, and now nearly covered with ivy. It is dedicated to St. Dunstan, and has a curious scroll tablet. The charitable endowments of the parish produce about £50 per annum. Both Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a National school. There are some good villa residences in this neighbourhood.

FELTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town, and 12 N.E. of East Dereham. The land is chiefly arable, with a large proportion of woodland. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1790, when 50 acres of land were allotted to the poor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a plain structure, recently enlarged and beautified, is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register commences in 1715. There are almshouses, with an endowment of £30 per annum, and other charities of about £6. The free school is a neat modern building. There are four manors, belonging respectively to Lord Stafford, the Bishop of Norwich, E. Fellowes, Esq., and the rector.

FELTON, a par. in the wards of Coquetdale and Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S. of Alnwick, its post town, and 10 N. of Morpeth. It is situated on the river Coquet, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. The par. includes the tnshps. of Acton, Bockenfield, Elyhaugh, Eshott, Felton Greens, Swarland, and Shothaugh, with several hmlts. The village was burnt in 1216 by John, in revenge for the barons of Northumberland having here sworn homage to Alexander, King of Scotland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Long Framlingham annexed, of £275, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. The Presbyterians have a place of worship, and there is a handsome Roman Catholic church. Felton Hall, a noble mansion situated in a beautiful park, has been held by several families in succession, and is now the seat of Thomas Riddell, who is lord of the manor. Fairs for the sale of cattle and sheep are held on the first Mondays in May and November, and there are races in the month of October.

FELTON, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.E. of Hereford, and 9 S.E. of Leominster. Bromyard is its post town. Hops are cultivated, and cider and perry extensively made. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £207. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome stone structure, with stained-glass windows, tesselated pavement, and beautifully carved stone font and pulpit. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

FELTON, a tythg. in the par. of Winford, hund. of Hartcliffe, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol.

FELTON. *See* WHITCHURCH, co. Somerset.

FELTON BUTLER, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Ness, hund. of Pim Hill, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. Earl Powis is lord of the manor.

FELTON, OLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, ward of Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Felton, and 8 S. of Alnwick. It includes Acton, Felton Path, and Thirston. Acton Hall and Acton House are two handsome seats in this township.

FFLTON RYE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ludlow, co. Salop, 1 mile N.W. of Ludlow. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Teme and Corve.

FELTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Lower Oswestry, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Shrewsbury. The Rednall station on the Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western railway is 2 miles to the N.E. of the village. It is situated in the vicinity of the Montgomery canal, on the small river Perry. The par. is intersected by the Holyhead road, and includes the tnshps. of Haughton, Rednall, Sandford, Sutton, Tedsmere, Woolstan, and other small places. The surface is undulating, and the soil various, being a mixture of sand, clay, and loam. There is a fine sheet of water called Sandford Pool. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,023. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone edifice of ancient date, and has a fine tesselated pavement. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel in the parish, and there is a National school for both sexes. George Edwards, Esq., is lord of the manor. The principal residence is a seat called the Nursery.

FELTRIM, a vil. in the par. of Kinsaly, bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Dublin. Near it stands an old castle formerly belonging to the Fagans, the owners of the surrounding locality. James II. retired here after the battle of the Boyne.

FELTWELL, ST. MARY and ST. NICHOLAS, consolidated pars. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Brandon, its post town, and 7 S. of Stoke Ferry. The nearest railway station is Lakenheath on the Great Eastern line, about 2 miles S. of the village. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Brandon, or Little Ouse. The parish is very extensive, comprising above 14,000 acres, of which considerably more than half is fen, and the rest arable, except 300 acres of woodland. The ext. par. place of Feltwell Anchor is within the limits of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,207, in the patron. of the bishop and lord chancellor alternately. Here were two churches. That dedicated to St. Mary is a very handsome structure, containing two ancient brasses. In 1862 the northern arcade and aisle were pulled down, and the church enlarged at the sole expense of the rector, the Rev. E. B. Sparke. The church of St. Nicholas is a small ancient structure, built for the most part of flint, and now only used as a cemetery chapel. There are eight almshouses, three schoolrooms, and a master's house, founded by Sir Edward Mundeford about the middle of the 17th century. The other charities produce about £30 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Rev. W. C. Newcome, E. C. Newcome, Esq., C. Jecks, Esq., and the Master and Fellows of Christ College, Cambridge, are the lords of the manors. A fair is held on the 20th November.

FENAGH. *See* FEENAGH, co. Leitrim.

FENBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashby, wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Grimsby. This place is now united with the parish of Ashby.

FENCE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, near Coleford.

FENCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Prestbury, co. palatine Chester, in the vicinity of Macclesfield, within which borough it is included.

FENCE HOUSES, a hmlt. in the co. palatine Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Durham. It is a station on the York and Berwick railway.

FENCE-IN-PENDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine Lancaster, near Clitheroe, and about 7 miles N.W. of Burnley, its post town. Here is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester.

FENCOTES, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Kirkby-Fleetham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Bedale, its post town. At Great Fencote is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Andrew. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Kirkby-Fleetham, in the dioc. of Ripon. The Wesleyans have a chapel at the same place.

FENCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlton-upon-Otmoor, hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles S. of Bicester. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Ray. Some remains of Roman pottery have been found here.

FENCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornbury, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.W. of Bromyard. It is united with Westwood.

FENCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Docklow, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford. 5 miles N.W. of Bromyard.

FEN DITTON. *See* DITTON FEN, Cambridgeshire.

FEN DRAYTON. *See* DRAYTON FEN, Cambridge shire.

FENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew, W div. of Castle ward co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W, of Newcastle. Coal is obtained here. Fenham Hall is the principal residence.

FENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Holy Island, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, 3 miles W. of Holy Island, and 5 N.W. of Belford. Between Holy Island and the mainland are Fenham Flats, a tract of sand which may be crossed on foot at low water.

FENHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Weobley, hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.W. of Weobley.

FENINGSCOWLES, or FENISCOWLES, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine Lancaster, near Blackburn, within which borough it is included. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £180, in the patron. of the vicar of Blackburn.

FENIT, a par. and island in the bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Tralee. Dingle is its post town. It is situated on the N. side of Tralee Bay, near Samphire Island, with Ballyheigue Bay on the N. A narrow channel separates it from the mainland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert, val. with Kilmelchedar, £133, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is part of the Ardfert union. This island is the property of the Lock family. Here are remains of an old church, and Fenit Castle stands on the N.E. corner of the island.

FENITON, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 3 N.E. of Ottery St. Mary, and 4 S.W. of Honiton, its post town. It is situated on the river Otter, which is here crossed by a bridge, and includes the hmlts. of Cheriton, Colestocks, and Curscombe. Here Lord Grey defeated the malcontents of Cornwall in 1549. The soil is fertile, and there are large apple orchards. The Great Western railway passes about 1 mile from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £372. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial endowments realise about £10 per annum. There is a National school. In the vicinity are some traces of ancient encampments. Sir John Patteson, Kt., is lord of the manor.

FENLAKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cardington, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 1 mile S.E. of Bedford. The river Ouse flows through the hamlet.

FENNAGH, a par. and post town in the bars. of Forth, East Idrone, and Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The par. is divided into three sections. The East Idrone section contains the vils. of Ballyknockan and Ballybrommell; the Rathvilly section part of Tullow. The rivers Slaney and Burren pass through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £449, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was built in 1790, and stands in the village. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Myshall, a Quaker meeting-house, and six day schools. Here was formerly a seat of one of the kings of Leinster; and Rathnageeragh Castle, now a ruin, belonged to the Kavanaghs. There are ruins of a monastery at Drumphey. From Mount Leinster the view is very fine. There is a police station at Leighlin-bridge. Granite of superior quality is quarried.

FENNEMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

FENNOR, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Slane. It is situated on the right bank of the Boyne, and on the road from Slane to Dublin. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Meath. Ruins of the old church still remain.

FENNOR, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Thurles. Urlingford is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Cork, in the Bog of Allen, and is drained by a small tributary of the Nore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £399, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a neat structure, was rebuilt in 1815 by the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to the district of Gurtnahoe. Here are three public schools and a police station. The demesne of Poyntstown has become a ruin, as have also the castles of Fennor and Graigue Padeen. In the vicinity are remains of several Danish fortifications.

FENNSHALL, a hmlt. in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles S.W. of Whitchurch. It is situated in the vicinity of the Ellesmere canal.

FENNYBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, within a short distance of the town of Huddersfield.

FENNYMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, hund. of Pim Hill, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

FENNY STRATFORD. *See* STRATFORD FENNY, and the like, for other places with this prefix.

FENOAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Suir, and consists mostly of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Dysart, £120, in the patron. of the bishop.

FENROTHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Hebburn, W. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Morpeth.

FEN-STANTON, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles S. of St. Ive's, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the Cambridge and Huntingdon main road, and includes the hmlt. of Hilton. The St. Ive's gas-works are in this parish. There is a clock in the main street of. the town believed to be about 200 years old. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the cur. of Hilton annexed, £320, in the patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Baptists have two chapels, and there are National and British schools for both sexes. The Rev. L. R. Brown is lord of the manor.

FENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hayton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles E. of Carlisle. This hmlt. is united to the tnshp. of Faugh. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through here.

FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wooler, E. div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Wooler. The river Till passes in the neighbourhood.

FENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pidley, hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 4 miles S.E. of Ramsey. It was until recently a distinct parish.

FENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sturton, North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, half a mile S. of Sturton, and 6 miles S.E. of Retford.

FENTON, a vil. in the par. of Dirlton, co. Haddington, Scotland, near Dirlton town. East Fenton, Fenton Tower, and Fenton Barns, are all in the vicinity.

FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kettlethorpe, wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N.W. of Kettlethorpe, and 8 N.W. of Lincoln. It is situated on the river Trent. Brick and tile making are carried on here, also malting. There is a wharf for the landing of goods. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FENTON, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Newark, its post town. The Claypole station on the Great Northern railway is about 2 miles S.W. of the village. The river Witham flows in the vicinity. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Beckingham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a Gothic structure with tower, having crocketed spire and pinnacles. It is dedicated to All Saints. There are small charities of about £1 per annum. Fenton Hall, a former seat of the Lucas family, is now a farmhouse. Mrs. Lucas is lady of the manor.

FENTON CULVERT, or GREAT FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Stoke, and nearly 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne, its post town. The people are mostly employed in the mines and potteries. There is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150. There is also a National school.

FENTON, KIRK, a par. partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, but chiefly in the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Cawood. Tadcaster is its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Little Fenton and Biggin. The North Midland railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £125, in the patron. of the archbishop.

FENTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Fenton as above.

FENTON VIVIAN, or LITTLE FENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Tho hmlt. of Lane Delph is included in this township. The manor-house, situated in a commanding position, is the principal residence.

FENWICK, a par. and post vil. in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Kilmarnock. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, and on the Fenwick water, a tributary to the Irvine, and contains the vils. of Upper Fenwick, Kirktown, and Waterside, and is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It was annexed to the par. of Kilmarnock up to 1642. The minister has a stipend of £149. The church was built in 1643. Here are a Free and an United Presbyterian church, also several schools. Here is the seat of the ancient family of Howies of Lochgoin. Coal and ironstone occur, and building and limestone are quarried. Excellent trout frequent the streams. Polkelly Tower, of which there are some remains, was a seat of the Cochraue family. At Lochgoin many relics are preserved of the wars of the Covenanters, among others the sword with which the famous Captain Paton fought at Drumclog, and there are several martyr stones in the churchyard.

FENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile N.W. of Stamfordham, and 9 miles N.E. of Hexham. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Pont. This was the ancient seat of the Fenwicks. Coal is obtained here. Some years ago several gold coins of the reign of Edward III. were found in this neighbourhood. Sir E. B. Blackett, Bart., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1779. Fenwick Tower is now in ruins.

FENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Kyloe, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Belford. This is the largest village in the par. of Kyloe.

FENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Campsall, wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Snaith, and 8 N. of Doncaster, its post town. The Askern station on the Great Northern railway is about 1 mile S.W. of the village. It is situated on the S. side of the vale of the Wente, and is a long and straggling place, extending over a distance of nearly 2 miles. With the tnshp. of Moss it forms a separate ecclesiastical district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £50, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small edifice. F. B. Frank, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

FEOCK, ST., in the hund. of West Powder, co. Cornwall, 4½ miles from Truro, which is its post town. It is situated near the head of Falmouth Harbour, and is bounded on the E. by the river Fal, on the W. by Restronguet Creek, and on the S. by Carrick Roads. The land is chiefly arable, with about 600 acres of pasture. The scenery is picturesque, and beautifully diversified with wood and water. At Point is a large smelting-house for lead and silver ore; and at Devoran, a small shipping port at the head of Restronguet Creek, is a railway which conveys the copper ore from the Gwenness mines, to be shipped for South Wales, bringing back coals for their use. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £204, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, with a detached tower about 60 feet off. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, with a figure rudely sculptured. At Devoran a beautiful church has lately been erected in the early English style, with granite spire, as a chapel-of-ease for that rapidly increasing village. There are several places of worship for Wesleyans, and a Friends' meeting-house and burial-ground, called "Come-to-good," said to be one of the oldest in the county. There are National schools near the church and at Devoran. The chief seats are Trelifick and Porthgwidden, both beautifully situated on the banks of the harbour. At Roundwood are traces of a British camp.

FEOGH LOUGH, a mountain lake in the bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is about 2 miles in length, and lies between the harbours of Kylemore and Killery.

FERBANE, a post and market town in the pars. of Gallen and Wheery, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 13 miles W. of Tullamore. It is situated on the banks of the river Brosna, near the confluence of that river with the Shannon, at a short distance from the Grand canal, and contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Baptists and Wesleyans, a police station, and a dispensary, the last within the Birr Poor-law Union. A bridge commanding a fine view crosses the river. Gallen Priory and Moyclare are the principal seats. Fairs are held on 2nd August and 20th October.

FEREMFAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Llandilo-fawr. It includes the hmlt. of Garn.

FERENSBY, or FIRNSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Farnham, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Farnham, and 2 miles N.E. of Knaresborough. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel.

FERGUS, ST., a par. and post town, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Peterhead, situated on the Buchan coast, with the river Ugie and Rattray Head on either side. It belongs to the co. of Banff, and contains Kirktown. Its length is 5½ miles, its breadth over 3 miles. The surface is hilly; the soil clayey, with some rich spots and much sand towards the coast. This par. is in the synod of Aberdeen and presb. of Deer, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £217. The church was built in 1763. There is also a Free church, a Baptist chapel, and five private day schools. The village stands on the coast road from Peterhead to Fraserburgh. This parish formerly belonged to the Cheynes, who called it Inverugie. The ruins of the castle of that name stand on the banks of the Ugie. The parish was also called Langley as late as 1616. In 1715 the estate was forfeited by the attainder of George, Earl Marischal; it was repurchased by that earl's son in 1761, from whom it was purchased four years later by James Ferguson, Esq., in whose family it still remains Marshal Keith, who was killed at Hochkirken, in 1758, was born here. Near the old castle are the ruins of an ice-house. Granite and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood.

FERGUS HILL, a vil. in the par. of Kilwinning, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Irvine. It is chiefly peopled by colliers.

FERINDONALD, a district of co. Ross, Scotland.

FERINTOSH, a bar. in co. Ross, Scotland, near Dingwall, but belonging to the co. of Nairn. It is situated on the Firth of Cromarty. It enjoyed the privilege of distilling free of duty up to 1785, when it was compensated by government to the amount of £20,000, and the license prohibited.

FERMANAGH, an inland co. in the prov. of Ulster, N.W. of Ireland. It lies between 54° 7′ to 54° 40′ N. lat., and 7° 1′ to 8° 5′ W. long., and is bounded by Tyrone and Donegal on the N., Monaghan on the E., Cavan on the S., and Leitrim and Donegal on the W., the S. end of the latter county separating it from Donegal Bay. The ancient inhabitants are supposed by some to have been the *Erdini* of Ptolemy, by others the *Nagnatæ*. In later times it was called *Feor-magh-eanagh*, *i.e.* the "country of the lakes," and was divided into two districts, Targoll and Rosgoll, the first occupied by the *Maemanii*, the last by the *Guarii*, from which races descend the MacManuses and MacGuires. It was made shire ground in the time of Elizabeth, and was reduced by James I. at the "plantation of Ulster." After the rebellion of 1641 the English and Scotch settlers acquired most of the forfeited estates.—The length of the county from Lough Nearty to a point below Newton Butler is 40 miles; its greatest breadth is 22 miles, its area being 714 square miles, of which 289,228 acres are arable, 46,755 acres water, 114,847 acres bog, and 7,802 acres woodland, chiefly producing ash, fir, oak, and beech. Towards the N.W. the county is intersected by the loughs Erne, Upper and Lower, which, with their numerous islets and connecting streams, are considered amongst the grandest lakes in Ireland. [*See* Erne.] The streams and waters of this county are very numerous. The principal rivers are—the Arney, issuing from Lough Macnean, and traversing the S.W. of the county, besides the Bannagh, Silley, Kesh, Tempo, Colebrook, Cladagh, Termon, Finn, and the subterranean Roogagh. Among the lakes worthy of remark are—Melvin, Macnean, Nearty, Silley, and Rushen. Mineral springs are frequently met with.—The surface is generally mountainous, climbing up on all sides of the county to the formation of a hollow or trough, where lie the great Ernes, the common receptacle of the numerous streams that issue from the mountain sides. In the neighbourhood of Cavan it becomes still more elevated, the highest ground being on Dowbally, which attains an altitude of 2,188 feet. The principal summit among the mountains of the N.W. is Belmore, 1,312 feet; other elevations worth noting, with their respective heights, are—Slieve Baught, 1,812 feet, Glenheel, 1,223 feet, North Sheen, 1,135 feet, Tappahan, 1,110 feet, and Carnmore, 1,034 feet. The soil is of medium quality, resting upon a bottom for the most part of limestone. In the E. red sandstone occurs, but the prevailing rock is secondary sandstone. A very handsome brown marble is quarried at Killaston and Florence Court. Iron ore is found at Mount Cuilcagh, and the presence of coal has been detected at Tosset. Goats and young cattle are extensively reared on the mountains.—Butter is the principal article sent to the English markets. The chief crops raised are—oats, potatoes, wheat, barley, rye, turnips, flax, &c. Enniskillen, the county town, is famous for its cutlery. Flax and linen are spun, and woollen goods are woven for home use.—This county contains the baronies of Clanawley, Clankelly, Coole, Knockninny, Lurg, Magheraboy, Magherastephena, and Tyrkennedy, which include 11 whole and 9 parts of parishes, 8 market towns, 3 Poor-law Unions, 3 police districts, with 25 stations, and 190 men of all ranks. It is within the Dublin Military District, of which there are two stations, one in the county town, and another at Beleek. The fair towns are Callowhill, Churchhill, Donagh, Ederney, and Macguire's Bridge.—Fermanagh returns two members to parliament for the county and one for the borough. It comes within the N.W. circuit, and is governed by a lieutenant, 19 deputy-lieutenants, an assistant barrister, and the county magistrates. Quarter sessions, assizes, and petty sessions are held in the county town, which contains the gaol. Quarter sessions are also held at Newton Butler. In the ecclesiastical arrangement the county is partly in the diocese of Kilmore and partly in Clogher.—The principal roads of the county are from Enniskillen to Sligo, Ballyshannon, Pettigo, Omagh, Clogher, Monaghan, Cavan, and Swanlibar. Salmon, trout, eels, &c., are very abundant, and large flocks of water fowl resort to the lakes during the winter, and among them swans.

FERMOY, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Limerick on the N., by the bar. of Condons and Clongibbons on the E., by Barrymore on the S., and by Orrery and Kilmore on the W. Its area is 121,562 acres. Part of the Nagles mountains rise on the S., and the Castle Oliver mountains on the N. The soil is fertile. It contains the pars. of Ardskeagh, Ballyhooly, Ballydeloughy, Bridgetown, Carrigdownane, Carrigleamleary, Caherduggan, Clenor, Castletownroche, Doneraile, Killathy, Killeenemer, Kilcummer, Monanimy, Rahan, St. Nathlash, Templeroan, Wallstown, and parts of Ballyhay, Dunmahon, Derryvillane, Farahy, Glanworth, Imphrick, Kilderrery, Kilcrumper, Kilgullane, Kilquane, Litter, Mourneabbey, and Mallow. This barony, with a large portion of the surrounding baronies, was the ancient territory of the O'Kiefs, and was called *Tearmuigh*, or *Feramuigh-fene*. It afterwards became the Roches' and Condons' country.

FERMOY, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Fermoy railway is a branch line from Mallow, on the Dublin and Cork railway. The parish lies along the right bank of the river Blackwater, and is diversified by scenery of extreme beauty and luxuriance. The soil is generally of excellent quality. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £97. The church, situated in the town, is a handsome building, erected in 1808, chiefly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and lately enlarged. There is a memorial window in the chancel, put up by the late Lady Abercromby to her husband, the late Sir Robert Abercromby. The Roman Catholic chapel is a plain, large building. Here are Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels, a Sunday and day schools. The town stands on the Blackwater, across which a new stone bridge is in course of erection, the old one being insufficient for the increased traffic. The road from Dublin to Cork through Clonmel passes through it. It is a chief military and police station. It has barrack room for 2,700 troops, court-house, two nunneries, two banks, two military hospitals, mills, brewery, and a collegiate school. General sessions are held twice a year, and petty sessions every fortnight. The Fermoy Poor-law Union has 22 electoral divisions in the county of Cork, with 29 guardians. The union workhouse is close to the town, but is in the parish of Clondulane. Here are a fever hospital and a dispensary. Fermoy was a mere cluster of huts scarcely deserving the name of a village as late as 1796, when the estate was purchased by J. Anderson, Esq., who used every exertion to convert it into a prosperous town. It was selected by the government as an eligible post for the military, and the extensive barracks which crown the neighbouring hill were built in 1801 and 1805. The property subsequently passed into the hands of Sir Robert Abercrombie. Numerous elegant seats are to be seen around the town. The site of the Cistercian abbey, alleged to have been founded in 1770 by the Roche family, was granted to Sir Richard Grenville by Queen Elizabeth. In 1690 the Irish, under James II., attacked the garrison. The Roche family take the title of baron from this place. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held every month.

FERMOYLE, or LETTERCANNON, a vil. in the par. of Killonoghan, bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

FERN, or FARN, and STAPLES, islands, ext. par., in the hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland. These are the principal of a group of islands lying off the north-eastern coast of the county, from 3 to 5 miles E. of Bamburgh, some of them being mere rocks, invisible at high water. The navigation here is attended with much danger. St. Cuthbert is said to have spent the latter part of his life upon one of them, and there are some remains of a priory bearing his name. Here are two beacons nearly 30 feet high, which may be seen from a distance of 12 miles. This spot is rendered memorable by the heroic conduct of Grace Darling and her father in rescuing the people of the steamer *Forfarshire* from eminent peril, in 1838.

FERNESS BAY and HEAD, on the W. of Eday Island, North Orkneys, Scotland, in the Firth of Westray.

FERNHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Longcott, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Farringdon. It is situated in the vicinity of White Horse Vale and the Great Western railway.

FERNHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Oswestry. It is situated on the river Perry. Fernhill Hall is the principal residence.

FERNHURST. *See* Farnhurst.

FERNIE, a vil. and estate in the par. of Monimail, co. Fife, Scotland. The village, distinguished as Easter Fernie, is situated 3 miles W. of Cupar. The estate is thought to have belonged to the earls of Fife, and to have contained a stronghold occupied by Macduff. The present mansion is very ancient, and evidently was a place of great strength.

FERNIEHURST CASTLE, seated on the right bank of the river Jed, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Jedburgh. It was erected in 1598, and was a seat of the Kerrs. The present castle occupies the site of a more ancient edifice, built in 1490, which belonged to the Marquis of Lothian, and was taken by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, but fell into the hands of the Scots again in 1549. It afforded a retreat to the Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, and was destroyed by Sussex and Sir John Foster in 1570. Ancient earthworks are seen in the neighbourhood.

FERNIGAIR, a vil. in the par. of Hamilton, co. Lanark, Scotland, not far from the town of Hamilton.

FERNILEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles S.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 5 N.W. of Buxton. The Cromford and High Peak railway passes in the vicinity. Coal is obtained in this place, and there is a powder-mill. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a National school. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

FERNS, a par. and post town in the bars. of Scarewalsh and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The surface consists generally of good soil, and is drained to the S.W. by the river Bann, and traversed by the road from Dublin to Wexford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £708, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was the cathedral of the diocese, stands in the town. It is connected with an ancient chapter-house, and was built in 1816 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a small building, and contains a fine monument, said to be of St. Edan, the first bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and five day schools, one of which was aided by the Erasmus Smith charity. Ferns was the seat of a diocese with Leighlin until 1836, when it was united with Ossory. The town is situated on the river Bann, in the Scarewalsh section of the parish, 7 miles N. of Enniscorthy, and 72 from Dublin, and though in former years a place of importance, it has now become an inconsiderable town, or more properly a village. It was devastated by the Danes six times within the period between 834 and 930. St. Edan founded a monastery here in 598, and was interred in the church, remains of which are seen, and of St. Edan's Well. In 1041 it was destroyed by Dunchad, son of Brian, and again in 1165 by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, who three years later founded an Austin abbey, to which he retired with his English followers, and dying in the following year, was buried in the abbey. In 1312-13 it was razed by the O'Tooles; and in 1641 Sir Charles Coote reduced the castle and greatly distressed the city. The episcopal palace, with its beautiful grounds, was first built by Bishop Ram in 1630, and subsequently rebuilt by Bishop Cleaver and the Archbishop of Dublin. The town contains a police station, and a dispensary within the Enniscorthy Poor-law Union. Ferns Castle was built by the Fitzgeralds on the site of the ancient royal residence, which had previously given place to a castle built by Strongbow. It now remains an interesting ruin, marking the scene of many successive conflicts and much bloodshed. The diocese of Ferns is said to have been founded by St. Edan. It consists of a dean, precentor, treasurer, archdeacon, 9 rural deans, and 10 prebendaries, constituting the chapter. As a Roman Catholic diocese it remains distinct, and contains 38 parishes. Carlow is the nearest railway station. Fairs are held on the 11th February, 12th May, 4th September, and 29th October.

FERNSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Farnham, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York.

FERRARD, a bar. in the co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bar. of Ardee on the N., by the sea on the E., and by the co. of Meath on the S. and W. Its area is 49,213 acres. It is drained by the river Boyne and a tributary to that river on the S. and W., and by the White river on the N. The surface is gently hilly, and consists of a good medium soil. It contains the pars. of Beaulieu, Clogher, Clonmore, Carrickbaggot, Dunaney, Drumshallon, Dysart, Dunleer, Mayne, Marlestown, Mullary, Monasterboice, Parsonstown, Port, Philipstown, Rathdrumin, Salterstown, Termonfeckin, and parts of Tullyallen, Collon, and Ballymakenny.

FERRER-GATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

FERRIBY, NORTH, a par. in the co. of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Hull, and 16 S. of Beverley. Brough is its post town. It is situated on the river Humber, and is a station on the Hull and Selby branch of the North-Eastern railway. The par. includes the tnshp. of Swanland and the hmlts. of Braffords, Dairy Coates, Newington, and Wold Ings. The Danes in one of their incursions destroyed the place by fire. An establishment of Knights Templars was founded here in the beginning of the 13th century, which afterwards was converted into a monastery of Austin friars. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £95 11*s.* 7*d.* The families of Mortimer, De la Pole, and Bacon have successively held possession of the demesne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £163. The church is a modern edifice, the former one having been taken down. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several old monuments, tombs, register, and ancient font. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, nearly half of which is the endowment of the National school. Brafford's House, Swanland Manor House, and Swanland Hall are the principal residences.

FERRIBY, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of North Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Barton-on-Humber, its post town, and 8 N. of Glanford-Brigg. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Humber, opposite North Ferriby, and includes the hmlt. of Ferriby Sluice. Limestone is obtained and bricks are made. There is a mill for bone crushing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £192, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas. Both the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here, and there is a National school. Ferriby Hall is the principal residence.

FERRILL, a district in the par. of Alvechurch, co. Worcester, 4 miles E. of Bromsgrove.

FERRING, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles W. of Worthing, its post town, and 4 E. of Littlehampton. The nearest railway station is Goring on the South Coast line, 1 mile to the E. of the village. It is situated near the sea-coast, and includes the hmlt. of Hangleton. The parish is of small extent, and the greater part of the land arable. From Highdown Hill, an isolated eminence, an extensive panoramic view is obtained of the surrounding country. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with that of East Preston and the rect. of Kingston, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. On the same site a church or monastery is said to have been built in the reign of Offa, King of Mercia. The register commences in 1558. The tithes belonging to the prebendary of Ferring have been commuted for a rent-charge of £237 3*s.* 1*d.*; those of the prebendary of Highley, £455 2*s.*; and the vicarial for £90. There is a glebe of 21 acres.

FERRIS BEER. *See* Beer Ferris, Devonshire.

FERRITERS-COVE, on the coast of the bar. of Corkaguincy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Smerwick Harbour. It is situated about 2 miles from Great Blasquet Island, and is a fishing and coastguard station. There are remains of an old pier, and on the N. of the cove stand the ruins of a castle.

FERRYBANK, a post vil. and suburb of Waterford, in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It stands on the left bank of the Suir, which is here crossed by a handsome wooden bridge, connecting the village with the city of Waterford.

FERRYBRIDGE, a hmlt. and vil. in the par. of Ferry-Frystone, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Pontefract.

FERRY CORNER, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Swineshead.

FERRYDEN, a post vil. in the par. of Craig, co. Forfar, Scotland, 1 mile S. of Montrose. It is situated on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and has a small harbour. There is a very extensive fishery carried on, which occupies the greater portion of the inhabitants. It was formerly a busy place by reason of the ferry, which is now superseded by bridges higher up the river.

FERRY, EAST, a hmlt. in the pars. of Owston and Scotton, wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, and 5 W. of Scotton. It is situated on the river Trent, opposite West Ferry, with which there is communication by boat. In the hamlet there is a chapel-of-ease to Scotton, and one belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

FERRY-FRYSTONE. *See* FRYSTONE, FERRY, co. York.

FERRY HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Merrington, S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Bishop Auckland, and 6 S.E. of Durham. Here is a railway station at the junction of the North-Eastern and Hartlepool lines. This manor formerly belonged to the monastery of Durham. In the vicinity are extensive collieries, to which a branch of the Clarence railway extends. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £276, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a modern structure, built in 1828. It is dedicated to St. Luke, or according to others to SS. Ebbe and Nicholas. There is a National school for both sexes, with residence for the teachers. Here was formerly a swannery, and a rent called "swan-oats" is still paid.

FERRY-HINKSEY. *See* HINKSEY, NORTH.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a par. and post vil. in the district of St. Andrew's, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 8 miles N.N.W. of St. Andrew's. It is a station on the Dundee branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The par. stretches along the coast of the Firth of Tay and the German Ocean. The surface consists of a good soil with a rocky broken coastline. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, in the patron. of the crown. It was separated from the parish of Leuchars in 1606. The minister has a stipend of £160. The church, a neat building, was erected in 1825. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. There are a boarding and two private day schools in the parish. Scotscraig, the seat of the Dagleishes, the proprietors of the estate, formerly belonged to Archbishop Sharp. The town is situated near a craig, and at the Baughty Castle ferry, from which it takes its name. It is an improving place, lighted with gas, and contains a savings-bank and several large mills. Two lighthouses stand to the W. of the town. The whole estate anciently belonged to the bishops of St. Andrew's. A brisk salmon fishery is carried on.

FERRY-HILL, LITTLE AND MEIKLE, a vil. in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Fain. It is situated near the mouth of Dornoch Firth.

FERRYSIDE, a vil. in the par. of St. Ishmael, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.W. of Kidwelly, its post town, and 7 S. of Carmarthen. The South Wales line of railway has a station here. It is situated on the E. side of the estuary of the river Towy, at its confluence with Carmarthen Bay, and is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing. Shrimp and cockle fishing affords employment to many of the inhabitants. There is a church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £23, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The ruins of Llanstephan Castle are within a short distance of the village.

FERRY, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Owston, W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S. of Epworth, and 9 N. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the river Trent. Formerly a market, established by charter of Edward IV., was held here, which, after having fallen into disuse, has lately recovered somewhat of its former importance. Sail-cloth, sacking, bricks, and tiles are manufactured, and boat-building is carried on. There are corn and oil-cake mills. The Primitive and Reformed Methodists have each a chapel, and there are two schools. Markets for live stock are held on Mondays in the spring and autumn of the year. A feast is held on the Sunday after the 21st August, and on the Monday a cattle fair. A statute fair for hiring servants is held on 24th November.

FERSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Diss, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of East Harling. The nearest railway station is at Diss, on the Great Eastern line. The village is situated near the sources of the rivers Wavency and Little Ouse. The common was enclosed in 1799. This place anciently belonged to the family of Du Bois. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400. The church, an old structure with flint tower, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has monuments of the Bois family, also a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Francis Blomefield, who was rector here for more than twenty years, and author of a history of the county of Norfolk. The parochial charities produce over £30 per annum. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greater part of the parish.

FERTAGH, a par. in the bars. of Crannagh and Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles N.E. of Urlingford. In the Galmoy section of the par. is Johnstown, its post town. The soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £367, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat building. The two Roman Catholic chapels are united to that of Eirke. There are five day schools. Among the principal residences is Violet Hill. An Augustinian priory was founded here in the 13th century by the Blanchfield family, and granted to the Butlers by Queen Elizabeth. The chapel is yet remaining, and contains two curious monuments with effigies, supposed to be of the Fitzpatrick family. Near this chapel stands a pillar tower 96 feet high, remarkable in being cracked from the top of the building to the crown of the portal. Another ruin is Killesheelan Castle. Limestone is quarried. A powerful chalybeate spring exists at Ballyspellan. A fair is held on 5th March.

FERTIANA, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Thurles. It is situated on the river Suir, which divides it from the par. of Holycross. The living is a rect. forming part of the mensal of the bishopric. There is neither church nor chapel. Cabra Castle is the principal residence.

FESTINIOG, a par. and town in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, North Wales, 19 miles N.W. of Bala. Its post town is Carnarvon. It stands on an eminence at the head of a beautiful vale called by its name—the Festiniog Vale. This picturesque vale, which gives celebrity to the village, has been eulogised by many distinguished travellers. Mr. Pennant calls it "the Tempe of the country." Mr. Warner observes, that "it comprehends every object that can enrich or diversify a landscape." Mr. Wyndham affirms, that "it affords as rich studies for the painter as the neighbourhood of Tivoli or Frescati;" and Lord Lyttelton, who visited the place about the year 1756, is still more lavish of his encomiums: "With the woman one loves, with the friend of one's heart, and a study of books," said his lordship to the notorious Archibald Bower, "one might pass an age in this vale, and think it a day." The church is a modern Norman erection, situated at the edge of a cliff overlooking the vale. Here, and at Tan-y-Bwlch Hall, one gets the best view of it. The river Dwyryd meanders through the vale, on each side of which are meadows, and along the sides of the hills corn-fields interspersed with wood of various descriptions. Higher up these hills the scenery varies to the wild and romantic, where the beauties of nature are found in their rudest and most fantastic forms. There are two good inns at the village, called the Pengwern Arms and the Newborough Arms, with several boarding houses to accommodate the numerous visitors that resort here during the summer and autumn in each year. About half a mile from the village are two beautiful waterfalls on the river Cynfal. The upper one consists of three steep rocks, over which the water foams into a dark basin, overshadowed by the adjoining rocks. To see this to perfection one must cross a bridge thrown over the river between the two cataracts. The lower fall consists of a broad sheet of water precipitated down a rock 40 feet high, and darkened by the luxuriant foliage around it, almost to the margin of the stream. Close by is a columnar rock in the shape of a pulpit, called by the peasantry, "Pulpit Hugh Llwyd" (Hugh Lloyd's pulpit), where a magician of that name used to deliver his nightly incantations. To those who are fond of angling, Festiniog will afford much amusement. The river Dwyryd and its streams are preserved from poachers, and the various lakes in the neighbourhood, viz. Cwmorthin Lake, Llynmorwynion, Llyn-y-pysgod, Llynmannod, and Llyndecwyn, abound in fish, especially trout and salmon. Higher up in the parish are numerous slate quarries, that yield enormous profits: some of these have been in operation for sixty years. One of these quarries, after being worked upwards of sixty-five years, was disposed of last year (1863) to a new company for £120,000. The population in the neighbourhood of the quarries is about 4,500. Mrs. Oakeley, of Tan-y-Bwlch, who is the chief proprietor of the land where the principal quarries have been opened, and who is also in receipt annually of from £8,000 to £10,000 royalty from the quarries, has built a fine hospital contiguous to them, and also a beautiful church, which she has endowed to the amount of £180 per annum, with a comfortable parsonage house, offices, &c. There is a railroad from the quarries to Portmadoc, a distance of 13 miles. A remarkable fact connected with this railway is, that it is worked by a locomotive upon only a 2 feet gauge—an engineering accomplishment peculiar to this railway, there not being another of the kind, so far as is known, in the world. The gradient being 1 in 120, the carriages are propelled by their own impetus the whole distance (13 miles) on their downward journey in about one hour and a quarter, whilst this unique engine draws them up on the return in about the same space of time; the rail traverses some of the most picturesque scenery that it is possible to imagine.

FETCHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 1 mile S.W. of Leatherhead, its post town, and 6 N. of Dorking. The river Mole forms the N.E. boundary of the par., and there is a small lake supplied by springs, which, after giving power to a flour-mill, forms a tributary of that stream. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £363. The church is a structure of the Middle Ages, built of flints, pebbles, chalk, and Roman tiles. It was originally in the form of a cross, and is now partly covered with ivy. The register commences in 1559. The parochial charities produce nearly £70 per annum. There is a National school. In 1758 many skeletons were found here, supposed to be those of the Saxons and Danes who perished in the pursuit after the battle of Ockley, in 815.

FETHARD, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Clonmel. The surface consists principally of rich pasture lands. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with others, £1,076, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has a very elegant eastern window and a fine peal of five bells. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, Wesleyan and Presbyterian meeting-houses, and ten day schools. The town which is small and irregular, stands upon the banks of the Glashall, or Glaisaluin rivulet, amidst a fertile plain near the foot of Slievenaman; and though now a place of small importance, was formerly a parliamentary borough by charter of James I. It returned two members before the Union, and was a town of considerable consequence. It has a police station, barracks, and dispensary. Fethard was founded in the reign of John, and the walls and fortifications were built by Edward III. They are nearly all remaining in good preservation. In 1306 a friary of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, which was afterwards granted to the Butler family. The building has been restored, and is now used as a Roman Catholic chapel. The town, after a short resistance, was ceded to Cromwell in 1650. The articles of capitulation are preserved by W. Barton, Esq., of Grove, the chief proprietor. The town pump occupies the site of the old cross, which is the reason for the curious custom of carrying round the pump any corpse conveyed through the town. There are many venerable castles in the parish, among which are Caherdearg, or Red City, and Knockelly. This last is an extensive and fine old ruin. Near it is Banetstown Castle, where Ambrose Power was assassinated by the "Whiteboys." Petty sessions are held every fortnight. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the 20th April, Wednesday before Trinity Sunday, 7th September, and 21st November.

FETHARD, a par. and post town in the bar. of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Enniscorthy, and 109 from Dublin. The par. extends chiefly between Waterford Harbour and Bannow Bay. The surface consists generally of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £235, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is very ancient. It contains the tomb of Alexander Devereux, last Abbot of Dunbrody and Bishop of Ferns, buried here in 1556. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Templetown, Ramsgrange, and Duncannon. Here are a Protestant Sunday and four day schools, chiefly supported by the Marquis of Ely. The town stands upon a bay bearing its name. Though now but a village, it was formerly a borough returning two members to the Irish parliament, incorporated by James I. It contains coast-guard and police stations, and a dispensary within the Ross Poor-law union. The site was granted by Strongbow to Raymond-le-Gros, his brother-in-law, who built a castle here, afterwards used as the seat of the bishops of Ferns until 1648. Fethard Castle is the seat of the Marquis of Ely. Limestone is exported, and a considerable herring and other fishery is carried on. On Bagenbun Head are traces of an encampment. A fair is held on the 5th and 6th August.

FETLAR, an island in the par. of Yell, North Shetland Isles, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Yell, and 4 S. of Unst. Its length is 5 miles and its breadth 3. The surface is hilly. The coast line is broken and indented by several creeks and inlets, the principal of which are the bays of Gruting, Tresta, Urie, and Mowick Harbour. Bog, iron ore, copper ore, asbestos, and porcelain clay are found here.

FETTERANGUS, a post vil. in the par. of Old Deer, co. Aberdeen, but belonging to co. Banff, Scotland. It stands near the town of Old Deer, on the right bank of the river Ugie. The inhabitants are mostly linen weavers.

FETTERANGUS. *See* Gask, Scotland.

FETTERCAIRN, a par. and post vil. in the co. Kincardine, Scotland, 16 miles S.W. of Stonehaven, and 82 from Edinburgh. It extends for a considerable distance along the margin of the river North Esk, and the Lower Grampians rise on the N. border. There is much waste and woodland, but reclamation is rapidly going on. The arable land is highly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £240. The church was built in 1804. There are a Free church, and an Episcopal chapel built by Sir John Gladstone, who also founded the almshouses and two schools. There are three private schools. Fettercairn

House is the seat of Sir J. S. Forbes, the owner of the estate. It was formerly called Middleton, from the family of that name, who held it as early as the time of Alexander III., and to whom it gave the titles of Earl and Viscount Fettercairn. Burn House, erected by Lord Gordon in 1791, is a handsome seat in this parish. The village is situated on a small stream falling into the Esk. It is a burgh of barony, and takes its name from a pass (*fetter*) and a cairn which are in the vicinity. It contains gasworks, insurance offices, banks, a public library, and a distillery. A pillar stands in the village, supposed to have been the cross of the ancient town of Kincardine. An iron staple is seen embedded on one side, which is thought to have been used for fixing the jougs, an old Scottish implement of punishment. There are remains of a castle at Balbegno, where Kenneth III. was killed by Fenella. Ganachy Bridge, which crosses the Esk, is a striking object. Lime and freestone are plentiful, and porcelain clay is procured in places. The nearest railway station is at Marykirk.

FETTERESSO, a par. in co. Kincardine, Scotland. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Carron, lying exposed to the North Sea on the E. The par. contains Seatown and the post vil. of Muchals, with part of Stonehaven. These two last are stations on the Aberdeen railway. The surface, which is slightly undulated, consists largely of moorland. It is watered in the interior by the river Cowrie, and by one or two burns falling into the sea. This par. is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £254. The church, which stands near Stonehaven, was built in 1813. There are an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopal chapel, and a chapel-of-ease in the parish; also two endowed, two parochial, and several day schools. In the village are a savings-bank and a dispensary. The principal seats are Fetteresso Castle, the ancient seat of the Keiths; Urie House, formerly of the Barclays; Rickarton House, and Muchals House. At King's Dyke is a Roman camp, supposed to have been that of Agricola, previous to the battle with Galgacus. At Kempstane Moor tumuli and Druidical remains are of frequent occurrence. There are remains of a chapel and an ancient burial-ground on the coast not far from Stonehaven, with the ruins of a residence of the ancient Thanes of Cowie. The salmon fishery is carried on, and granite is quarried for exportation.

FEUGH WATER rises in the Grampians, Kincardine, and runs 12 miles E. and N. to the river Dye, near Strachan, and thence to the river Dee.

FEWCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke-Lyne, hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Bicester.

FEWS, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Kilmacthomas. Carrick-on-Suir is its post town. The surface is very mountainous, the highest summit being 1,248 feet in altitude. The river Mahon traverses the S.W. portion of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Mothell, £591. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilrosanty.

FEWS, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. They are bounded by the bar. of O'Neilland on the N., Orier on the E., the co. Louth on the S., and that of Monaghan on the W. The area of Lower Fews is 29,758 acres, that of Upper Fews is 47,433. The Fews mountains and Slievegallion rise within the limits. The river Cusher flows on the N.E., the Butterwater on the N.W., and the head waters of the Dundalk river drain the interior. Fews, Lower, formerly belonged to the O'Nials, and includes parts of the pars. of Kilclooney, Loughgilly, Lisnadill, and Mullaghbrack. Fews, Upper, contains the pars. of Ballymire, Newtown-Hamilton, and parts of Creggan and Lisnadill.

FEWSTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Otley, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Knaresborough. It is situated in Knaresboro' Forest, on the river Washburn, and includes the tnshps. of Blubber Houses, Clifton-with-Norwood, Thurcross, Great Timble, and West End, with a number of hmlts. in the several tnshps. The par. is of large extent, being 15 miles in length by 6 in average breadth, but nearly half the surface is unproductive. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Washburn rivulet. Silk and flax mills afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with the cur. of Thurcross annexed, £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone structure with square tower, dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is also a district church at West End, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parish register commences in 1613. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have several chapels, and there are National and church schools for boys and girls. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

FFOREST, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-y-Crwys, hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 10 miles N.W. of Llandovery.

FFRITHOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffylliog, co. Denbigh, 5 miles W. of Ruthin.

FFRYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

FIDDINGTON AND NATTON, a tythg. in the par. of Ashchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile S. of Ashchurch, and 2 miles S.E. of Tewkesbury. The Birmingham and Cheltenham railway passes through.

FIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 2½ miles N.E. of Nether Stowey, and 6 N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Western line. The river Parret flows on the E. of the parish. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable extent of orchard and garden. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. Martin. The register commences in 1544. The charities are small. The Independents have a chapel, and there are both National and Sunday-schools.

FIDDINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of West Lavington, hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 5 miles S. of Devizes.

FIDDOWN, a par. in the bars. of Knocktopher and Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. Piltown, in the Iverk section of the par., is its post town. The river Suir describes its southern boundary and the Leccaun its western. The surface is hilly, but very fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with three others, £830, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an ancient building, stands in the village, and occupies the site of an abbey, over which St. Maidoc is alleged to have presided in 590; it contains handsome monuments to the Ponsonby family. Here are two Roman Catholic and one Protestant Sunday-school, besides nine day schools in the union. Bessborough and Belline are the principal residences. A neat stone bridge crosses the Leccaun. The Suir is navigable throughout the parish, and filled with salmon and trout. Dowling Bog covers 200 acres, and yields peat of the best quality. There are numerous ruins of churches, Danish works, and cromlechs in the parish. Lime and sandstone are extensively quarried, and a fine grey marble is obtained here. Fairs are held on the 25th April, 10th June, 29th September, and 30th November.

FIDDRIE, or FETHWAY, an island of co. Haddington, Scotland, in the Firth of Forth. It lies 5 miles W. of the Bass rock, opposite to Dirleton, to which par. it belongs. There are ruins of a chapel upon the island.

FIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Leigh, S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Uttoxeter. The river Blithe flows through it. Lord Bagot is lord of the manor.

FIELD-BURCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Greens Norton, co. Northampton, 1 mile N.W. of Towcester.

FIELD-DALLING, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Walsingham, and

5 W. of Holt, its post town. A priory was founded here in the 12th century by Maude de Harscoyle, as a cell to the Cistercian abbey of Savigny in Normandy. After the suppression of alien priories it was given to the Carthusian monastery near Coventry. The land is chiefly arable, and in a high state of cultivation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £137. The church is a fine structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. Field-Dalling House is the principal residence.

FIELD HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 7 miles E. of Halifax. Field House is the principal residence.

FIELDS, SOUTH, a lib. in the par. of St. Mary, in the borough and co. of Leicester.

FIELDSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Swords.

FIFE, FIFESHIRE, a maritime co. in the E. of Scotland. Its form is that of a peninsula, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Tay, on the E. by the North Sea, and on the S. by the Firth of Forth. It joins the cos. of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan on the W. It is situated between 56° and 56° 26′ N. lat. and 2° 35′ and 3° 40′ W. long. Its breadth from N. to S. is 18 miles, and its greatest length from E. to W. 44, comprising an area of 503 square miles, or 322,031 acres, of which about two-thirds are cultivated, 1,920 acres are under water, and 38,000 are moor, upland, and waste. The population in 1851 was 153,546, and in 1861, 154,555. In the earliest times of which we have any record the whole of this part of Scotland was possessed by the *Horestii*, a Pictish tribe, who offered a stout resistance to the Roman general Agricola. He reduced the country in the year 84, and the remains of a military station can still be traced at Carnock. At a subsequent period the inhabitants were called *Victuriones*, and are said to have been converted to Christianity by the Culdees, who established houses at Dunfermline and Kirkaldy. In the 9th century the country was ravaged by the Danes, and was then placed under the government of the Maormors, afterwards earls of Fife, whose privilege it was to lead the van of the royal army, and to place the king upon the inaugural stone at his coronation. Macduff, one of the most powerful Maormors, is said to have been created first Earl of Fife. At the commencement of the 14th century this county was the scene of several battles between the Scotch and English, who after the battle of Falkirk devastated the whole district. In 1371 Robert II., having driven the English out of the country, was proclaimed king, and created his son first of a new line of earls of Fife. This earldom was forfeited to the crown by the Duke of Albany, who was executed at Stirling. In 1480 an English armament entered the Forth, but was overcome by Andrew Wood, the Knight of Largo. In 1559 John Knox visited Fife, and preached at Crail with such effect that the people rose in arms, and levelled to the ground every building or ornament that appertained to the Roman Catholic worship at Anstruther, Pittenween, St. Monance, and St. Andrew's. The Protestants, hourly gaining recruits, met the Queen Regent's forces on Cupar Moor, who, however, entered into a truce, and withdrew. On their march to Perth, the followers of Knox destroyed the abbeys of Lindores and Palmerino. Queen Mary spent some months at St. Andrew's, Falkland, and Wemyss. Fife suffered severely in the civil war of Charles I. At the battle of Kilsyth three regiments were annihilated, and the inhabitants for long felt the disastrous effects of the prominent part they played during these wars. Added to these events, the failure of the Darian expedition struck a blow to the commerce of the county, which it has scarcely yet recovered. Fife, or Fothrik, was anciently designated a kingdom, and comprised the whole tract of land lying between the Forth and Tay, including the present county of Monteith, and the lordships of Clackmannan, Strathearn, and Kinross. In 1426 Kinross was separated from the shire; in 1685 its limits were again reduced; and in 1745 the regalities of Dunfermline, St. Andrew's, Aberdour, Pittenween, Lindores, and Balmerino were forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Lord Balmerino. The county thus reduced in extent has a broken wave-worn coast line of some 85 miles. Its general contour is of a tamer character than the prevailing outline of Scottich scenery.—The chief ranges of hills are the Ochills, which rise in the N. and run nearly parallel with the Lomond hills in the middle of the county; between these ranges lies the strath of Eden, with the river Eden flowing through its midst. The greatest elevation is 3,000 feet above sea level. The Lomonds are identified as East, Middle, and West, which latter peak attains an altitude of 1,720 feet. The Largolaw and Brinnarty hills are the next important elevation of the county.—The chief waters are the river Eden, which rises among the Lomonds, and flowing by Cupar, falls into the sea at St. Andrew's Bay, after a course of some 24 miles. The river Leven flows from Loch Leven, in the county of Kinross, and after becoming confluent with the Orr, empties itself into the Forth at Leven village. Its waters are well adapted for bleaching purposes, and the three rivers are well stocked with fish. Numerous other, but minor, streams water the county. The principal lochs are Lindores in the N.W., and Fitty in the vicinity of Dunfermline. There are two chalybeate springs near Dysart, besides several others about the county.—The Edinburgh and Northern railway traverses the county from Burntisland to Ferry-port-on-Craig.—There is a considerable amount of limestone quarried in this county, the works near Torryburn being very extensive; large quantities of ironstone are procured; lead ore was formerly worked at the Lomonds; excellent freestone comes from Burntisland, Strathmiglo, and the Lomonds. Among the hills of the N. are found granite, mica, slate, quartz, primitive greenstone, garnets, and gneiss. In the river Eden rubies, agates, jasper, and carnelian have been found; and at Monimail and Newburgh some very beautiful crystals and agates. A valuable dark fire-stone is found on some parts of the coast; good brick clay, marl, and peat are plentiful. Coal is very abundant. S. of the Lomonds there are near 40 workings, employing about 2,500 men and boys. The coal-field extends over an area of 39 miles in length, and between 6 to 9 miles in breadth.—The climate of the county is in general dry and healthy, but subject to sudden changes. The most genial atmosphere is experienced along the Forth coast. The richest soil lies in a belt extending from E. to W. along the Forth, where it consists of a fertile loam, which constitutes the soil of all the most fertile districts. That of the How of Fife is held in merited esteem. In the W. large tracts of moor and wet cold land occur. The fences are mostly stone and thorn. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, and some turnips, green vegetables, and clover are grown. The system of farming is good, agricultural improvements readily adopted, and reclamation and drainage actively practised. The farms vary in size from 50 to 500 acres. There is a large acreage of plantation, consisting chiefly of ash, elm, fir, beech, chesnut, lime, oak, and sycamore. As a whole the county is well cultivated, and the coast lined with thriving towns and villages. Grain, potatoes, and pigs are exported through Kirkaldy. Black cattle of valuable breeds are reared and exported. Cows, pigs, and poultry are abundant, sheep scarce, the breed of horses much improved. Game is in great plenty; wild fowl, and sometimes swans, flock around the lochs during the season.—The quarries and coal works afford employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. There are also some very old established salt-works along the coast. The manufacture of linen and flax is an active branch of industry. The fisheries are considerable, chiefly salmon, herring, cod, turbot, and haddock. Kirkaldy is the principal port. There are potteries and brick-fields at Aberdour, and several breweries and distilleries in operation in different localities.—The royal and parliamentary boroughs are, Cupar, the county town, East and West Anstruther, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenween, which are contributory to St. Andrew's; Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn, contributory to Kirkaldy; and Dunfermline and Inverkeithing, contributory to the Stirlingshire district; besides 6 burghs of barony, viz. Ceres, Elie, Leslie, Leven, West Wemyss, Strathmiglo, and the borough of regality, Linktown. The decayed royal boroughs are Earlsferry, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, and Newborough. Fifeshire sends three representatives to parliament: one for the county, which in 1860 had a constituency of 4,180, one for St. Andrew's with its six contributory boroughs, one for Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, sheriff, and 27 deputy-lieutenants, and for civil purposes is divided into the Eastern, or Cupar, district, and the Western, or Dunfermline, district, each under the jurisdiction of a sheriff substitute. The sheriff and commissary courts for the county are held at Cupar, the county town, every Tuesday and Thursday during session, and the small debt courts every first and third Thursday of each month during session, and every first Thursday during vacation. The sheriff-ordinary courts at Dunfermline every Tuesday and Friday during session, and the small debt court the same day. Quarter sessions are held the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. There are 6 police stations for the Cupar district, 9 for that of St. Andrew's, 10 for that of Kirkaldy, and 7 for that of Dunfermline. For ecclesiastical purposes the county is divided into four presbyteries—St. Andrew's, Cupar, Kirkaldy, and Dunfermline, which, with four parishes in Kinross-shire, form the synod of Fife. It contains 60 parishes and 2 portions of parishes. The Established Church has 65 representatives, the Free Church 40, and the same for the United Presbyterians. There are 12 Congregational, 5 Episcopalian, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel.—The seats and residences of the county are very numerous; some of the principal are—Dysart, of Earl Rosslyn; Broomhall, of Earl of Elgin; Leslie, of Earl Rothes; Dunnibristle, of Earl Murray; Balvaird, of Earl Mansfield; Melville, of Earl Leven; Dunboig, of Earl Dundas; Denino, of Lord Douglas; Crawford Priory, of Lady Crawford; Balcaskie, of the Anstruthers; Pitfirrane, of the Halkets; Gask, of the Gladstones; Cambo, of the Erskines; Kilconquhar, of the Bethunes; Balheadie, of the Malcolms; Wemyss, of the Wemysses; Balcarras, of the Lindsays; Falkland, of the Bruces; others are Firnie, Balbirnie, Strathore, Biebo, Pusk, Durie, Rankeilor, Raith, Pittencrieff, Kinnear, Pitmilly, Cockairney, Dunearn, Newton Collesie, Pitlour, Inchdairnie, Carslogie, Strathenry, Balfour Castle, Elie House, and Rossie.—The chief roads of the county are from Cupar to Edinburgh by Kennoway, Dysart, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn Ferry; to Dunfermline by Pittlesea, New Inn, and Loch Leven; to Perth by Auchtermuchty and Abernethy; to Dundee by Osnaburgh, Leuchan, and Newport Ferry; to St. Andrew's, Kings Barns, and Crail; and to Ceres, Colinsburgh, and Elie. The Duffs of Innes enjoy the title of earls of Fife. The antiquities include Druidical remains at Largo; a round tower at Abernethy; Roman remains in various places; the ruins of Lindores Abbey, near Newburgh, founded in 1178, and destroyed by the followers of Knox; the remains of Macduff's Cross, situated on the Ochill hills, and celebrated by Sir Walter Scott; the remains of the palace of James V. at Falkland; the tower of Cardinal Beaton at Monimail, besides numerous castles and churches which will be found under the parishes where they stand.

FIFEHEAD-MAGDALEN, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles N. of Sturminster, and 7 W. of Shaftesbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Stour, and was part of the demesne of the monastery of St. Augustine, Bristol. The land is generally pasture. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the river. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain edifice, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contains some monuments of the Newman family. Tho register commences in 1658. There is a parochial school. Mrs. Stuckey is lady of the manor. Fifehead House is the principal residence.

FIFEHEAD-NEVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Sturminster Newton, and 8 N.W. of Blandford, its post town. A small tributary of the river Lyd passes through the village. Harely and Rawles are two hmlts. included in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with that of Bellchalwell annexed, of £360. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £15.

FIFENESS POINT, the eastern extremity of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Crail. Projecting from it are the Carr and Bell rocks, and out to sea Point May island and lighthouse.

FIFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 8 miles W. of Ludgershall. It is situated on the western bank of the river Avon.

FIFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bensington, and hund. of Dorchester, co. Oxford, 2½ miles N.E. of Wallingford, and 3½ S.W. of Wallington. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Thames. Robert E. Newton, Esq., is lord of the manor; his residence, the Manor House, is an ancient mansion of great strength, and appears to have been intended as a place of defence.

FIFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N.W. of Burford, and 7 S.W. of Chipping Norton, its post town. It is situated on the river Evenload. The surface is hilly, the arable land chiefly stone brash, and the pastures clayey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £49, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice with an octagonal tower, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and containing some ancient monuments. The parochial endowments yield nearly £50 per annum. Lord Dynevor is lord of the manor.

FIFIELD-BAVANT, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, co. Wilts, 1 mile W. of Broad Chalk, and 6 S.W. of Wilton. Salisbury is its post town. The parish is situated between two ranges of hills extending from Salisbury towards Shaftesbury. The village consists of only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £170. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

FIGHELDEAN, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N. of Amesbury, its post town, and 12 N. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon, which is here a clear and rapid stream, abounding with trout. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ablington and Alton. It is metioned in Domesday Survey as *Fisgledene*, and is situated within the borders of Salisbury Plain. The land is chiefly a light loam on a substratum of chalk, and is divided into large sheep and corn farms. The chalk is extensively quarried for agricultural purposes, and for burning into lime and whiting. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a massive structure of about the 12th century, dedicated to St. Michael. It contains the remains of an ancient rood-loft, a piscina, and a stoup; besides monuments of the Poores, and some effigies. There is a National school. E. D. Poore, Esq., is lord of the manor.

FILBY, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of Great Ormesby, and 5 N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the extensive sheets of water known as the Broads, one of these lakes, covering 160 acres, is included in the parish. There are large market gardens and plantations. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £505. The church, which is built on an eminence, is a handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower, forming a conspicuous object from a great distance. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several monuments to the Lucas family. There are two beautiful windows of stained glass. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have each a chapel, and there is a free school for the children of the parish. Filby House is the principal residence. The Rev. Charles Lucas is lord of the manor and principal owner of the soil.

FILEY, a par., seaport, and market town, chiefly in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding, but partly in Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Scar-

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